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1535 N. 20th St.
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Oct. 22. 83

"*A Word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.*"

ALLISON'S
WEBSTER'S
COUNTING-HOUSE DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

AND

Dictionary of Electricity, Electrical Terms and Apparatus.

BY

WM. L. ALLISON.

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EIGHTH EDITION—ONE HUNDREDTH THOUSAND.

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WM. L. ALLISON, PUBLISHER,
1883.

Abusus non tollit usum.—Abuse does not invalidate right.

Ægrescrit me dendo.—Worse than the sickness is the remedy.

Aliud mihi est agendum.—I have other fish to fry.

Ars longa, vita brevis.—Art is long, life short.

EXPLANATION OF THE SOUNDS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY WHICH THE LEARNER SHOULD COMMIT TO MEMORY.

The long slender English *a* as in *fate*, paper, &c., is marked thus	ā.
The long Italian *a* as in *far father*, *rather*, &c., ...	ȧ.
The short sound of the Italian *a* as in *fat*, *mat*, *marry*, &c., is not marked, but left as an ordinary	a.
The long *e* as in *me*, here, medium, &c.	ē.
The short *e* as in get, let, set, led, &c.	e.
The long *i* as in fine, mine, &c.	ī.
The short *i* as in pin, since, mince, lid, &c.	i.
The long open *o* as in no, note, notice, &c.	ō.
The long close *o* as in move, prove, moon, &c.	oo.
The short *o* as in not, hot, got, book, &c.	o.
The long *u* as in super, tube, cupid, &c.	ū.
The short *u* as in bull, pull, tub, but, &c.	u.

Fāte, fȧr ; mē, hẹr ; hėrb ; mīne ; nōte ; tūne ; moon ; *th* as in *then*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	stands for adjective ; *pl.* a. or adjs.
ad.	adverb ; *pl.* advs.
con.	conjunction.
ex. or *int.*	exclamation or interjection.
n.	noun.
pl.	plural.
p.	participle ; *p. a.* participial adjective.
pp.	participle past tense.
ppr.	participle present tense.
prep.	preposition.
pret.	preterit tense ; perfectly passed or finished.
pron.	pronoun.
v. i.	verb intransitive or neuter.
v. t.	verb transitive or active.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1888, by WM. L. ALLISON, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington, D. C.

"Words are things ; and a small drop of ink, falling like dew upon a thought, produces that which makes thousands, perhaps millions think."—BYRON.

"Words are the daughters of earth and things are the sons of heaven."—DR. JOHNSON.

"His words fell like the winter snows."—HOMER, in *Iliad*, Book III.

"No man has a prosperity so high or firm but two or three words can dishearten it. There is no calamity which right words will not begin to redress."—EMERSON.

"Words wound more than swords."

Æqua tellus pauperi recluditur
regumque pueris.—We shall
be all alike in our graves.
After darkness, light.—LATIN.

A l'aise on marche à pied, qui
mène son cheval par la bride.
'Tis easy to go on foot when
one has a horse by the bride.

PREFACE.

THIS Dictionary was begun with the view of supplying, at a price within the reach of all, a public want which the writer, as a bookseller, had found to exist, for a small word book which should comprise all the primitive, and most of the derivative words of the English Language, except obsolete and very rare or technical terms not found in general literature. Of Dictionaries there are plenty, domestic and imported, but not one of them, except those too large and expensive to be generally accessible, contains more than half the words, particularly the scientific terms, in popular use; and the definitions are so meager, and often so defective and untrue, as applied to the prevailing practice or style, as to convey but a very inadequate idea of the object defined. In all Dictionaries these definitions necessarily bear a striking similarity—having been handed down from one lexicographer to another for one or two hundred years, without any alteration to keep them abreast with the times. Hence, while I have given the usual or best definitions to be found, but adapted them to the space at my command, as well as to the comprehension of thoughtful learners, regardless of literal and obsolete significations, I have not hesitated to discard conventional and tautological forms of words in favor of truer and more popular meanings.

The words are generally grouped into paragraphs, partly to convey a more comprehensive view of words having the same or analogous roots, but notably to concentrate within the compass of an ordinary school or pocket lexicon the fullest vocabulary and the utmost completeness of meanings. The leading word of each group is respelt phonetically, the long or anomalous sounds are designated by points, and the syllable on which the stress is laid is marked with an accent. Unmarked vowels are mostly short, and if they have their long sound it is slightly pronounced. It is not easy, or even possible, to express on paper the nice distinctions which the ear recognizes in a rapid enunciation of slight sounds, and a prevalent fault of many otherwise excellent Dictionaries is the formidable array of accents, of variously marked vowels, and even consonants, or of elaborate sound-symbols, which to the ordinary learner serve no good purpose, but confuse the understanding, and in schools, occupy in their study the precious hours of pupils which might be employed to better advantage. In consequence of this disproportionate attention to the fanciful variations of vowel-sounds, there is coming into vogue in our public schools a finical refinement in pronunciation which frequently so disguises a word as to to render it unintelligible to ears which have been educated to the simple methods of NOAH WEBSTER, who held that the true pronunciation of such vowels is best caught by the ear, and that it is worse than useless to encumber words with a multiplicity of marks or figures.

Annosa vulpes non capitur laqueo. You can't catch old birds with chaff.

After-wit is everybody's wit.

Alis Volat Propriis. — Another flies onward.—MOTTO OF OR.

Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.—He will be Cæsar or nobody.

I have not considered it necessary, nor indeed had I room, to re-spell for pronunciation more than the primary or root-word, or, at least, the most commonly used word of each group; the following or derivative words are simply accented, and when emphasis or greater distinctness in the paragraphs is required, they are italicised. The meanings of participles, adverbs and adjectives are not always given, but may be inferred from the preceding definition, as I have more fully explained under "PREFIXES AND POSTFIXES," in the latter pages of this Dictionary. The participles which are formed naturally from their verbs, I have not entered, as a rule, except where modern usage has converted them into adjectives requiring a definition. The nomenclature of various sciences, especially Agricultural Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Zoology, Physiology, etc., which are usually ignored in school dictionaries, I have taken considerable pains to introduce and explain, and in regard to the first-named, I claim for this work a special usefulness and fullness by virtue of my long experience as an Agricultural Editor. In the department of English Phrases I have also endeavored to give it an exceptional value.

The manual labor connected with the writing of this Dictionary, and the correcting of a threefold series of proofs, has been done by my own hand during the spare hours of other arduous employments, and I can therefore only hope that reasonable correctness and uniformity of execution have been attained. I have aimed to make this work a truly American production, and trust it will meet and deserve a wide acceptation at the hands of the innumerable multitude for whom it is intended, while it escapes, what it does not court, the hypercriticism of the pedant.

WM. L. ALLISON.

NEW YORK, *May*, 1881.

Ad astra per aspera.—To the stars through difficulties.—MOTTO OF KANSAS.

After a storm comes a calm.

Auctor pretiosa facit.—The giver makes the gift more precious.

Aura mediocritas.—The golden mean.

A
DICTIONARY
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, a contraction of *an*, one; it is the indefinite article, and used before a consonant, as a bird, a man; means any, one.

A1, highest commercial credit; first-class, as a ship.

Aback, (a-bak′) *ad.* backward; from behind; sails set towards the mast; hence, taken aback, suddenly taken by surprise.

Abacus, (ab′a-kus) *n.* a crown of a column; an arithmetical table for calculating by, or sliding balls; square or panel; a sideboard or buffet.

Abaft, (a-baft′) *ad.* toward the stern of a ship; behind; farther aft.

Abandon, (a-ban′dun) *v. t.* to desert; to forsake wholly; to leave to itself.

Abandoned, (a-ban′dund) *a.* given up; very wicked; lost in character.

Abandonment, (a-ban′dun-ment) *n.* entire desertion; a giving up wholly.

Abase, (a-bās′) *v. t.* to cast down; to lower; to humble.

Abasement, (a-bās′ment) *n.* act of humbling; low state.

Abash, (a-bash′) *v. t.* to confuse; confound; put to shame;—*n.* abash′ment.

Abatable, (a-bāt′a-bl) *a.* capable of being abated.

Abate, (a-bāt′) *v. t.* to lessen; to decrease in price; beat down; depress; *v. i.* subside

Abatement, (a-bāt′ment) *n.* the sum taken away; diminution; deduction; extenuation;—*a.* aba′table.

Abatis, (a-ba-tē′) *n.* branches of trees with sharpened points turning outward for defence against, or protection of a body of troops.

Abattoir, (a-bat-wor′) *n.* a public slaughter-house.

Abba, (ab′ba) *n.* a scriptural word for father.

Abbacy, (ab′ba-si) *n.* rights and office of an abbot.

Abbe, (ab′bā) *n.* a title without office; an abbot.

Abbess, (ab′bes) *n.* governess of a nunnery.

Abbey, (ab′be) *n.* a religious establishment or convent.

Abbot, (ab′but) *n.* the governor of an abbey.

Abbreviate, (ab-brē′vi-āt) *v. t.* to abridge; to shorten.

Abbreviation, (ab-brē-vi-ā′shun) *n.* act of shortening or reducing; a contraction.

Abdicant, (ab-di-kant) *a.* abdicating;—*n.* one who gives up a right or office.

Abdicate, (ab′de-kāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to abandon office or power, without a formal resignation; to renounce.

Abdication, (ab-di-kā′shun) *n.* the abandoning of an office, right, or trust.

Abdomen, (ab-dō′men) *n.* the lower part of the belly.

Abdominal, (ab-dom′in-al) *a.* pertaining to the abdomen. (*Ichth.*) A group of fishes with the barbed fins under the abdomen behind the pectorals, as the parr.

Abduct, (ab-dŭkt′) *v. t.* to take away privily and forcibly;—*n.* abduc′tor.

Abduction, (ab-duk′shun) *n.* act of carrying away esp. of a person by fraud or force.

Abecedarian, (a-be-ce-dā′-rian) *n.* one who teaches or is learning the alphabet.

Abed, (a-bed′) *ad.* in bed.

Aberrance, (ab-er′ans) *n.* a deviation from the right.

Aberration, (ab-er-ā′shun) *n.* act of wandering; out of one's head; deviation from the right;—*a.* abēr′rant.

Abet, (a-bet′) *v. t.* to aid; to encourage; to help;—*ns.* abet′ment, abett′or;—*ppr.* abett′ing;—*pp.* abett′ed.

Abeyance, (a-ba′ans) *n.* a state of suspension; kept back; withheld for a time.

Abhor, (ab-hor′) *v. t.* to loathe; to abominate; to hate;—*ppr.* abhorr′ing;—*pp.* abhorred′;—*a.* odious.

Abhorrence, (ab-hor′rens) *n.* extreme hatred.

Abhorrent, (ab-hor′rent) *a.* detesting; abominating.

Abide, (a-bīd′) *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* abode] to stay or dwell in a place; to remain for; to wait for.

Abiding, (a-bīd′ing) *a.* lasting; permanent;—*ppr.* dwelling; continuing.

Abigail, (ab′e-gāl) *n.* a lady's waiting maid.

Ability, (a-bil′li-ti) *n.* state of being able; skill; power; means; riches.

Abject, (ab′jekt) *a.* low; vile; base; hopeless; *ad.* ab′jectly

Abjectness, (ab′jekt-nes) *n.* mean, low state, or spirit.

Abjure, (ab-joor′) *v. t.* to renounce upon oath; to forswear; to retract.

Andaces fortuna juvat, timidosque repellit.—Fortune assists the bold and repels the coward.

Après moi le déluge.—After me the deluge.

Assez consent qui ne moi dit.—Silence is consent.

Abjuration, (ab-joor-ā'shun) *n.* act of abjuring.

Ablative, (ab'lā-tiv) *a.* that which takes away. (*gram.*)

Ablaze, (a-blāz') *ad.* on fire; in a blaze; highly excited.

Able, (ā'bl) *a.* having skill, power, or knowledge.

Able-bodied, (ā-bl-bod-id) *a.* having a sound body.

Abloom, (a-bloom') *ad.* in a blooming state; in flower.

Ablution, (ab-lū'shun) *n.* the act of cleansing or washing; the liquid used.

Ably, (ā'ble) *ad.* in an able manner; with ability.

Abnegation, (ab-nē-gā'shun) *n.* positive denial; renunciation; *v. t.* ab'negate.

Abnormal, (ab-norm'al) *a.* irregular; against rule.

Aboard, (a-bōrd') *ad.* on board a ship or boat.

Abode, (a-bōd') *n.* habitation; place of residence.

Abolish, (a-bol'ish) *v. t.* to destroy; repeal; make void.

Abolishable, (a-bol'ish-a-bl) *a.* capable of being abolished or destroyed.

Abolition, (ab-ō-lish'un) *n.* the act of abolishing.

Abolitionist, (ab-ō-lish'un-ist) *n.* one who seeks to abolish anything; one who strives to destroy African or other slavery.

Abominable, (a-bom'in-ā-bl) *a.* unclean; detestable; execrable; hateful.

Abominate, (a-bom-i-nāt') *v. t.* to abhor; to utterly detest; —*ppr.* abom'ināting; *pp.* abom'ināted; *a.* hated.

Abomination, (a-bom-in-ā'shun) *n.* extreme hatred; an object of hatred.

Aboriginal, (ab-ō-rij'in-al) *n.* first, or primitive.

Aborigines, (ab-ō-rij'in-ēz) *n. pl.* original inhabitants of a country; its flora; fauna

Abortion, (a-bor'shun) *n.* an untimely birth; miscarriage; coming to naught.

Abortive, (a-bort'iv) *a.* brought forth prematurely; untimely; unsuccessful; producing nothing.

Abound, (a-bound') *v. i.* to be in great plenty; to teem.

Abounding, (a-bound'ing) *p. a.* plentiful; increasing.

About, (a-bout') *prep.* relating to; near to; engaged in; *ad.* circuitously.

Above, (a-buv') *prep.* higher; beyond; more than; —*ad.* in the heavenly regions.

Abrade, (ab-rād') *v. t.* to rub or wear away; to scrape off; —*ppr.* abrād'ing; —*pp.* abrād'ed.

Abrasion, (ab-rā'shun) *n.* a rubbing or scraping off.

Abreast, (a-brest') *ad.* side by side; in a straight line.

Abridge, (a-brij') *v. t.* to shorten or contract; to cut short; —*ppr.* abridg'ing; —*pp.* abridged'; *a.* curtailed.

Abridgement, (a-brij'ment) *n.* the reduction of a larger work into a smaller.

Abroach, (a-brōch') *ad.* broached, or tapped; letting out liquor; a flowing out.

Abroad, (a-brawd') *ad.* out of doors; widely spread; in another country; at large.

Abrogate, (ab'rō-gāt) *v. t.* to repeal, annul, abolish.

Abrogation, (ab-rō-gā'shun) *n.* act of repealing.

Abrupt, (ab-rupt') *a.* broken; unconnected; sudden.

Abruptly, (ab-rŭpt-le) *adv.* suddenly; unseasonably; raggedly; unevenly.

Abruption, (ab-rup'shun) *n.* violent separation; break.

Abruptness, (ab-rupt'nes) *n.* in a sudden manner.

Abscess, (ab'ses) *n.* a swelling or tumor containing purulent matter; mass of pus.

Abscind, (ab-sind') *v. t.* to cut off; to sever.

Abscision, (ab-sizh'un) *n.* the act of cutting off.

Abscond, (ab-skond') *v. i.* to run away; to disappear; to hide one's self; *a.* *abscond'ing*, as a debtor; *n.* *abscond'er*, one who runs away.

Absence, (ab'sens) *n.* being absent; inattention; want.

Absent, (ab'sent) *a.* not present; absent in mind; lost in thought; distant.

Absent, (ab-sent) *v. t.* to keep away; to withdraw.

Absentee, (ab-sen-tē') *n.* one who absents himself.

Absinthe, (ab-sinth') *n.* a brandy cordial flavored with wormwood; *a.* -'thian

Absolute, (ab'sō-lūt) *a.* arbitrary; unlimited; complete; without restraint.

Absolutely, (ab'sō-lūt-le) *ad.* positively; peremptorily.

Absoluteness, (ab'sō-lūt-nes) *n.* completeness; arbitrary power; independence.

Absolution, (ab-sō-lū-shun) *n.* act of acquittal; forgiveness; remission of sins.

Absolutism, (ab'sō-lūt-izm) *n.* the principles of an absolute government.

Absolve, (ab-zolv') *v. t.* let free; pardon; *a.* absol'utory

Absonant, (ab'sō-nant) *a.* contrary to reason; discordant; absurd.

Absorb, (ab-sorb') *v. t.* [*pp.* absorbed] to suck up; to swallow; to engage wholly; —*ppr.* absorb'ing.

Absorbable, (ab-sorb'a-bl) *a.* that may be absorbed.

Absorbent, (ab-sorb'ent) *a.* sucking up; —*n.* a substance that sucks up.

Absorption, (ab-sorp'shun) *n.* act of absorbing; entire occupation of mind.

Absorptive, (ab-sorp'tive) *a.* having power to imbibe.

Abstain, (ab-stān') *v. t.* to refrain or keep from.

Abstemious, (ab-stē'mi-us) *a.* temperate in diet; sober.

Abstemiously, (ab-stē'mi-us-li) *ad.* temperately.

Abstemiousness, (ab-stē'mi-us-nes) *n.* a temperate use of drink, food, etc.

Abstention, (ab-sten'shun) *n.* the act of abstaining or refraining; abstinence.

Abstergent, (ab-sterj'ent) *a.* a detergent, having a cleansing quality.

Abstinence, (ab'sti-nens) *n.* a refraining; forbearance.

Abstinent, (ab'sti-nent) *a.* a refraining from indulgence; temperate.

Abstract, (ab-strakt') *v. t.* to remove; to separate; to reduce; to shorten; to purloin

Abstract, (ab'strakt) *a.* separated from something else; difficult; distinct; —*n.* a summary or epitome; essence; —*a.* abstractness.

Abstracted, (ab-strakt'ed) *a.* separated; absent in mind.

Abstraction, (ab-strak'shun)

Assez y a, si trop n'y a.—Enough is as good as a feast.

Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait.—No sooner said than done.

Abbitte ist die beste Busse.—Beg pardon is the best penitence.

Après la mort le médecin.—After death the doctor.

n. drawing from; a separating of ideas; absence of mind; a purloining.

Abstractly, (ab'strakt-li) *ad.* separately; by itself.

Abstruse, (ab-stroos') *a.* difficult to be understood.

Abstrusely, (ab-stroos'li) *ad.* not plainly; obscurely, darkly;—*n.* abstrūse'ness.

Absurd, (ab-surd') *a.* inconsistent; contrary to reason.

Absurdity, (ab-surd'i-ti) *n.* inconsistency; nonsense.

Abundance, (a-bund'ans) *n.* more than enough; plenty.

Abundant, (a-bund'ant) *a.* fully sufficient; abounding; plentiful; copious.

Abuse, (a-būz') *v. t.* to revile; to impose on; to violate;—*ppr.* abūs'ing;—*pp.* abūsed', misused.

Abuse, (a-bûs') *n.* ill-use; misapplication; injury.

Abusive, (a-bûs'iv) *a.* offensive; deceitful; injurious; reproachful;—*n.* abûsive'ness; *ad.* abu'sively.

Abut, (a-but') *v. i.* to join; border upon;—*ppr.* abutting; *pp.* abut'ted, touched.

Abutment, (a-but'ment) *n.* that on which a thing joins or rests; the solid part of a pier, wall, etc., which receives the thrust of an arch.

Abuttal, (a-but'al) *n.* a boundary, headland; limit.

Abyss, (a-bis') *n.* a deep pit or gulf; bottomless chasm.

Abysmal, (a-biz'mal) *a.* pertaining to an abyss; immeasurable; unending; *abyssal*, of or like an abyss.

Acacia, (a-kā'shi-a) *n.* a genus of thorny leguminous plants, with pinnate leaves, and of an elegant and airy appearance; gum

Academician, (ak-ad-e-mish'yan) *n.* a member of an academy or college.

Academic, (ak-a-dem'ik) *a.* relating to an academy.

Academy, (a-kad'e-mi) *n.* a school where the arts and sciences are taught; society

Acanthus, (a-kan'thus) *n.* a genus of prickly herbaceous plants, sometimes called bear's claw, or bear's foot; in *arch.* foliage, &c.

Acarpous, (a-kar'pus) *a.* (*bot.*) without, or not producing, fruit, or fruit blossoms.

Acaulous, (a-kaw'lus) *a.* without a stem; with flowers resting on the ground.

Accede, (ak-sēd') *v. i.* to agree to; to assent to; to be added to; to come into.

Accelerate, (ak-sel'er-āt) *v. t.* to hasten or quicken;—*ppr.* accel'erāting;—*pp.* accel'erāted; forwarded.

Acceleration, (ak-sel-er-ā'shun) *n.* act of quickening.

Accelerative, (ak-sel'er-ā-tiv) *a.* adding to velocity.

Accent, (ak'sent) *n.* a mark; modulation of the voice;—in poetry, language, words, or expressions in general;—*v. t.* to note the accent; to pronounce with force.

Accentuation, (ak-sent-ū-ā'shun) *n.* the placing of accent on a particular syllable;—*v. t.* accentuate, to mark or pronounce with accent;—*ppr.* accent'ūāting;—*pp.* accent'ūāted.

Accept, (ak-sept') *v. t.* to admit; to take; to receive favorably; to promise to pay;—*ppr.* accept'ing.

Acceptable, (ak-sept'a-bl) *a.* agreeable; pleasing.

Acceptability, (ak-sept-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being acceptable or agreeable;—*n.* accept'ableness.

Acceptably, (ak-sept'a-bli) *ad.* pleasingly; agreeably.

Acceptance, (ak-sept'ans) *n.* approbation; a bill of exchange or draft accepted.

Acceptation, (ak-sep-tā'shun) *n.* kind reception; the usual meaning of a word or expression.

Accepted, (ak-sept'ed) *a.* kindly received; agreed to; regarded; signed, as a bill.

Accepter, (ak-sept'ur) *n.* the person who accepts.

Access, (ak-ses', ak'ses) *n.* admission; approach; increase by addition.

Accessible, (ak-ses'e-bl) *a.* easy to be approached.

Accession, (ak-sesh'un) *n.* a coming to; increase; something added; growth.

Accessory, (ak'ses-sor-i) *n.* one who helps to commit a crime; anything contributing to;—*a.* additional; aiding;—*a.* accesso'rial.

Accidence, (ak'si-dens) *n.* the change which the declinable parts of speech generally undergo; a book of rudiments; a grammar.

Accident, (ak'si-dent) *n.* an unforeseen or unexpected event; chance; an unessential quality or property.

Accidental, (ak-si-dent'al) *a.* a chance event; casual.

Accidentally, (ak-si-dent'al-li) *ad.* unexpectedly; by chance; casually.

Acclamation, (ak-kla-mā'shun) *n.* a shout of applause;—*v. t.* ac'claim.

Acclamatory, (ak-klam'a-tir-i) *a.* expressing joy or applause, by voice, feet.

Acclimate, (ak-kli'māt) *v. t.* to inure to a climate.

Acclimation, (ak-kli-mā'shun) *n.* becoming accustomed to a foreign climate.

Acclivity, (ak-kliv'i-ti) *n.* rising ground; an inclination of the earth; ascent.

Acclivous, (ak-kli'vus) *a.* as a hill with a slope; rising.

Accommodate, (ak-kom'mō-dāt) *v. t.* to fit or adapt to; to make suitable; to adjust; to supply; to lend.

Accommodating, (ak-kom'mō-dāt-ing) *a.* willingness to oblige; reconciling.

Accommodation, (ak-kom-mō-dā'shun) *n.* adjusting disputes; supplying conveniences, as in an hotel; favor; gratification.

Accompaniment, (ak-kum'pa-ni-ment) *n.* the harmonious union of parts in music; that which accompanies and ornaments.

Accompanist, (ak-kum'pa-nist) *n.* the performer who takes the accompanying part in music.

Accompany, (ak-kum'pa-ne) *v. t.* to join or go with; to keep company with;—*ppr.* accom'panying;—*pp.* accom'panied, associacted.

Accomplice, (ak-kom'plis) *n.* an associate; a partner in crime; a confederate.

Accomplish, (ak-kom'plish) *v. t.* to complete; to effect, fulfill, or bring to pass.

Accusare nemo se debet, nisi coram Deo.—No one need accuse himself, unless to God.

Abstinence is the best medicine.

Ante victoriam ne canas triumphum.—Count not your chickens before they are hatched.

Accomplished, (ak-kom'-plish-ed) *pp.* or *a.* completed; elegant; refined.

Accomplishment, (ak-kom'-plish-ment) *n.* a completion; ornament of body or mind; embellishment.

Accord, (ak-kord') *v. i.* to suit with; unite; agree; grant;—*n.* a concurrence of opinion; consent; harmony; *n.* accord'er, one who

Accordance, (ak-kord'ans) *n.* conformity; harmony.

Accordant, (ak-kord'ant) *a.* agreeable; corresponding.

Accorded, (ak-kord'ed) *pp.* made to agree; adjusted; heartily conceded.

Accordingly, (ak-kord'ing-li) *ad.* agreeably; suitably; conformably; consequently; *p.a.* accord'ing, agreeing

Accordion, (ak-kor'di-on) *n.* a keyed musical instrument

with metallic reeds.

Accost, (ak-kost') *v. t.* to salute; to speak first;—*ppr.* and *n.* accōst'ing, addressing or soliciting.

Accostable, (ak-kost'a-bl) *a.* easy of access; affable.

Accosted, (ak-kost'ed) *pp.* or *a.* spoken to; addressed.

Accoucheur, (ak-koo-sher') *n.* a man mid-wife;—*fem.* *accoucheuse* (shēz').

Accouchment, (ak-koosh'-mong) *n.* lying in; delivery in child-birth.

Account, (ak-kount') *v. i.* to give an account; to assign a reason; to reckon;—*n.* regard; debt; rank; value; explanation; sake.

Accountability, (ak-kount-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* responsibility to give account; liability.

Accountable, (ak-kount'a-bl) *a.* liable to account.

Accountableness, (ak-kount'-a-bl-nes) *n.* a being subject to answer for.

Accountant, (ak-kount'ant) *n.* one who keeps or is skilled in accounts.

Accounting, (ak-kount'ing) *ppr.* reckoning; deeming;—*n.* the act of adjusting or rendering accounts.

Account-book, (ak-kount-book) *n.* a book in which accounts are kept.

Accoutre, (ak-koo'ter) *v. t.* to equip; to attire.

Accoutrements, (ak-koo'-ter-ments) *n.* trappings, dress.

Accredit, (ak-kred'it) *v. t.* to give credit, authority, or reputation;—*a.* accred'ited.

Accretion, (ak-krē'shun) *n.* growing to; an increase.

Accretive, (ak-krē'tiv) *a.* increasing by growth.

Accrue, (ak-kroo') *v. i.* to follow; arise; to be added;—*ppr.* accrū'ing;—*pp.* accrūed';—*a.* accumulated.

Accruement, (ak-kroo'ment) *n.* increase; growth.

Accumbent, (ak-kum'bent) *a.* lying down; reclining.

Accumulate, (ak-kū-mū-lāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to heap together; to pile up or collect in a mass or quantity; to increase;—*ppr.* accū'mūlāting;—*pp.* accū'mūlāted; *a.* gathered.

Accumulation, (ak-kū-mū-lā'shun) *n.* act of accumulating; great collection; a heap, mass or pile.

Accumulator, (ak-kū-mū-lā-ter) *n.* one who accumulates or amasses.

Accuracy, (ak'kū-rā-si) *n.* exactness; correctness; truthfulness nicety.

Accurate, (ak'kū-rāt) *a.* without error or defect; with great care and precision.

Accurately, (ak'kū-rāt-li) *ad.* exactly, nicely, correctly.

Accurse, (ak-kurs') *v. t.* to doom to misery; to curse.

Accursed, (ak-kurs'ed) *n.* that which is cursed; *a.* doomed; extremely wicked.

Accusant, (ak-kū'zant) *n.* one who accuses, accuser.

Accusation, (ak-kū-zā'shun) *n.* a complaint; charging one with crime, or a fault.

Accusative, (ak-kūz'a-tiv) *a.* act of accusing; objective case of a noun.

Accuse, (ak-kūz') *v. t.* to charge with a crime; to censure, accuse, impeach.

Accuser, (ak-kūz-er) *n.* one who brings a charge.

Accustom, (ak-kus'tum) *v. t.* to use one's self to; to make familiar by custom.

Accustomed, (ak-kus'tumd) *a.* usual; used; frequented, frequent.

Ace, (ās) *n.* a unit on cards or dice; a trifle.

Aceldama, (a-sel'da-ma) *n.* a field of blood.

Acephalous, (a-sef'al-us) *a.* without a head or chief.

Ace-point, (ās'point) *n.* the side of a card or die that has but one spot.

Acerbity, (a-ser'bi-ti) *n.* bitterness of taste; harshness; severity; sourness.

Acescent, (a-ses'ent) *a.* tending to sourness: acid.

Acetic, (a-set'ik) *a.* relating to pure acid or vinegar.

Acetify, (a-set'i-fi) *v. t.* or *i.* to turn to acid or vinegar.

Acetification, (a-set'i-fi-cā-shun) *n.* the act of making sour, or the operation of making vinegar.

Acetometer, (as-e-tom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of acids.

Acetous, (a-sē'tus) *n.* having a sour taste; sharp.

Ache, (āk) *v. i.* to be in pain; to suffer grief or distress;—*n.* bodily pain;—*a.* ach'ing.

Achievable, (a-chēv'a-bl) *a.* possible to be done.

Achieve, (a-chēv') *v. t.* to do; to accomplish; to obtain.

Achievement, (a-chēv'ment) *a.* a great deed; an action; exploit; feat;—*n.* achiev'er

Aching, (āk'ing) *n.* uneasiness; pain; distress.

Achromatic, (ak-rō-mat'ik) *a.* free from color; a term applied to telescopes.

Acicular, (a-sik'ū-lar) *a.* needle-shaped; slender and sharp-pointed.

Acid, (as'id) *n. a.* sour substance by which salts are formed; sharp like vinegar

Acidity, (a-sid'i-ti) *n.* sharpness; sourness; *v. t.* acid'ify

Acidification, (a-sid-i-fi-kā-shun) *n.* the act or process of acidifying or changing into an acid; *n.* acidifi'er.

Acidulate, (a-sid'ū-lāt) *v. t.* to make slightly acid.

Acidulous, (a-sid'ū-lus) *a.* slightly sour; subacid.

Aciform, (as-i'form) *a.* having the form of a needle.

Acknowledge, (ak-nōl'ej) *v.*

A bon vin, il ne faut point bouchon.—Good wine needs no bush.

Act! act! in the living present.

A bon chien il ne vient jamais un bon os.—A good bone never comes to a good dog.

Abused patience turns to fury.

t. to own; to confess that one knows; to admit.

Acknowledgment, (ak-nŏl'ej-ment) *n.* conceding the truth; confession; thanks.

Acme, (ak'mē) *n.* the highest point; summit; crisis.

Acolyte, (ak'o-lit) *n.* an attendant; a companion or servant; a Rom Ch. officer.

Aconit, (ak'o-nit) *n.* a genus of plants of the Ranunculus order, containing the herb wolf's-bane or monk's-hood, every part of which is strongly poisonous; a poison. In *Medicine*, a homeopathic preparation.

Acorn, (ā'korn) *n.* the seed or fruit borne by the oak, being an oval nut growing in a rough cup.

Acoustic, (a-kous'tik) *a.* relating to hearing; pertaining to the science of sounds

Acoustics, (a-kous'tiks) *n. pl.* the science of sounds, their nature and laws; remedies.

Acquaint, (ak-kwānt') *v. t.* to make familiar with; to apprise; to inform; to make known; to declare.

Acquaintance, (ak-kwānt'ans) *n.* a person whom we know; familiar knowledge.

Acquainted, (ak'kwānt'ed) *p. ad.* well known; familiar;—*ppr.* acquaint'ing.

Acquiesce, (ak-kwē-es') *v. i.* to be satisfied with; to consent or assent; to submit to;—*ppr.* acquies'cing;—*pp.* acquiesced', agreed.

Acquiescence, (ak-kwi-es'ens) *n.* compliance; submission; consent.

Acquiescent, (ak-kwi-es'ent) *a.* submitting; easy; disposed to submit.

Acquirable, (ak-kwīr'a-bl) *a.* that may be acquired.

Acquire, (ak-kwīr') *v. t.* to attain; to gain; to procure; to gain something permanent;—*ppr.* acquir'ing;—*pp.* acquired'; *a.* not innate.

Acquirement, (ak-kwīr'ment) *n.* that which is acquired; attainment; gain.

Acquisition, (ak-kwi-zish'un) *n.* the thing acquired; the act of gaining; riches.

Acquisitiveness, (ak-kwiz'it-iv'nes) *n.* a desire of obtaining possession,

Acquit, (ak-kwit') *v. t.* to set free, or release from accusation, guilt, or suspicion; to clear from; to absolve; *pp.* acquitt'ing;—*pp.* acquitt'ed, discharged.

Acquitment, (ak-kwit'ment) *n.* act of acquitting.

Acquittal, (ak-kwit'al) *n.* a release from a charge; deliverance; discharge.

Acquittance, (ak-kwit'ans) *n.* discharge for a debt; a receipt in full for debt.

Acre, (ā'ker) *n.* a piece of land containing 43,560 square feet, or 4840 square yards, or 160 square rods.

Acreage, (ā'ker-āj) *n.* the number of acres in a piece of land;—*a. a'cred*, landed

Acrid, (ak'rid) *a.* of a hot, biting, pungent quality, bitter taste; acrimonious; sharp; *n.* ac'ridness.

Acrimonious, (ak-ri-mō-ni-us) *a.* abounding with acrimony; sharp; bitter; corrosive; austere.

Acrimony, (ak'ri-mon-i) *n.* bitterness of feeling or language; sharpness; ill-nature; tartness of temper.

Acritude, (ak'ri-tūd) *n.* an acrid, biting taste; bitterness of temper or language.

Acroamatic—al, (ak-ro-a-mat'-ik—al) *a.* esoteric; obscure; deep; abstruse.

Acrobat, (ak'ro-bat) *n.* a rope-dancer; a vaulter.

Acronical, (a-kron'ik-al) *a.* applied to stars that rise at sunset and set at sunrise, or opposite to the sun.

Acropolis, (a-krop'o-lis) *n.* the Athenian or any citadel

Across, (a-kros') *prep.* athwart; from side to side; quite over; crosswise.

Acrostic, (a-kros'tik) *n.* a poem whose initial letters form the name of a person.

Act, (akt) *n.* a deed or exploit; a part of a play; a law;—*v. t.* to perform; to move; to feign;—*v. i.* to imitate; to be in action; to behave one's self.

Actinism, (ak'tin-izm) *n.* that power in the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced, as in photography; *a.* actin'ic

Acting, (akt'ing) *n.* act of performing or playing

Action, (ak'shun) *n.* opposite to rest; suit at law; thing performed; a thing done; a battle; deed; gesture; exercise; operation; agency

Actionable, (ak'shun-a-bl) *a.* punishable by law; for which a suit will lie.

Active, (ak'tiv) *a.* nimble; agile; quick of motion.

Activity, (ak-tiv'i-ti) *n.* being active; nimble; brisk.

Actor, (ak'tur) *n.* one that performs; a stage-player.

Actress, (ak'tres) *n.* a female actor or stage-player.

Actual, (akt'ū-al) *a.* certain; real; not speculative; positive; as at present existing.

Actualize, (ak'tu-al-iz) *v. t.* to make actual;—*ppr.* ac'tūalizing;—*pp.* ac'tualized;—*n.* ac'tuality, reality.

Actually, (akt'ū-al-li) *ad.* in act; really; in fact; truly; certainly; verily.

Actuary, (akt'ū-a-ri) *n.* a registrar or clerk of a court; a copyist; one who certifies the correctness of a balance-sheet, and makes all the calculations connected with life insurance, etc.

Actuate, (ak-tū-āt) *v. t.* to influence; to put in action.

Aculeate, (a-kū'le-āt) *a* prickly, as a sharp point or sting on the bark of wood.

Acumen, (a-kū'men) *n.* quickness of intellect; penetration; acuteness; sagacity; sharpness.

Acuminated, (a-kū'min-āt-ed) *a.* sharpened to a point.

Acumination, (a-kū-min-ā'shun) *n.* pointed head; quickness; penetration.

Acute, (a-kūt') *n.* sharp;

A chemin battu il ne croit point d'herbe.—No grass grows on a beaten road.

A bad excuse is better than none.

Aide toi, le ciel t'aidera.—Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.

A bad penny always comes back.

shrill; keen; shrewd; highly sensitive; (*Geom.*) An angle less than 90 degrees, or less than a right angle.

Acuteness, (a-kūt'-nes) *n.* quickness of intellect and senses; crisis of a malady.

Adage, (ad'āj) a proverb; an old saying, or maxim.

Adagio, (ad-ā'ji-ō) *n.* in *music*, a term used to mark a slow time.

Adamant, (ad'a-mant) *n.* that which cannot be broken; a very hard stone; the diamond; loadstone.

Adamantine, (ad-a-mant'-in) *a.* extremely hard; made of, or like adamant.

Adamic, (ad-am'ik) *a.* pertaining to Adam or his age.

Adapt, (a-dapt') *v. t.* to suit; to make fit; to adjust; to apply; to proportion.

Adaptability, (a-dapt-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* capability of adaptation; fitness; plasticity.

Adaptable, (a-dapt'a-bl) *a.* that may be adapted.

Adaptation, (a-dap-tā'-shun) *n.* suitableness; fitness; the act of making suitable, or of conforming to.

Adays, (a-dāz') *ad.* on days; every day; see *nowadays*.

Add, (ad) *v. t.* to put together; increase; sum up.

Addendum, (ad-den'dum) *n.* something added;—*pl.* addenda, an appendix.

Adder, (ad'er) *n.* a viper.

Addict, (ad-dikt') *v. t.* to devote; to give up to; to attach to.

Addicted, (ad dikt'ed) *pp.* given up; habituated.

Addictedness, (ad-dikt'ed-nes) *n.* devotedness.

Adding, (add'-ing) *ppr.* joining; putting together; increasing;—*pp.* add'ed.

Addition, (ad-dish'un) *n.* an adding to; increase; the rule in arithmetic for adding sums up; *in addition* to.

Additional, (ad-dish'un-al) *a.* that is added; more.

Addle, (ad'dl) *v. t.* to make corrupt;—*a.* barren, bad.

Addled, (ad'dld) *a.* morbid; corrupt; putrid; empty.

Addlepated, (ad-dl-pāt'-ed) *a.* having empty brains.

Address, (ad-dres') *v. t.* to direct to; to prepare for; to speak or write to; to court; —*n.* application; speech; manners; dexterity; superscription on a letter;—*pl.* addresses attentions of a lover.

Adduce, (ad-dūs') *v. t.* to bring forward; to allege, to cite, or quote.

Adducible, (ad-dū'se-bl) *a.* that may be adduced.

Adducing, (ad-dūs'ing) *ppr.* bringing forward; citing in argument;—*pp.* addūced' quoted; presented.

Adept, (a-dept') *n.* a person who has attained proficiency or great skill;—*a.* completely skilled or versed.

Adequacy, (ad'ē-kwa-si) *n.* quality of being equal to; a sufficiency; effectiveness.

Adequate, (ad'ē-kwāt) *a.* sufficient; equal; even; just.

Adhere, (ad-hēr') *v. i.* to stick close; to take part with;—*ppr.* adhēr'ing;—*pp.* adhēred', persevered.

Adherence, (ad-hēr'-ens) *n.* the state of adhering; being united or attached.

Adherent, (ad-hēr'ent) *a.* united with or to; sticking to;—*n.* a follower.

Adhesion (ad-hē'zhun) *n.* the act of sticking or cleaving; steady attachment.

Adhesive, (ad-hē'siv) *a.* sticking to; tenacious.

Adhesively, (ad-hē'siv-li) *ad.* closely, tenaciously.

Adhesiveness, (ad-hē'siv-nes) *n.* quality of sticking.

Adieu, (a-dū') *ad.* farewell; —*n.* act of taking leave; *lit.* I commend you to God.

Adipose, (ad'i-pos) *a.* fat, greasy, unctuous, oily.

Adit, (ad'it) *n.* entrance into a pit or mine; access.

Adjacency, (ad-jā'sen-si) *n.* state of bordering upon.

Adjacent, (ad-jā'sent) *a.* lying close to; contiguous.

Adjacently, (ad-jā-sent'li) *ad.* so as to be adjacent.

Adjective, (ad'jek-tiv) *n.* a word added to a noun to describe it, or denote some property of it.

Adjectively, (ad'jek-tiv-li) *ad.* like an adjective.

Adjoin, (ad-join') *v. t.* or *i.* to lie next to; to join.

Adjoining, (ad-join'ing) *a.* adjacent; joining to.

Adjourn, (ad-jurn') *v. t.* to put off; to postpone; to delay; to defer;—*v. i.* to leave off for a time.

Adjournment, (ad-jurn'-ment) *n.* the act of adjourning; the interval it causes.

Adjudge, (ad-juj') *v. t.* to sentence; to decide; to judge or doom.

Adjudged, (ad-jujd') *pp.* determined; declared.

Adjudicate, (ad-joo'di-kāt) *v. t.* to determine by law; —*ppr.* adjū'dicāting;—*pp.* adjū'dicāted, decided.

Adjudication, (ad-joo-di-kā'-shun) *n.* judicial trial or sentence; judgment, or decision of a court.

Adjunct, (ad'jungkt) *n.* something joined to another;—*a.* added to.

Adjunctive, (ad-jungk'tiv) *n.* that which is joined.

Adjuration, (ad-joo-rā'-shun) *n.* a solemn charging; an oath used in adjuring.

Adjure, (ad-joor') *v. t.* to charge on oath; to enjoin.

Adjust, (ad-just') *v. t.* to regulate; to set right; to fit; to rectify; to settle.

Adjustable, (ad-just'a-bl) *a.* capable of being adjusted.

Adjustment, (ad-just'-ment) *n.* a setting in order; regulation; settlement; arrangement; agreement.

Adjutancy, (ad'joo-tan-se) *n.* office of an adjutant.

Adjutant, (ad'joo-tant) *n.* a military officer who aids in the execution of orders, places guards, etc.; a large species of crane in India.

Admeasure, (ad-mezh'ūr) *v. t.* to measure; to apportion;—*ppr.* admeas'ūring; —*pp.* admeas'ūred.

Admeasurement, (ad-mezh'-ūr-ment) *n.* taking of dimensions or measuring according to rule.

Administer, (ad-min'is-ter) *v. t.* or *i.* to serve; to minister to; to conduct; to settle an intestate estate.

A la faim il n'y a point de mauvais pain.—To the hungry no bread is bad.

A burnt child dreads the fire.

After a tongue has once got the knack of lying, it is not to be imagined how impossible it is to reclaim it.—LORD CHES.

Administerial, (ad-min-is-te'ri-al) *a.* pertaining to administration.

Administration, (ad-min-is-trā'shun) *n.* the act of administering ; the executive part of government.

Administrative, (ad-min'-is-trāt-iv) *a.* concerning administration or government, or ability to lead.

Administrator, (ad-min-is-trāt'er) *n.* he who manages the estate of one dying without making a will ;—*fem.* administratrix.

Administratorship, (ad-min-is-trāt'er-ship) *n.* the office of an administrator.

Admirable, (ad'mir-a-bl) *a.* worthy of admiration ; rare, wonderful ; to the purpose.

Admirably, (ad'mi-ra-bli) *ad.* wonderfully, excellently ; very well.

Admiral, (ad'mi-ral) *n.* commander of a fleet.

Admiralship, (ad'mi-ral-ship) *n.* office of admiral.

Admiralty, (ad'mi-ral-ti) *n.* the supreme naval office, board, or court.

Admiration, (ad-mi-rā'shun) *n.* astonishment ; wonder ; esteem ; affection ; notice.

Admire, (ad-mir') *v. t.* to regard ; to esteem ; to wonder at ;—*pp.* admired'.

Admirer, (ad-mir'er) *n.* one who admires ; a lover.

Admiring, (ad-mir-ing) *ppr.* regarding with pleasure, love, or esteem ; *a.* doating.

Admissibility, (ad-mis-si-bil'i-ti) *n.* quality of being admissible or conceded.

Admissible, (ad-mis'si-ble) *a.* allowable ; admittable.

Admission, (ad-mish'un) *n.* leave to enter ; a concession in argument.

Admit, (ad-mit') *v. t.* to let in ; to suffer ; to grant.

Admittance, (ad-mit'ans) *n.* act of entering ; letting in.

Admix, (ad-mixs') *v. t.* to mingle with something.

Admixture, (ad-mikst'ūr) *n.* what is mixed ; mixing.

Admonish, (ad-mon'ish) *v. t.* to warn ; to reprove ; to bring to mind ; instruct.

Admonisher, (ad-mon'ish-er) *n.* one who reproves ; an adviser ;—*ppr.* admon'ishing ;—*pp.* admon'ished.

Admonition, (ad-mō-nish'-un) *n.* gentle reproof ; counsel ; advice ; direction

Admonitive, (ad-mon-i'-tiv) *a.* containing admonition.

Admonitor, (ad-mon'i-tor) *n.* one who admonishes.

Adnascent, (ad-nas'ent) *a.* growing to or upon.

Ado, (a-dōō') *n.* trouble ; difficulty ; bustle ; stir.

Adolescence, (ad-ō-les'ens) *n.* the period of youth.

Adolescent, (ad-ō-les'ent) *a.* growing to manhood.

Adonis, (a-do'-nis) *n.* a charmer ; a small gold-colored fish ;—*v. t.* ad'onise, to make beautiful.

Adopt, (a-dopt) *v. t.* to take the child of another and treat it as one's own ; to copy ; to select ; to choose.

Adoption, (a-dop'shun) *n.* the act of adopting.

Adoptive, (a-dopt'iv) *a.* that adopts or is adopted.

Adorable, (a-dōr'a-bl) *a.* worthy of adoration.

Adoration, (ad-ō-rā'shun) *n.* divine worship ; homage.

Adore, (a-dōr') *v. t.* to pray to ; to worship or reverence ; to love intensely.

Adorer, (a-dōr'er) *n.* a worshiper ; a lover.

Adorn, (a-dorn') *v. t.* to deck or dress ; to ornament.

Adornment, (a-dorn'ment) *n.* ornament ; decoration.

Adown, (a-down') *ad.* and *prep.* down : a poetic term.

Adriatic, (a-dri-at'-ic) *n.* the Venetian gulf.

Adrift, (a-drift') *a.* or *ad.* floating at random.

Adroit, (a-droit') *a.* skillful ; dexterous ; cunning.

Adroitly, (a-droit'li) *ad.* ingeniously ; nimbly.

Adroitness, (a-droit'nes) *n.* dexterity ; quickness.

Adscititious, (ad-si-tish'us) *a.* added or assumed ; borrowed ; supplemental.

Adulation, (ad-ū-la'shun) *n.* excessive flattery ; fawning

Adulatory, (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri) *a.* flattering to excess.

Adult, (a-dult') *n.* a person grown up ;—*a.* grown to maturity or manhood.

Adulterate, (a-dul'ter-āt) *v. t.* to debase or corrupt by mixture ;—*a.* debased.

Adulterated, (a-dul'ter-āt-ed) *a.* mixed with pernicious substances ; debased.

Adulteration, (a-dul-ter-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of adulterating ; corruption.

Adulterer, (a-dul'ter-er) *n.* a man guilty of adultery ; —*fem.* adulteress.

Adulterous, (a-dul'ter-us) *a.* guilty of adultery ; spurious ; illegitimate.

Adultery, (a-dul'ter-i) *n.* violation of the marriage bed.

Adultness, (a-dult'nes) *n.* the state of being adult

Adumbrant, (ad-um'brant) *a.* giving a faint shadow.

Adumbrate, (ad-um'brāt) *v.t.* to shadow out faintly ; to typify ; to exhibit imperfectly ;—*ppr.* adum'brāting ;—*pp.* adum'brāted.

Adumbration, (ad-um-brā'-shun) *n.* a faint sketch or resemblance ; a reflection.

Advance, (ad-vans') *n.* a going forward ; improvement ; payment beforehand ; increase ;—*v. t.* to offer ; to rise in price ; to raise ; to promote ;—*v.i.* to improve ; to rise in rank or price.

Advanced, (ad-vanst') *pp.* or *a.* moved forward ; improved ; old ; educated.

Advanced female, (ad-vanst' fe-māl) *n.* (*Am.*) a woman who claims the rights and privileges of men.

Advancement, (ad-vans'-ment) *n.* act of moving forward ; promotion growth.

Advancing, (ad-vans'ing) *a.* moving forward ; proceeding ; supplying beforehand ; improving ; coming.

Advantage, (ad-vant'āj) *n.* benefit ; superiority ; gain ; —*v. t.* to benefit ; to promote ; to profit ;—*pp.* advan'tāged ; *r.* advantāg'ing

Advantageous, (ad-van-tāj'-us) *a.* profitable ; useful ; convenient ;—*n.* advantā'-geousness ;—*ad.* advantā'-geously, beneficially.

Advent, (ad'vent) *n.* a coming ; the four weeks before Christmas ; the coming of Christ ; arrival of events.

Aprés la pluie vient le beau temps.—After a storm comes a calm.

A bold outset is half the battle.

Au regnard endormi rien ne chut on la gueule.—When the fox is asleep, nothing falls into his mouth.

Adventitious, (ad-ven-tish'-us) *a.* accidental; artificial; casual; out of the ordinary place ;—*ad.* adventi'tiously

Adventual, (ad-vent'ūal) *a.* relating to the advent.

Adventure, (ad-vent'ūr) *n.* an unusual experience or act, as on a journey ; a chance ; a risk ; an enterprise ;—*v. t.* to try the chance ; to risk ; to dare ; to venture.

Adventurer, (ad-vent'ūr-er) *n.* one that hazards ; tries.

Adventurously, (ad-ven'tūr-us-le) *a.* boldly ; daringly ; dangerously ; ambitiously.

Adventuresome, (ad-vent'-ūr-sum) *a.* bold ; daring.

Adventurous, (ad-vent'ūr-us) *a.* hazardous ; daring ; enterprising ;—*ppr.* ad-vent'ūring. *p.* adven'tured

Adverb, (ad'verb) *n.* a word used to qualify a verb, adjective, or other adverb.

Adverbial, (ad-verb'i-al) *a.* pertaining to an adverb ;—*ad.* adverbially.

Adversary, (ad'ver-sar-i) *n.* an enemy ;—*a.* hostile.

Adverse, (ad'vers) *a.* opposed to ; turned against ; conflicting ; unfortunate.

Adversely, (ad'vers-li) *ad.* with opposition ; unfortunately ;—*n.* adverse'ness.

Adversity, (ad-vers'i-ti) *n.* misfortune ; affliction ; calamity ; poverty ; distress.

Advert, (ad'vert) *v. t.* to turn, or attend to ; to consider or refer ; to observe ;—*ppr.* advert'ing ;—*pp.* adverted.

Advertence, (ad-vert-ens) *n.* attention to ; consideration ; heedfulness.

Advertent, (ad-vert'ent) *a.* attentive ; heedful ;—*ad.* advertently carefully.

Advertise, (ad-ver-tiz') *v. t.* to call or direct the attention to ; to inform ; to give public notice in any way.

Advertisement, (ad-ver'tiz-ment) *n* a public notice in a newspaper ; information ; an offer for sale.

Advertiser, (ad-ver-tiz'er) *n.* one who gives information.

Advertising, (ad-ver-tiz'ing) *p., n.* or *a.* giving notice ; informing ;—*pp.* advertised'.

Advice, (ad-vīs') *n.* instruction ; notice ; counsel ; admonition ;—*pl.* advices.

Advisable, (ad-vīz'a-bl) *a.* proper to be done ; prudent ; expedient ; wise.

Advisableness, (ad-vīz'a-bl-nes) *n.* fitness ; propriety.

Advise, (ad-vīz') *v. t.* to tell one's views to ; to counsel ; to inform ;—*v. i.* to consult ; —*ppr.* advis'ing ;—*pp.* advised' ;—*a.* considered.

Advisedly, (ad-vīz'ed-li) *ad.* prudently ; wisely ; purposely ; deliberately.

Advisement, (ad-vīz'ment) *n.* counsel ; deliberation.

Adviser, (ad-vī'zer) *n.* one who gives counsel ; abetter

Advisory, (ad-vi'-zō-ri) *a.* containing advice.

Advocacy, (ad'-vō-kā-si) *n.* a pleading for ; intercession ; defence ; vindication.

Advocate, (ad'-vō-kāt) *n.* one who pleads the cause of another ;—*v. t.* to plead for ; to defend or vindicate.

Advocated, (ad'vō-kāt-ed) *pp.* defended ; vindicated.

Advocation, (ad-vō-kā'shun) *n.* the office of pleading.

Advowson, (ad-vow'zun) *n.* the right of presenting to a church benefice.

Adytum, (a-dī'tum) *n.* a secret place in ancient temples.

Adz, or **Adze,** (adz) *n.* a cutting tool with an arching edge.

Aerial, (ā-ē'ri-al) *a.* belonging to the air ; high in air.

Ægis, (ē-jis) *n.* a shield ; anything that protects.

Æolian, (ē-ō'li-an) *a.* pertaining to or acted on by the winds, from Æolus, the deity of the winds in mythology.

Æon, (ē'on) *n.* a period of time ; eternity.

Aerie, (ē'rē. ā'rē) *n.* nest of a bird of prey, as an eagle ; brood of birds of prey.

Aeration, (ā-er-ā'shun) *n* act of combining with carbonic acid ; exposure to the air.

Aeriform, (ā'er-i-form) *a* having the form or nature of air, as gas ; not solid.

Aerify, (ā'er-e-fī) *v. t.* to combine, fill with air ; *a.* *a'erated.*

Aerolite, (a'er-o-lit) *n.* a stone falling from the air ; a meteoric stone, ashy in color.

Aerology, (a-er-ol'oji) *n.* a description of, or the science that treats of, the air.

Aerometer, (ā-er-om'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for measuring the density of air and the weight of gases.

Aeronaut, (ā'er-ō-nawt) *n.* one who ascends or sails in an air-balloon.

Aeronautic, (ā-er-ō-nawt'ik) *a.* sailing or floating in air.

Aeronautics, (ā-er-ō-nawt'-iks) *n. pl.* the art of sailing in the air : air navigation.

Aerostat, (a'-er-ō-stat) *n.* a machine sustaining weights in the air ; an air-balloon.

Aerostatic, (ā-er-ō-stat'ik) *a.* suspending in air.

Aerostatics, (ā-er-ō-stat'iks) *n. pl.* the science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids ; science of raising and guiding balloons ; also called aerostat'ion.

Æruginous, (ē-roo-ji-nus) *a.* pertaining to or like copper-rust or verdigris.

Æsthetic, (ės-thet'ik) æsthetical, (ės-thet'ik-al) *n.* pertaining to æsthetics ;—*ad.* æsthētic'ally, tastefully.

Æsthetics, (ēs-thet'-iks) *n.* the science of the sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure as derived from a contemplation of the works of nature and art ; the philosophy of the fine arts.

Æstival, (es-ti-val) *a.* pertaining to the summer.

Æstivation, (es-ti-va'shun) *n.* the manner of folding of petals in the flower-bud.

Afar, (a-far') *ad.* at a great distance ; to or from a distance, or another land.

Affability, (af-fa-bil'i-ti) *n.* readiness to converse ; civility : courteousness

Affable, (af'fa-bl) *a.* easy of manners or conversation ; benign ; mild ; favorable.

Affably, (af'fa-bli) *ad.* in a civil manner ; courteously.

Affair, (af-fār') *n.* a business matter ; something to be managed or transacted.

Abends wird der Faule fleissig. The lazy become industrious in the evening.

A child's back must be bent early.

Adel sitzt im Gemüthe, nicht im Geblüte.—Nobility lies in the mind, not in the blood.

A crowd is not company.

Affect, (af-fekt') *v. t.* to move the passions; to aim at; to make a show of; to pretend; to assume; to imitate; to dispose or incline.

Affectation, (af-fek-ta'shun) *n.* conceit; assumption of what is not natural or real.

Affected, (af-fekt'ed) *a.* feigned; touched with affectation; disposed or inclined; full of affectation;—*ad.* affect'edly, hypocritically, with more appearance than reality;—*n.* affect'edness, affectation.

Affecting, (af-fekt'ing) *a.* moving the feelings; pathetic; attempting a false show; sorrowful.

Affectingly, (af-fekt'ing-li) *ad.* in a manner to excite emotion; persuasively.

Affection, (af-fek'shun) *n.* love; fondness; violent mental excitement; attachment; state of the body, or of any part, as respects disease.

Affectionate, (af-fek'shun-āt) *a.* fond; tender; full of love:—*ad.* affection'ately.

Affective, (af-fek'tiv) *a.* that affects or excites emotion; painful; afflictive.

Affiance, (af-fī'ans) *n.* a marriage contract; confidence; trust:—*v. t.* to pledge faith; to betroth, as a daughter.

Affianced, (af-fī'anst) *pp.* or *a.* bound in faith; pledged, as to one's faith;—*n.* betrothed;—*ppr.* affiancing.

Affiant, (af-fī'ant) *n.* one who makes an affidavit.

Affidavit, (af-fi-dā'vit) *n.* a declaration upon oath before a person of authority.

Affiliate, (af-fil'i-āt) *v. t.* to adopt into the same family or society;—*ppr.* affil'iating;—*pp.* affil'iated.

Affiliation, (af-fil-i-ā'shun) *n.* legal assignment of a child; general connection of persons or things.

Affinity, (af-fin'i-ti) *n.* relation by marriage; chemical attraction; close connection, agreement, or resemblance; correspondence.

Affirm, (af'ferm) *v. t.* to declare positively; to confirm or ratify;—*a.* affirmable;—*n.* affirmer or affirmant;—*pp.* affirmed;—*ppr.* affirm'ing, taking an oath.

Affirmation, (af-ferm-ā'shun) *n.* a solemn declaration in place of an oath; averment; ratification; confirmation.

Affirmative, (af-ferm'a-tiv) *a.* that affirms or asserts; positive; dogmatical; the opening and closing side in a debate;—*n.* position affirmed or declared.

Affix, (af-fiks') *v. t.* to attach to; to fasten to the end.

Affix, (af-fiks') *n.* a syllable or letter added to the end of a word;—*v. t.* to fix to; to add, as a name to a deed.

Affixed, (af-fikst') *a.* joined; annexed; attached.

Afflation, (af-flā'shun) *n.* the act of breathing upon.

Afflatus, (af-flā'tus) *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration; poetic fire.

Afflict, (af-flikt') *v. t.* to give pain, to distress, to grieve, to trouble, to strike down.

Afflicted, (af-flikt'ed) *a.* troubled; visited with pain or sorrow;—*n.* *the afflicted.*

Afflicting, (af-flikt'ing) *a.* grievous; distressing; *afflic'tive*, giving pain.

Affliction, (af-flik'shun) *n.* the state of being afflicted; distress or its cause; grief; calamity.

Affluence, (af'flu-ens) *n.* wealth, riches, plenty, opulence; great abundance.

Affluent, (af'floo-ent) *a.* abounding; wealthy:—*n.* a stream flowing into a river or lake.

Affluently, (af'flū-ent-li) *ad.* [in abundance.

Afflux, (af'flūks) *n.* that which flows to a particular place, as an afflux of blood to the head; act of flowing.

Afford, (af-fōrd') *v. t.* to yield or produce; to be able to sell, exchange, or expend; to supply or confer;—*ppr.* afford'ing.

Afforded, (af-fōrd'ed) *pp.* yielded, conferred; sold or expended without loss, or with profit; spared.

Afforest, (af-for'est) *v. t.* to turn land into forest.

Affranchise, (af-fran'chiz) *v. t.* to make free.

Affray, (af-frā') *n.* a quarrel with violence; tumult.

Affright, (af-frīt) *v. t.* to frighten; to terrify;—*n.* a sudden terror; terrible object; cause of fear;—*ad.* affrightedly; *ppr.* affright'ing;—*pp.* affright'ed.

Affront, (af-frunt') *n.* contemptuous or rude treatment;—*v. t.* to insult; to offend; to meet front to front or face to face.

Affronted, (af-frunt'ed) *pp.* offended; insulted;—*ppr.* affronting, making angry.

Affusion, (af-fū'zhun) *n.* the act of pouring upon or sprinkling, as of water at baptism; opposed to immersion;—*med.* the pouring of cold water on a patient in a low fever.

Afghan, (af'gan) *a.* belonging to Afghanistan, a country in Asia;—*n.* a fancy lap blanket knit from fine-colored wools, etc., or embroidered on cloth.

Afield, (a-fēld') *ad.* to the field: a poetic phrase.

Afire, (a-fīr') *ad.* on fire; in a state of inflammation.

Afloat, (a-flōt') *ad.* or *a.* swimming; in a floating state; unfixed.

Afoot, (a-foot') *ad.* borne by the feet; on foot; in action; in a state of being planned for execution.

Afore, (a-fōr') *ad.* or *prep.* in front; in time past.

Aforesaid, (a-fōr'sād) *a.* named before.

Aforethought, (a-fōr'thawt) *a.* thought of or meditated before; premeditated.

Aforetime, (a-fōr'tīm) *ad.* in time past; long ago.

Afoul, (a-fowl') *a.* or *ad.* entangled; in collision.

Afraid, (a-frād') *a.* fearful; apprehensive; cowardly.

Afresh, (a-fresh') *ad.* anew; again; with greater energy.

African, (af'-rik-an) *a.* pertaining to Africa;—(*Am.*) Africanize;—*v. t.* to place under control of negroes.

Afrit, (af-rit') *n.* evil object.

Aft, (aft) *ad.* or *a.* astern or toward the stern of ships.

After, (aft'er) *prep.* later in time; behind;—*a.* latter;

Advocaten sind des Teufels Spielkam roden. — Lawyers are the devil's playmates.

A dead mouse feels no cold.

A cader va chi troppo alto sale. Who climbs too high is sure to fall.

A deed done has an end.—ITAL.

—*ad.* later in time; in search of; in imitation of.

After-ages, (aft'er-āj-ez) *n. pl.* later ages; succeeding times: posterity.

After-clap, (aft'er-klap) *n.* something coming after all seemed to be over: a shock

After-crop, (aft'er-crop) *n.* a second crop in the year.

After-math, (aft'er-math) *n.* second crop of grass in the same season.

Aftermost, (aft'er-mōst) *a.* nearest to the stern of a ship; hindmost.

Afternoon, (aft'er-noon) *n.* the time from noon to evening;—*a.* after 12 M.

After-pains, (aft'er-pānz) *n. pl.* pains after birth.

Afterpiece, (aft'er-pēs) *n.* a piece performed after a play; a farce.

Afterthought, (aft'er-thawt) *n.* reflections after an act; a later thought.

Afterward, (aft'er-ward) *ad.* in after time; later; subsequently; afterwards.

After-wit, (aft'er-wit) *n.* wisdom coming too late.

Aga, (ā'ga) *n.* a commander or chief officer in Turkey.

Again, (a-gen') *ad.* once more; a second time.

Against, (a-genst') *prep.* in opposition to: in provision for; close to.

Agape, (a-gāp') *ad.* having the mouth wide open; with staring eagerness, expectation, or surprise.

Agate, (ag'āt) *n.* a precious stone; a semi-pellucid variety of quartz: a type one size larger than pearl.

Agave, (a-gā'vē) *n.* the American aloe or century plant which grows 40 feet high; its sap intoxicates.

Age, (āj) *n.* any period of time: decline of life; maturity; a generation; a century: *a. ag'ing*, failing.

Aged, (ā'jed) *a.* old; having a certain age; *n. the aged*.

Agency, (ā'jen-si) *n.* quality or state of action; business done by an agent.

Agenda, (aj-en'da) *n.* things to be done: a memorandum book; a ritual.

Agent, (ā'jent) *n.* a deputy; a factor; a substitute; any active cause or power; one intrusted with the business of another.

Agglomerate, (ag-glom'er-āt) *v. t.* to gather into a ball or mass;—*v. i.* to grow into a mass;—*ppr.* agglom'erāting;—*pp.* agglom'erāted.

Agglomeration, (ag-glom-er-ā'shun) *n.* a growing or heaping together; a mass; a medley: a ball, as of earth

Agglutinant, (ag-gloo'tin-ant) *a.* uniting as glue;—*n.* any viscous substance.

Agglutinate, (ag-gloo'tin-āt) *v. t.* to cause to adhere; to glue to; *ppr.* agglu'tināting

Agglutination, (ag-gloo'tin-ā'shun) *n.* act of uniting, as by glue; adhesion of parts put together.

Agglutinative, (ag-gloo'-tin-āt-iv) *a.* tending to, or having power to cause adhesion or union.

Aggrandize, (ag'gran-dīz) *v. t.* to make great, rich or powerful; to exalt; to enlarge; to magnify.

Aggrandized, (ag'gran-dīzd) *pp.* made great or greater; exalted;—*ppr.* aggrandiz'ing, making great or rich.

Aggrandizement, (ag'gran-dīz-ment) *n.* the act of aggrandizing; state of being aggrandized;—*n.* aggrandizer;—*a.* aggrandizable.

Aggravate, (ag'gra-vāt) *v. t.* to make worse: to exasperate; to increase; to enhance; to heighten.

Aggravation, (ag-gra-vā'-shun) *n.* the act of making worse; addition to that which is evil or improper; provocation; exaggeration.

Aggregate, (ag'grē-gāt) *v. t.* to collect;—*a.* formed of parts; collected;—*n.* the whole; an assemblage; act of attachment.

Aggregation, (ag-rē-gā'-shun) *n.* the act of collecting into a mass; an aggregate;—*ad.* ag'gregately.

Aggregative, (ag'grē-gāt-iv) *a.* causing aggregation; collective; taken together.

Aggress, (ag-gres') *v. i.* to make a first attack; to begin a quarrel or dispute.

Aggression, (ag-gresh'un) *n.* the first act of injury.

Aggressive, (ag-gres'iv) *a.* making the first attack of hostility or injury.

Aggressor, (ag-gres'er) *n.* one who begins an attack.

Aggrievance, (ag-grēv'ans) *n* injury; wrong; oppression.

Aggrieve, (ag-grēv') *v. i.* to mourn; to lament; to give pain or sorrow;—*ppr.* aggriev'ing, injuring.

Aggrieved, (ag-grēvd') *pp.* pained; afflicted: *a.* abused

Aghast, (a-gast') *ad.* struck with amazement; stupefied with horror; terrified.

Agile, (aj'il) *a.* active, nimble, alert;—*ad.* *ag'ilely*.

Agility, (a-jil'i-ti) *n.* activity; quickness of motion; nimbleness in any sense.

Ajist, (a-jist') *v. t.* to feed or pasture the cattle of others for a certain sum.

Agitable, (aj'it-a-bl) that may be agitated or excited.

Agitate, (aj'i-tāt) *v. t.* to disturb; to discuss: to shake: to stir violently;—*ppr.* ag'itāting;—*pp.* ag'itāted.

Agitation, (aj-it-ā'shun) *n.* disturbance; discussion; perturbation of mind.

Agitator, (aj'i-ta-tor) *n.* a disturber; one who excites public commotion: a mixer

Aglet, (ag'let) *n.* a spangle; or the metal tag or point at the end of a fringe, string, or dress fastening; anther.

Aglow, (a-glō) *a.* on a glow; very warm, as the cheeks.

Agnail, (ag'nāl) *n.* disease of the nails; a whitlow; corn of the foot or toe nail.

Agnate, (ag'nāt) *a.* related by the father's side; connected with by birth; allied.

Agnomen, (ag-nō'men) *n.* a surname added to the family name, generally on account of some exploit.

Ago, (a-gō') *ad.* in time past: gone; since; *agone'*. past.

Agog, (a-gog') *ad.* in a state of desire or curiosity; heated with a notion; longing; strongly excited.

Agoing, (a-gō'ing) *ad.* into motion; going on.

Agonistic, (ag-ō-nist'ik) *a.* relating to athletic combats

Arricchiscon gli avvocati.—Foolish persons enrich the lawyers.

Atqui vivere, militare est.—SENECA.—But life is a warfare.

Arcum itensio frangit, animum remissio.—Straining breaks the bow, and relaxation relieves the mind.—SYRUS.

Agonize, (ag'ō-nīz) *v. i.* or *t.* to writhe with pain; to put in severe pain; to distress.

Agonized, (ag'ō-nīzd) *pp.* distressed with excessive pain; tortured; *a.* painful.

Agonizing, (ag'-ō-nīz-ing) *a.* suffering severe pain; causing agony;—*ad.* ag'onizingly, with anguish.

Agony, (ag'ō-ni) *n.* excessive pain; torment; a violent struggle; death struggle; particularly used of our Redeemer's sufferings in the garden; mental pain.

Agrarian, (a-grā'ri-an) *a.* relating to equal divisions of lands; leveling social or material inequalities.

Agrarianism, (a-grā'ri-an-izm) *n.* equal division of land or property; the principles of those who approve or advocate this policy.

Agree, (a-grē') *v. i.* [*pp.* agreed] to be of one mind; to consent; strike a bargain; reconcile; not differ; settle some point among many. In *Medicine*, cause no disturbance in the body; (with *with* as *agree with*);—*pr.* agree'ing.

Agreeable, (a-grē'a-bl) *a.* pleasing to the mind or senses; suitable; in conformity with; willing to agree; salutary.

Agreeably, (a-grē'a-ble) *ad.* pleasingly; in an agreeable manner;—*n.* agree'ableness

Agreement, (a-grē'ment) *n.* state of agreeing; harmony; bargain; resemblance of one thing to another.

Agrestic, (a-gres'tik) *a.* relating to the country; rustic; rural; unpolished.

Agricultural, (ag-ri-kul'-tūr-al) *a.* relating to agriculture or the growing of crops

Agriculture, (ag'ri-kul-tūr) *n.* the art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry

Agriculturist, (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist) *n.* a farmer; one skilled or engaged in agriculture.

Agrimony, (ag'-ri-mon-i) *n.* a genus of plants of the rose group, with small yellow flowers and bitter taste, used for medicine.

Aground, (a-ground') *ad.* on the ground; stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.

Ague, (ā'gū) *n.* a species of fever coming in short attacks or periodical fits, accompanied with shivering; chilliness; common name for intermittent fever.

Aguish, (ā'gū-ish) *a.* shivering; causing ague.

Aguishness, (ā'gū-ish-nes) *n.* a shivering as with cold.

Ah, (ä), aha, (a-hä), exclamations of surprise, pity, contempt, joy, triumph.

Ahead, (a-hed') *ad.* further on; in front; in advance.

Ahoy, (a-hoy') *ex.* a sea term or call used in hailing.

Aid, (ād) *v. t.* to help; to relieve; to assist; to support;—*n.* help; assistance;—*ppr.* aid'ing;—*pp.* aid'ed;—*a.* aid'less, without aid.

Aid-de-camp, (ād'de-kong) *n.* an officer who conveys the general's orders; *pl.* Aides.

Aiguille, (-gwēl') *n.* serrature

Ail, (āl) *v. i.* to feel pain; to be ill or in trouble;—*v. t.* to give pain; to trouble.

Ailment, (āl'ment) *n.* illness; pain; indisposition;—*p. a.* ail'ing, full of sickness.

Aim, (ām) *n.* endeavor; design; direction;—*v. i.* to take sight; to try;—*v. t.* to direct a weapon; to aim after;—*ppr.* aim'ing;—*pp.* aimed' purposed.

Aimless, (ām'les) *a.* without aim or object; vagabond.

Air, (ār) *n.* the fluid we breathe; a tune; music; gentle wind; scent; manner; look; gesture; deportment; *pl.* Airs, disdainful mien;—*v. t.* to expose to the air; to dry by the fire or air;—*ppr.* air'ing;—*pp.* aired', purified; bruited.

Air-built, (ār'bilt) *a.* built in the air; fanciful.

Air-cells, (ār'selz) *n. pl.* cells containing air, in plants, &c.

Air-gun, (ār'gun) *n.* a gun charged with condensed air instead of powder.

Air-hole, (ār-hōl) *n.* an opening to admit air, as in ice.

Airiness, (ār'i-nes) *n.* openness to the air; gayety; lightness; levity of style.

Airing, (ār'ing) *n.* an excursion to enjoy the free air.

Airless, (ār'les) *a.* not open to the fresh air; close.

Air-pump, (ār'-pump) *n.* machine for producing a vacuum by pumping out the air from a vessel.

[mitting air.

Air-tight, (āir'tīt) *a.* not ad-

Airy, (ār'i) *a.* open to the air; gay; unsubstantial;—*ad.* air'ily, in an airy manner; with vanity.

Aisle, (īl) *n.* a walk or side passage in a church; wing of a building;—*a.* aisled.

Ait, (āt) *n.* a small island in a river or lake.

Ajar, *ad.* a little opened.

Akimbo, (a-kim'bō) *ad.* with a crook; arched; crooked

Akin, (a-kin') *a.* related; allied by blood; partaking of the same properties.

Alabaster, (al'a-bas-ter) *n.* a fine kind of soft marble or sulphate of lime; *a.* pert. to

Alack, (a-lak') *ex.* expressive of sorrow or regret. *Alack a-day*, denotes the same.

Alacrity, (a-lak'ri-ti) *n.* cheerfulness; liveliness; briskness; promptitude.

A-la-mode, (al-a-mōd') *ad.* according to the fashion.

Alarm, (a-lärm') *n.* a cry of danger; sudden terror;—*v. t.* to call to arms; to excite fear in; to disturb; to surprise;—*pp.* alarmed'.

Alarm-bell, (a-lärm'bel) *n.* a bell that gives notice of fire or danger;—*n.* *alar'um.*

Alarm-clock, or watch, (a-lärm'klok) *n.* a clock that strikes loudly in the night; watch that strikes the hour

Alarming, (a-lärm'ing) *ppr.* or *a.* exciting apprehension; terrifying; critical.

Alarmist, (a-lärm'ist) *n.* one who excites alarm.

Alas, (a-las') *ex.* expressive of sorrow. [white linen.

Alb, (alb) *n.* a vestment of

Albatross, (al-ba'trōs) *n.* a large aquatic sea bird.

Aurea rumpunt tecta quietem.—Golden roofs break men's rest. SENECA.

An evil lesson is soon learned.

Ad tristem partem strenna est suspicio.—The losing side is full of suspicion.—SYRUS.

An evil thing never dies.—SP.

Albeit, (awl-bē'it) *ad.* although; notwithstanding.

Albino, (al-bī'nō) *n.* a person or animal whose skin and hair are unnaturally white and pupil of the eye red; originally applied to white negroes with pink iris.

Album, (al'bum) *n.* a blank book, for the insertion of autographs, portraits, sketches, poetry, manuscripts, pictures; clippings

Albumen, (al-bū'men) *n.* the white of an egg; one of the organic principles.

Alburnum, (al-bûr-num) *n.* new grown wood of the year; in trees, the white and soft parts of wood between the inner bark and the heart-wood; sap-wood.

Alcaid, or alcalde, (al-kad') *n.* a governor or judge in Spanish countries.

Alchemist, (al'kem-ist) *n.* a practiser of alchemy.

Alchemy, (al'ke-mi) *n.* occult chemistry; a pretended science for transmuting base metals into gold; the finding of a universal solvent or remedy, &c.

Alcohol, (al'kō-hol) *n.* pure or highly rectified spirit.

Alcoholic, (al-kō-hol'ik) *a.* pertaining to alcohol; partaking of its qualities.

Alcoran, (al'ko-ran) *n.* the Koran, or book containing the Mahometan faith, &c.

Alcove, (al'kov) *n.* an indoor recess; an arbor; a niche.

Aldeb'aran, *n.* a large star.

Alder, (awl'der) *n.* a tree of several varieties, growing in moist lands; *a.* al'dern.

Alderman, (awl'der-man) *n.* civic dignitary; an officer of a corporate town or village;—*a.* -'ic; *pl.* aldermen.

Ale, (āl) *n.* a fermented malt liquor; *al'egar*, sour beer.

Alembic, (a-lem'bik) *n.* a vessel used by chemists.

Alert, (a-lert') *a.* on guard; vigilant; ready at a call; brisk; smart; nimble.

Alertness, (a-lert'nes) *n.* briskness; sprightliness; activity; promptitude.

Alga, (al'-ja) sea weed;—*pl.* algæ, aquatic plants.

Algebra, (al'jē-bra) *n.* the science of numbers in the abstract; the science of universal arithmetic.

Algebraic, (al-jē-brā'ik) *a.* performed by or relating to algebraic processes.

Algebraist, (al-jē-brā'ist) *n.* one versed in algebra.

Algerine, (al-je-rēn') *a.* belonging to Algiers; piratical;—*n.* an inhabitant.

Alias, (ā'li-as) *n.* a second writ;—*ad.* at another time; otherwise called.

Alibi, (al'i-bi, al-ē'-bī) *n.* elsewhere; the plea of a person who, when charged with a crime, alleges that he was in a different place.

Alien, (āl'yen) *a.* foreign; estranged from; not allied;—*n.* a foreigner; in law, one to whom a thing is sold; spelt alienee.

Alienability, (āl'yen-a-bil-i) ti) *n.* able to be transferred or sold to another.

Alienate, (āl yen-āt) *v. t.* to transfer property or a right; to misapply; to withdraw the affections; *a.* al'ienable

Alienated, (al'yen-āt-ed) *pp.* estranged; divided; withdrawn; transferred to another;—*ppr.* al'ienāting.

Alienation. (āl-yen-ā'shun) *n.* making over property; change of affection; disorder of the faculties.

Alienator, (āl'yen-ā-ter) *n.* one who transfers.

Aliferous, (a-lif'er-us) *a.* winged; *al'iform*, so shaped

Alignment, (a-lin'ment) *n.* the fixing of a line; the line established, as troops.

Alight, (a-lit') *v. i.* to fall or settle upon; to get off; to dismount; to be on fire.

Alike, (a-lik') *ad.* in the same manner, form, or degree; equally;—*a.* equal; resembling; the same.

Aliment, (al'i-ment) *n.* that which feeds; nourishment; food; support.

Alimental, (al-i-ment'al) Alimentary. (al-i-ment'-ar-i) *a.* pertaining to food; nourishing; nutritious.

Alimentiveness, (al-i-ment'-iv-nes) *n.* in *phrenology*, the organ of appetite.

Alimony, (ali'-mon-i) *n.* the allowance to a wife when legally separated from her husband; the sum paid.

Aliquant, (al'i-kwant) *a.* that does not divide without a remainder.

Aliquot, (al'i-kwot) *a.* parts of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder. Thus 5 is an aliquot part of 15.

Alive, (a-live') *a.* in force; in operation; not dead; lively; active; sprightly.

Alkahest, (al'ka-hest) *n.* a fabled universal solvent.

Alkalescent, (al-ka-les'ent) *a.* tending to an alkali.

Alkali, (al'ka-li) *n.* potash, or any substance soluble in water, which neutralizes acids;—*pl.* Alkalies.

Alkaline, (al'ka-lin) *a.* having the qualities of alkali.

Alkaloid, (al'ka-loyd) *n.* a class of substances of vegetable origin resembling an alkali, or possessing in a slight degree the properties of alkali; *v. t.* alkal'ify

All, (awl) *a.* every one; every part of;—*n.* the whole; the entire thing; the aggregate amount.

Allay, (al-lā') *v. t.* to entirely check; to assuage; to pacify; to quiet; to soothe; to alleviate;—*ppr.* allay'ing

Allayed, (al-lād') *pp.* quieted; laid at rest; abated.

Allegation, (al-le-gā'shun) *n.* assertion; adducing by way of proof;—*a.* allege'able.

Allege, (al-lej') *v. t.* to declare; to plead in excuse.

Allegiance, (al-lē'j-ans) *n.* the duty of a subject to his government; loyalty; love.

Allegoric, (al-lē-gor'ik) *a.* in the form of an allegory; not literal; typical; figurative;—*ad.* allegor'ically.

Allegorize, (al'lē-gō-riz) *v. t.* to form an allegory;—*v. i.* to use figurative speech.

Allegory, (al'lē-gor-i) *n.* a description of one thing under the image of another; a parable.

Allegretto, (al-lē-gret'to) *ad.* in music, quicker than andante; not as quick as allegro, but lively.

Allegro, (al-lē'grō) *n.* or *ad.*

Alitur vitium vivitque tegendo. Vice thrives and lives by concealment.—VIRGIL.

Fast bind, fast find.—SHAKES.

Accipere quam facere injutiam præstat.—It is better to receive than to do a wrong.—CICERO.

in music, a word denoting a brisk movement.

Alleluiah, (al-le-loo'ya) *n.* give praise to Jehovah

Alleviate, (al-lē'vi-āt) *v. t.* to make light; to lessen; to mitigate; to assuage.

Alleviation, (al-lē-vi-ā'-shun) *n.* act of relieving; that which eases pain.

Alley, (al'le) *n.* passage narrower than a street; a walk in a garden, etc.

All-fools-day, (awl-fools'-dā) *n.* the first of April, so called from the indulgence of sportive deceptions during the day. as. April fool!

All-fours, (awl-foarz) *n.* in card-playing, *high*, *low*, *jack* and *game;* walking on two legs and two arms, or four legs, is *all-fours.*

All-hail, (awl-hāl') *ex* welcome welcome good health!

All-Hallows, (awl-hal'loz) *n.* a feast dedicated to all the saints. Nov. 1st. All-Hallow-mas. All-Hallow-tide, the time near All-Saints'-Day, or Nov. first, a feast in honor of *all the saints.*

Alliaceous, (al-li-a'shus) *a.* pungent, like garlic.

Alliance, (al-li'ans) *n.* union by party, marriage, kindred, friendship or treaty.

Alligation, (al-li-gā'shun) *n.* act of binding together; in arithmetic, a rule for finding the price or value of compounds consisting of ingredients of different values or qualities.

Alligator, (al-li-gā'ter) *n.* the American crocodile.

Alliteration, (al-lit-er-ā'-shun) *n.* repetition of the same letter at the beginning of two or more words close to each other, as in *apt alliteration's artful aid*:—*a.* alliterative, pertaining to alliteration.

Allocation, (al-lō-kā'shun) *n.* setting apart; giving to each his share; allowance made on an account:—*v. t.* allocate, to allot; distribute

Allocution, (al-lo-kū'shun) *n.* a speaking to; a formal address by the Pope.

Allodial, (al-lō'di-al) *a.* not held of a superior;—*n.* allō'dium, a freehold estate.

Allopathy, (al-lop'a-thi) *n.* a mode of curing diseases by producing a condition of the system opposite to that essential to the disease.

Allopathist, (al-lop'a-thist) *n.* a medical practitioner.

Allot, (al-lot') *v. t.* [*pp.* allotted] to give a part or share to;—*ppr.* allot'ing;—*n.* *allot'ment*, distribution; share allowed, or granted.

Allotropic, (al-lo-trop'ik) *a.* in *chem.*, with identity of composition, but different physical characteristics;—*n.* *allot'ropy.*

Allow, (al-low') *v. t.* to grant; to give leave to; to abate; to bestow; to afford; to assent to:—*ppr.* allow'ing;—*pp.* allowed', deducted.

Allowable, (al-low'a-bl) *a.* that may be allowed: proper; lawful;—*n.* allowableness:—*ad* allow'ably.

Allowance, (al-low'ans) *n.* a license; share; what is allowed; allowing; sanction, abatement, settled sum given to wife, children, etc.

Alloy, (al-loy') *v. t.* to mix one metal with another for lawful coinage:—*n.* a baser metal mixed with a finer; a metallic compound: evil mixed with good: anything that debases:—*pp.*, *a.* alloyed, reduced in purity;—*n.* *alloy'age*, a mixture.

All-souls'-day, (awl-solz'-dā) *n.* a feast held by the Church of Rome on the second day of November, to pray for the *souls of all* the faithful dead.

Allspice, (awl'spis) *n.* the berry of the pimento.

All-sufficient, (awl-suf-fish'-ent) *a.* infinitely able, applied to God:—*n.* all sufficiency; omnipotence.

Allude, (al-lūd') *v. i.* to refer to; to insinuate:—*ppr.* allūd'ing;—*pp.* allūd'ed.

Allure, (al-lūr') *v. t.* to tempt by a flattering offer, to lure, to entice;—*pp.* allūred'.

Allurement, (al-lūr'ment) *n.* that which tempts or entices: a bait: attraction.

Alluring (al-lūr'ing) *p. a.* engaging; enticing by promises;—*ad.* allur'ingly.

Allusion, (al-lū'zhun) *n.* indirect reference: a hint; a suggestion in passing.

Allusive, (a-lū'siv) *a.* hinting at vaguely: *ad.* -'ly.

Alluvial, (al-lu'vi-al) *a.* deposited by water.

Alluvium, (al-lu'vi-um) *n.* earth washed down by rivers upon lower lands.

Ally, (al-li') *v. t.* [*pp.* allied] to unite by compact;—*n.* a friend: confederate; one related by marriage or other tie: an associate:—*pl.* Allies, states leagued together in wars or negotiations;—*ppr.* ally'ing.

Almanac, (awl'ma-nak) *n.* a yearly calendar of months, weeks, days, etc.

Almighty, (awl-mi'ti) *a.* all-powerful; omnipotent;—*n.* GOD; boundless power.

Almond, (ā'mund) *n.* the fruit of the almond tree.

Almonds, (a'mundz) *n. pl.* the tonsils or glands of the throat, so called from their resemblance to the nut of the almond: fruits.

Almoner, (al'mun-er) *n.* a distributer of alms.

Almonry, (al'mun-ri) *n.* the place where alms are distributed: a monastery.

Almost, (awl'mōst) *ad.* nearly; well nigh: mostly all.

Alms, (āmz) *n.*, *sing.* and *pl.* a gift to the poor.

Alms-house, (āmz'-house) *n.* a house for the poor who subsist on charity.

Almug, (al'mug) *n* a tree or wood mentioned in the Bible, supposed to be the sandal wood. (Heb. word).

Aloe, (al'ō) *n.* a tree of several species, found chiefly in South Africa: its leaves are juicy, and yield a very bitter medicinal gum;—*pl.* Aloes;—*a.* Aloet'ic.

Animum rege qui nisi paret imperat.—Control your passion or it will control you.—HOR.

A bad child is worse than none.

Aliena nobis, nostra plus aliis placent.—The circumstances of others seem good to us, while ours seem good to others.

Aloft, (a-loft') *ad.* on high; high above ground; in air.

Alone, (a-lōn') *a.* single; solitary; without company; —*ad.* separately; by himself; by itself; solely.

Along, (a-long') *ad.* forward; lengthwise; —*prep.* throughout; by the side of.

Aloof, (a-loof') *ad.* at a distance; apart; out of danger; not disposed to help.

Aloud, (a-loud') *ad.* loudly; with a loud voice; audibly.

Alp, (alp') *n.* a high mountain; —*pl.* Alps; —*a.* Alpine, mountainous; pertaining to the Alps in Switzerland, or any lofty mountains.

Alpaca. (al-pak'a) *n.* an animal of Peru, having soft, fine, woolly hair; a species of the Llama; a thin kind of cloth made of the wool of the Alpaca is generally mixed with silk or cotton. Its flesh forms excellent food; —*a.* of its hair

Alpha, (al'fa) *n.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet; figuratively, the first and the last; the beginning and the end; said of God.

Alphabet, (al'-fa-bet) *n.* the letters of a language; *alpha, beta*, the first and second Greek letters; —*v. t.* to arrange alphabetically.

Alphabetically, (al-fa-bet'ik-al-li) *ad.* in the order of an alphabet; —*a.* alphabet'ic; alphabet'ical, as A, B, C.

Already, (awl-red'i) *ad.* before this time; now; early; at some time past.

Alsacian, (al-sa'shan) *a.* relating to Alsace: a modern fashionable name for a bow tied in long loops.

Also, (awl'sō) *ad.* in like manner; likewise; too.

Altar, (awl'ter) *n.* a high place on which sacrifices were anciently offered. In Christian churches, the communion table: a place for prayer, or for the performance of the marriage ceremony. —*Altar-piece*, a painting placed over an altar.

Altar-cloth, (awl'-ter-cloth) *n.* a cloth to lay upon an altar in churches.

Alter, (awl'ter) *v. t.* to make some change in; —*v. i.* to change, or vary; to become in some respects different; —*ppr.* alter'ing; —*pp.* altered'; —*a.* modified.

Alterable, (awl'ter-a-bl) *a.* that may be changed or varied.

Alteration, (awl'ter-ā'shun) *n.* change; variation.

Alterative, (awl'ter-a-tiv) *a.* causing change; —*n.* a medicine which produces a salutary change in disease.

Altercate, (al'ter-kāt) *v. i.* to contend in words; to dispute; to wrangle.

Altercation, (al-ter-kā'shun) *n.* debate; contention; wrangling; quarrel.

Alternate, (al-tern'āt) *a.* one after the other; by turns; —*v. t.* to perform by turns; —*v. i.* to act or happen by turns; —*ad.* altern'ately; —*ppr.* al'ternāting; —*pp.* al'ternāted; *a.* alter'nant.

Alternation, (al-ter-nā'shun) *n.* reciprocal succession; interchange; in response.

Alternative (al-tern'a-tiv) *n.* that which may be chosen or rejected; —*a.* offering a choice of two things.

Alternatively, (al-tern'at-iv-le) *ad.* reciprocally; interchangeably by turns.

Althea, (al-thē'a) *n.* a shrub; a genus of plants; marshmallows; used as a cure.

Although, (awl-thō') *con.* grant; allow all; notwithstanding; however.

Altimetry, (al-tim'e-tri) *n.* the art of ascertaining altitudes by means of a proper instrument; —*n.* altim'eter.

Altitude, (al'te-tūd) *n.* the height of a place; elevation; exaltation.

Alto, (al'tō) *a.* high; —*n.* in *Music*, the part higher than the tenor, but lower than the treble; (used in *sculp.*)

Altogether, (awl-too-geth'er) *ad.* wholly; without exception; completely; conjunctly; in company; (*all together*, entire number).

Alto-relievo, (al'tō-rē-li'vo) a term in the art of sculpture, denoting the projection of a figure, so as to be relieved or lifted from the surface of the block from which it is cut one half.

Altruism, (alt'roo-ism) *n.* the principle of living and acting for the interest of others; benevolence.

Alum, (al'um) *n.* a mineral salt; sulphate of alumina and potassa; —*n.* Alum-stone, a corrosive stone or calx used in surgery.

Alumina, (al-ū'min-a) alumine, (al-ū-min) *n.* one of the earths; the characteristic ingredient of clay; aluminum, the metallic base of alumina, a new metal.

Aluminous, (al-ūm'n-us) *a.* containing alum or alumina; purely clay.

Alumnus, (a-lum'nus) *n.* one that is nourished; a pupil educated at a college, is called an *alumnus* of that college; —*pl.* Alumni.

Alvine, (al'vin) *a.* belonging to the lower belly, &c.; —*n.* *al'veole*, a tooth socket.

Always, (awl'wāz) *ad.* forever; continually; perpetually; alwey, (poetical).

A.M. stands for *artium magister*, master of arts; and for *anno mundi*, in the year of the world; also for *ante meridiem*, before midday, from 12 M. to 12 M.

Am, (am) first person present tense of the verb *to be*.

Amain, (a-mān') *ad.* with main force, or strength; vehemently; suddenly.

Amalgam, (a-mal'gam) *n.* a compound of mercury with another metal; a mixture; mercurial alloy.

Amalgamate, (a-mal'gam-āt) *v. t.* to mix metals with quicksilver; to mix; —*v. i.* to blend; to unite; —*ppr.* amal'gamāting; —*pp.* amal'gamāted, made one

Amalgamation, (a-mal-ga-mā'shun) *n.* mixing or

Audendo magnus tegitur timor. Great fear is concealed by a bold front.—LUCAN.

Facts are stubborn.—SMOLLETT.

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet.—PLAUTUS.—Modesty becomes a young man.

A faint heart never won fair lady.

blending metals: intermarriage of the white with the negro race; union in one.

Amanuensis, (a-man-ū-en'sis) *n.* one who performs for another the manual part of composition; one who writes to dictation; a secretary:—*pl.* Amanuenses, professional writers.

Amaranth, (am'a-ranth) *n.* amaranthus; an unfading flower; a genus of plants with thin dry leaves, that last long without withering: a color approaching purple; an emblem of love.

Amaranthine, (am-a-ran'thin) *a.* perpetually blooming; unfading, (poetical).

Amaryllis, (am-a-ril'lis) *n.* lily-asphodel, a genus of plants.

Amass, (a-mass') *v. t.* to collect; to accumulate; to heap up;—*n.* amass'ment, things amassed;—*ppr.* amass'ing;—*pp.* amassed'.

Amateur, (am-a-tūr') *n.* one who studies any art or science for the love of it, and not for gain.

Amativeness, (am'-a-tiv-nes) *n* propensity to love.

Amatory, (am'a-tō-ri) *a* influenced by love; causing love; amorous; affectionate:—*a.* amato'rial, amative.

Amaurosis, (am-āu-rō'sis) *n.* a loss or decay of sight, without any visible defect in the eye; *a.* amaurot'ic.

Amaze, (a-māz') *v. t.* to bewilder, astonish or confound;—*n.* a feeling of surprise, wonder, and astonishment; *a.* amaz'ing.

Amazement, (a-māz'ment) *n.* astonishment; confusion: bewilderment of mind;—*ppr.* amāz'ing;—*pp.* amāzed;—*ad.* amaz'ingly, extraordinarily.

Amazon, (am'a-zon) *n.* one of a race of female warriors who cut off the right breast in order to use their weapons more efficiently; a masculine woman: a virago: a river in So. Am.

Amazonian, (am-a-zō'ni-an) *ad.* warlike: of masculine manners: *strong minded.*

Ambassador, (am-bas'a-dor) *n.* a minister of high rank, sent as the representative of a sovereign nation at a foreign court; a messenger; one who acts for another;—*, em.* ambass'adress.

Amber, (am'ber) *n.* a yellow fossil resin or gum.

Ambergris, (am'ber-grēs) *n.* a fragrant gray substance taken from the sperm whale; used as a drug.

Ambidexter, (am-bi-deks'ter) *n.* one using both hands with equal facility; a double-dealer;—*n.* ambidex'terity;—*a.* ambidex'trous; *ad.* ambidextrously.

Ambient, (am'be-ent) *a.* going round; surrounding; encompassing; usually applied to the air.

Ambiguity, (am-bi-gū'i-ti) *n.* doubtfulness or uncertainty of signification; double meaning, obscurity

Ambiguous, (am-big'ū-us) *a.* having more than one meaning; dark; obscure; doubtful; equivocal;—*ad.* ambiguously, having two or more meanings of uncertain import.

Ambit, (am'bit) *n.* a going round; compass; the circuit of anything.

Ambition, (am-bish'un) *n.* the desire for excellence, superiority, preferment, honor, or power; aspiration;—*a.* ambi'tious, desirous of power; aspiring; showy;—*ad.* ambi'tiously.

Amble, (am'bl) *v. t.* to move affectedly; to pace as a horse by moving both legs on each side alternately; to pace with an amble;—*n.* peculiar pace of a horse, between a walk and a trot;—*ppr.* am'bling;—*pp.* am'bled, cantered.

Ambler, (am'bler) *n.* a pacing or ambling horse.

Ambrosia, (am-brō'zhi-a) *n.* in *Mythology*, the fabled food of the gods, which conferred immortality: whatever is very pleasing to the taste or smell.

Ambrosial, (am-brō'zhi-al) *a.* ambro'sian: fragrant: most delicious: pert. to Amb.

Ambrotype, (am'bro-tip) *n.* a picture taken on glass coated with iodide of silver; a photograph.

Ambry, (am'bri) *n.* a place or chest for arms, plate, books, etc.; depository for alms.

Ambulance, (am'bū-lans) *n.* a movable hospital in time of battle; a wagon furnished with cushions to convey maimed or wounded people to hospitals.

Ambulation, (am-bū-lā'shun) *n.* walking about; act of walking;—*a.* am'bulant.

Ambulatory, (am'bū-la-tor-i) *a.* walking to and fro; moving;—*n.* a gallery.

Ambuscade, (am'bus-kād) *n.* a place of concealment for troops to attack suddenly; troops lying in wait;—*ppr* am'buscāding;—*pp.* am'buscāded; *v. t.* lie in wait.

Ambush, (am'boosh) *n.* a going into a bush or wood; a station where troops concealed lie in wait for an attack; the act of lying in wait;—*pp.* am'bushed

Ameliorate, (a-mēl'or-āt) *v. t.* to make better; to improve; *v. i.* to grow better;—*ppr.* amēli'orating;—*pp.* amēliorāt'ed;—*n.* ameliorator.

Amelioration, (a-mēl-yō-rā'shun) *n.* the act of becoming better; improvement.

Amen, (ā-men') so be it; be it established; verily: truly; certainly;—*n.* truth.

Amenable, (a-mēn'a-bl) *a.* liable to the law; responsible; accountable;—*ad.* ame'nably, answerably.

Amend, (a-mend') *v. t.* to make better; to repair; to correct; to rectify; to supply a defect;—*ppr.* amend'ing;—*pp.* amend'ed, reformed, corrected, etc.

Amendable, (a-mend'a-bl) *a.* that may be improved.

Amende, (a-mongd') *fr. n.* reparation for an insult; apology: *amende honorable*

Amendment, (a-mend'ment) *n.* a change for the better; alteration in a law; addition to a legislative bill or motion; correction; improvement;—*a.* amend'ed

Amends, (a-mendz') *n. pl.* recompense; reparation.

Amenity, (a-men'i-ti) *n.*

Argillâ quidvis imitaberis udâ.—HORACE.—Thou canst mould him into any shape like soft clay.

After one loss comes many.—FR.

Aut insanit homo, aut versus facit.—HORACE.—The man is either mad or he is making verses.

pleasantness; agreeable manners; suavity.

Amerce, (a-mers') v. t. to inflict a penalty, the amount of which is left to the mercy of a judge or court.

Amercement, (a-mers'-ment) n. penalty inflicted at the discretion of a court;—ad. amerce'able, finable.

American, (a-mer'-i-kan) ad. of or belonging to America; from the discoverer, *Amerigo* Vespucci, a Florentine.

Americanism, (a-mer'i-kan-ism) n. an American idiom.

Americanize, (a-mer'i-kan-iz) v. t. to render American institutions, life, and habits familiar and agreeable to a foreigner by long residence in this country: acclimate.

Amethyst, (am'e-thist) n. a precious stone of a violet-blue color; a variety of quartz, supposed to drive away intoxication.

Amiable, (a'mi-a-bl) a. worthy of love or affection; lovely; charming; pleasing;—ad. a'miably;—n. amiabil'ity, a'miableness.

Amicable, (am'i-ka-bl) a. friendly; kind; obliging; peaceable;—ad. am'icably;—n. am'icableness.

Amid, (a-mid') *prep.* amidst; among; mingled or mixed with; enveloped with.

Amice, (am'is) n. a flowing cloak formerly worn by priests and pilgrims; a collar worn by priests under the alb, about the neck and shoulders, in R. C. Ch.

Amiss, (a-mis') a. in error; wrong; out of order;—ad. in a faulty manner.

Amity, (am'i-ti) n. friendship; agreement; harmony; good-will.

Ammonia, (am-mō'ni-a) n. a volatile alkali, the pungent principle of smelling salts. It is obtained from bones or coal-gas liquor; is given out by all decaying nitrogenous organic matter. It is a powerful manure, and is the principal valuable ingredient in barnyard manures, poudrettes, superphosphates, and all commercial fertilizers. It is also returned to the earth by snows, mists and rains, and gives to plants the nitrogen they require; a. am'moniacal.

Ammoniac, (am-mō'ni-ak) n. a gum or juice used in medicine as a stimulant or expectorant; *Sal. am.*

Ammunition, (am-mū-nish'un) n. military stores, as powder, balls, bombs, shells, guns, etc.

Amnesty, (am'nes-ti) n. an act of oblivion; general pardon of political offenders by the government.

Among, (a-mung') *prep.* mingled with; amidst; associated with; amongst.

Amoroso, (am-o-rō'so) n. an ardent lover; a wanton woman; a courtezan.

Amorous, (am'or-us) a. inclined to love; passionate; fond; tender;—ad. am'orously;—n. am'orousness.

Amorphous, (a-mor'fus) a. of irregular shape; without form; shapeless.

Amount, (a-mount') v. i. to rise in value; to result in;—n. the sum total; the effect, or result;—*ppr.* amount'ing;—*pp.* amount'ed, was equivalent to.

Amour, (a-moor') n. a love intrigue; gallantry.

Amphibia, (am-fib'i-a) n. animals that can live on land or in water;—*pl.* amphib'ians, amphibials.

Amphibious, (am-fib'i-us) a. living in two different elements; ad. amphibiously.

Amphibrach, (am'fi-brak) n. in *poetry*, a foot having a *short* syllable *on each side* of a long one.

Amphitheater, (am-fi-the'a-ter) n. a theater of a round or oval form with an area (the arena) in the center;—a. amphithe'atrical.

Ample, (am'pl) a. large; extended; sufficient; spacious; liberal; flowing.

Amplification, (am-pli-fi-kā'-shun) n. enlargement; diffuse discourse.

Amplifier, (am'pli-fi-er) n. one who enlarges.

Amplify, (am-pli-fi') v. t. to enlarge; to exaggerate; to add to;—v. i. to be diffuse in description or argument;—*ppr.* am'plifying;—*pp.* am'plified.

Amplitude, (am'pli-tūd) n. largeness; extent; capacity; abundance; also, am'pleness. [liberally; fully.

Amply, (am'ple) *ad.* largely;

Amputate, (am'pū-tāt) v. t. to cut off a limb; to prune.

Amputated, (am'pū-tāt-ed) *pp.* and a. cut off; separated from the body;—*ppr.* am'putāting, act of pruning.

Amputation, (am-pu-tā'-shun) n. the act or operation of cutting off a limb, &c.

Amulet, (am'ū-let) n. a charm worn to prevent evil or witchcraft; a. am'uletic.

Amuse, (a-mūz') v. t. to entertain agreeably; to divert; to gratify.

Amused, (a-mūzd') a., *pp.* agreeably entertained; diverted; gratified; beguiled; occupied.

Amusement, (a-mūz'ment) n. that which entertains or diverts; recreation; pastime;—a. amu'sive.

Amusing, (a-mūz'ing) a. affording entertainment;—*ad.* amus'ingly, pleasingly

Amylaceous, (am'i-lā-shus) a. of or resembling starch.

An, (an) a. *indefinite article* one; denoting an individual; used before words beginning with vowels.

Anabaptist, (ana-bap'tist) n. one who holds that infant baptism is not according to Scripture and that adults only should be baptised by being *dipped* in water.

Anachronism, (a-nak'ron-izm) n. an error in computing time, by which events are misplaced; putting an event earlier or later than the time at which it really happened.

Anaconda, (an-a-kon'da) n. a large serpent.

Anacreontic, (a-nak-rē-on'-tik) a. after Anacreon, a Greek poet; joyous; free.

Anæsthetic, (an-es-thet'ik) a. depriving of feeling;—n. a substance, as chloroform, used to render persons insensible; n. an'æsthes'ia.

A cane non magno sæpe tenetur aper.—OVID.—The wild boar is often held by a small dog.

A fair exchange is no robbery.

Abashed the devil stands, and feels how awful goodness is.—MILTON.

A fair field and no favor.

Anaglyph, (an'a-glif) *n.* an ornament in sculpture, carved *in relief.*

Anaglyptic, (an-a-glip'tik) *a.* relating to the art of carving, engraving, enchasing, or embossing plate.

Anagram, (an'a-gram) *n.* the changing of one word or sentence into another by a transposition of the letters; —*ad.* anagrammat'ical ;—*n.* anagramm'atist, a maker of new words from others.

Analects, (-'a-lekts) *n.* fragments of authors ;—*a.* -'lic.

Analogous, (a-nal'o-gus) *a.* having resemblance; corresponding; similar.

Analogy, (a-nāl'o-gy) *n.* likeness ; proportion ; similarity ; conformity ;—*a.* analog'ical;—*n.* *an'alogue,* a like object ;—*v. t.* anal'ogize.

Analysis, (a-nal'i-sis) *n.* separation of a body, or of a subject, into its respective parts; *pl.* Analyses : *n.* *analyst,* one versed in analysis

Analytic, (an-a-lit'ik) *a.* pertaining to analysis; resolving into parts ;—*ad.* analyt'ically;—*n. pl.* analyt'ics, the science of analysis.

Analyze, (an'a-liz) *v. t.* to separate a whole into its component parts; to develop first principles;—*ppr.* analyz'ing;—*pp.* analyzed'.

Analyzer, (an-a-liz'-er) *n.* one who inquires into first principles or investigates closely ; *a.* analyz'able.

Anapest, (an'a-pest) *n.* a poetic foot of three syllables, the last one accented.

Anarchic, (an-ark'ik) *a.* being without government or rule ; in a state of confusion ; lawless.

Anarchy, (an'ar-ki) *n.* without rule, or a ruler ; want of government or order.

Anathema, (a-nath'-ē-ma) *n.* an ecclesiastical denunciation : excommunication.

Anathematize, (a-nath'ē-ma-tiz) *v. t.* to excommunicate with a denunciation of curses : to curse : *n.* -za'tion

Anatomical, (an-a-tom'-ik-al) *a.* pertaining to anatomy or dissection : bony.

Anatomist, (a-nat'ō-mist) *n.* one who makes a business of dissection or the study of anatomy : *v. t.* anat'omize

Anatomy, (a-nat'ō-mi) *n.* art of dissecting an animal body ; a skeleton ; act of dividing or analyzing a difficult subject, &c.

Ancestor, (an'ses-ter) *n.* one who has gone or lived before us ; a forefather from whom a person is descended ;—*fem.* an'cestress.

Ancestral, (an' ses-tral) *a.* claimed from ancestors.

Ancestry, (an'ses-tri) *n.* pedigree, lineage ; descent.

Anchor, (ang'-ker) *n.* a heavy iron instrument for holding ships in a particular spot *fig.* what gives safety or security ;—*v. t.* to cast an anchor ; to stop, fix or rest on.

Anchorable, (angk'or-a-bl) *a.* fit for anchorage.

Anchorage, (ang'ker-āj) *n.* a suitable place to drop an anchor : duty paid for liberty to anchor hold.

Anchorite, (ang'ko-rit) *n.* one who retires from the world ; a hermit ; a recluse ; spelt also an'cho-ret.

Anchovy, (an-chō'vi) *n.* a small fish of the herring kind used for sauce.

Ancient, (ān'shent) *a.* belonging to former times ; old ; known for a long period.

Anciently, (ān'shent-li) *ad.* in times long since passed.

Ancients, (an'shents) *n. pl.* persons of past ages.

Ancillary, (an'sil-ar-i) *a.* relating to a female servant ; subordinate ; subservient.

Ancip'ital, *a.* two-faced.

And, (and) *con.* signifies addition and is used to connect words and sentences.

Andante, (an-dan'tā) *n.* in *music,* slow movement ;—*a.* going easily : expressive.

Andiron, (and'I-urn) *n.* the iron which supports fuel or in which a spit turns.

Anecdote, (an'ek-dōt) *n.* a short story ; an incident of private life or conduct.

Anecdotal, (an-ek-dōt'al) anecdot'ical, *a.* in the form of anecdote or incident.

Anemone, (a-nem'o-nē) *n.* the wind-flower, an annual.

Aneurism, (an'ū-rizm) *n.* a tumor produced by the dilation of an artery.

Anew, (a-nū') *ad.* over again ; in a new time or way.

Angel, (ān'jel) *n.* a celestial messenger ; a spirit ; a term of endearment applied to a good or beautiful person ; —*a.* like an angel.

Angelic, (an'jel'ik) *a.* pure, heavenly, spiritual, divine

Anger, (ang'ger) *n.* a passion excited by injury ; resentment ; rage ; pain ;—*v. t.* to provoke ; to enrage ; to irritate ; to exasperate ; to pain ;—*ppr.* an'gering ;—*pp.* an'gered ; *a.* mad.

Angina, (an-ji'na) *n.* inflammation of the throat.

Angle, (ang'gl) *n.* a point where two lines meet : a corner ;—*v. i.* to fish with a rod, line, and hook.

Angler, (ang'gler) *n.* one who fishes with a hook.

Anglican, (ang'gli-kan) *a.* English, especially in matters appertaining to the Church ; *n.* member of E.Ch

Anglicism, (ang'gle-sizm) *n.* an English idiom or peculiarity of language.

Anglicize, (ang'gle-siz) *v. t.* to convert into English.

Angling, (ang'gling) *n.* the art of fishing with a rod and line ; scheming.

Angry, (ang'gri) *a.* indignant ; wrathful ; resentful ; displeased ;—*ad.* angrily.

Anguilliform, (an-gwil'i-form) *a.* in the form of an eel or serpent ; *a.* anguin'ean

Anguish, (ang'gwish) *n.* extreme pain either of body or mind ; agony ; torment ; grief ; a strait ;—*v. t.* afflict.

Angular, (ang'gū-ler) *a.* having corners ; ungainly form : —*fig.* sharp or stiff in habits ;—*n.* angularity ;—*a.* angulated ;—*ad.* an'gularly.

Anil, (an'-il) *n.* the shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

Anile, (an'il) *a.* aged ; imbecile ; old-womanish.

Above all things liberty?—SHELLEY.

Absent, yet present; distant, yet how near!

Affectation is at best a deformity.

Absence makes the heart grow fonder.—HAYNES BAILEY.

Absence of occupation is not rest.—COWPER.

Anility, (a-nil'i-ti) *n.* old age of a woman; dotage.

Animadversion, (an-i-mad-ver'shun) *n.* criticism, severe censure, reproof.

Animadvert, (an-i-mad-vert') *v. i.* to turn or direct the mind to or against; to censure or criticise.

Animal, (an'i-mal) *n.* a living corporeal being, endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion;—*a.* gross, pertaining to animals; carnal.

Animalcular, (an-i-mal'kū-lar) *a.* relating to animalcules; microscopic.

Animalcule, (an-i-mal'kūl) *n.* a very small animal, especially one that cannot be seen without a microscope;—*pl.* Animalcules, or animal'cula, minute insects.

Animalism, (an'i-mal-izm) *n.* the state of mere animal existence; sensuality.

Animalize, (an'i-mal-iz) *v. t.* to convert into animal matter by the process of digestion; to endow with animal life; to degrade.

Animate, (an'i-māt) *v. t.* to fill with breath; to enliven or encourage; to give life.

Animating, (an'i-māt-ing) *a.* enlivening; giving life.

Animation, (an-e-mā'shun) *n.* quality of being animated; life; vivacity; sprightliness; vigor; spirit.

Animator, (an'i-māt-or) *n.* one that gives life or spirit.

Animosity, (an-i-mos'i-ti) *n.* violent malignity; hatred; active enmity.

Animus, (an'i-mus) *n.* latent intention; purpose; prejudice against; spirit.

Anise, (an'is) *n.* an aromatic plant found in Egypt, the seeds of which are used in making cordials.

Ankle, (ang'kl) *n.* the joint which connects the foot and the leg; *a.* ank'led.

Anklet, (ang'klet) *n.* an ornament for the ankle.

Annalist, (an'a-list) *n.* a writer of annals.

Annals, (an'nalz) *n. pl.* records of events under the years in which they happened; year books.

Anneal, (an-nēl') *v. t.* to temper glass or metals by heat and gradually cool.

Annex, (an-neks') *v. t.* to join or add at the end; to affix; to make a territory of secondary importance part of a larger State;—*n.* a building added to, or erected as part of another which is too small; a boat running on train-time, and connecting two shores;—*ppr.* annex'ing;—*pp.* annexed'; *a.* annex'ible.

Annexation, (an-neks-ā'-shun) *n.* act, or practice of adding or conjoining;—*n.* annexationist, one who favors annexation; —*n.* *annex'ing*, addition; union

Annexed, (an-nekst') *a.* joined at the end; connected with; uniting by formal act, to the possessions of another power, a territory conquered by war, or gained by negotiation.

Annihilator, (an-ni'hil-a-tur) *a.* one who destroys or obliterates; one who believes in the non-existence of the soul in a future state.

Annihilate, (an-ni'hil-āt) *v. t.* to reduce to nothing; to put out of existence; to annul;—*ppr.* anni'hilāting; *pp.* anni'hilāted.

Annihilation, (an-ni'hil-a'shun) *n.* act of reducing to nothing; destruction.

Anniversary, (an-ni-vers'-a-ri) *a.* returning with the year; annual;—*n.* the day on which some remarkable event is yearly celebrated.

Anno Domini, (an'nō-dom'-e-ni) *n.* in the year of our Lord as A. D. 1881.

Anno Mundi, (an'nō-mun-di) in the year of the world.

Annotate, (an'nō-tāt) *v. i.* to write notes; to take down; to explain or criticise by notes; to remark.

Annotation, (an-nō-tā'-shun) *n.* explications or remarks written upon books; comment; foot notes.

Annotator, (an'nō-tāt-er) *n.* a writer of notes; a commentator or scholiast.

Annotta, (an-not'-ta) *n.* a hard, dry paste, used to give an orange cast to a simple yellow.

Announce, (an-nouns') *v. t.* to publish; to give notice of; to proclaim;—*ppr.* announcing;—*pp.* announced

Announcement, (an-nouns'-ment) *n.* declaration; advertisement; notification.

Annoy, (an-noy') *v. t.* to hurt; to molest; to incommode; to trouble; to anger; —*ppr.* and *a.* annoying;—*pp.* annoyed', vexed.

Annoyance, (an-noy'ans) *n.* that which annoys or molests; injury; trouble.

Annual, (an'-nū'āl) *a.* yearly;—*n.* a plant that lasts but one year; a book published yearly, &c.

Annually, (an'nū-al-li) *ad.* yearly; year by year; returning every year.

Annuitant, (an-nū'it-ant) *n.* a person who has a yearly payment for life.

Annuity, (an-nū'i-ti) *n.* a yearly allowance or payment; an annual sum of money payable half-yearly or quarterly, as directed by *will* or an insurance.

Annul, (an-nul') *v. t.* [*pp.* annulled] to make void; to abolish; to invalidate.

Annular, (an'nū-ler) *a.* in form of, or like a ring; round; *ad.* annular'ly.

Annulet, (an'nū-let) *n.* a little ring; a mark in heraldry; a small flat fillet, encircling a column.

Annulment, (an-nul'ment) *n.* the act of making void, or of no effect.

Annulose, (an'nū-lōs) *a.* in Zoology, belonging to the sub-kingdom containing the insects and worms; having rings; *n.* annulo'sa.

Annumerate, (an-nū'-mer-āt) *v. t.* to add to a former number; see enumeration.

Annunciation, (an-nun-shi-ā'shun) *n.* act of announcing; proclamation; a day solemnized on the 25th of March, in memory of the angel's salutation of the Mother of Christ;—*v. t.* annun'ciate, declare.

Anodyne, (an'ō-din) *n.* medicine to soothe pain and

Absence sharpens love, presence strengthens it.

Abstain from all appearance of evil.—I. THESS.

Abuse is not an argument against proper use.—LATIN.

An evil eye will split a stone,—GAEL.

dispose to sleep :—*a.* mitigating pain ; soothing.

Anoint, (a-noint') *v. t.* to rub over with unctuous matter ; to consecrate with oil ; to smear or daub.

Anointed, (a-noint'ed) *p. a.* rubbed or consecrated with oil ;—*n.* the Messiah.

Anointment, (a-noint'-ment) *n.* the act of anointing, or state of being anointed.

Anomalistic, (a-nom-a-lis'-tik) *a.* irregular ; departing from established rules.

Anomalous, (a-nom'a-lus) *a.* out of rule ; irregular.

Anomaly, (a-nom'a-li) *n.* irregularity ; deviation from the general method or analogy of things.

Anon, (a-non') *ad.* soon ; in good time ; presently ; sometimes ; at other times.

Anonymous, (a-non'i-mus) *a.* wanting a name ; nameless ; without the real name of the author ; covert.

Anonymously, (a-non'i-mus-li) *ad.* without a name

Another, (an-uth'er) *a.* some other ; not one's self ; one more ; different ; any other.

Anserine, (an-ser'in) *a.* relating to the goose tribe.

Answer, (an'ser) *v. i.* to speak in reply ; to succeed ; to be accountable for ; to correspond :—*v. t.* to reply to ; to appear or confront : to atone for : to comply with ; to suit ;—*n.* a reply ; a return ; a solution.

Answerable, (an'ser-a-bl) *a.* accountable ; suitable ; admitting a reply ; liable to.

Answerer, (an'ser-er) *n.* one who answers or replies.

Answerably, (an'ser-a-ble) *ad.* suitably ; proportionately ; *a.* an'swering.

Ant, (ant) *n.* a small industrious insect ; an emmet.

Anthill, (ant'hill) *n.* a little hillock formed by ants.

Antagonism, (an-tag'ō-nizm) *n.* opposition of action ; contest ; difference.

Antagonist, (an-tag'ō-nist) *n.* one who contends with another ; — *a.* contending against ; opposing.

Antagonistic, (an-tag-o-nist'-ik) *a.* opposing, inimical.

Antagonize, (an-tag'ō-niz) *v. i.* to contend against.

Antalgic, (an-tal'jik) *a.* that which relieves pain.

Antarctic, (ant-ark'tik) *a.* opposite to the arctic : circle about 23½ deg. from S.Pole

Ante, (an'te) a Latin prep. signifying before, used as a prefix to many English words to express the *past*.

Anteater, (ant'ē-ter) *n.* an animal that lives on ants in hot climates

Antecede, (an-te-sēd') *v. i.* to go before ; to precede.

Antecedence, (an-tē-sēd'-ens) *n.* the act or state of preceding in time.

Antecedent, (an-tē-sēd'ent) *n.* that which goes before or precedes : opposed to subsequent ;—*pl.* a man's previous history ; *a.* prior.

Antecedently, (an-te-sē'-dent-li) *ad.* previously ; at a time preceding.

Antechamber, (an'tē-chām-ber) *n.* an outside room, or entrance chamber.

Antecians, (an-tē-shi-ans') Antœci, (an-tē-si') *n.* those living in the same latitude and longitude, but on different sides of the equator.

Antecursor, (an-te-kur'sor) *n.* a forerunner.

Antedate, (an'tē-dāt) *v. t.* to date a thing before the true time ; to give by anticipation ;—*n.* prior date.

Antediluvian, (an-te-de-loo'-ve-an) *a.* existing before the flood :— *n.* one who lived before the deluge.

Antelope, (an'tē-lōp) *n.* a genus of animals, intermediate between the goat and the deer ; the gazelle.

Antelucan, (an-tē-lū'kan) *a.* before daybreak ; early.

Antemeridian, (an-tē-mē-rid'i-an) *a.* being before noon ; pertaining to the forenoon : A.M.

Antemundane, (an-tē-mun'-dān) *a.* being before the creation of the world.

Antennæ, (an-ten'ē) *n. pl.* feelers or horns of insects.

Antenuptial, (an-tē-nup'-shal) *a.* before marriage.

Antepaschal, (an-tē-pas'-kal) before Easter.

Antepast, (an'tē-past) *n.* a foretaste ; anticipation.

Antepenult, (an'-tē-pē-nult') *n.* the last syllable of a word but two ;—*a.* ante'penultimate, pert. to.

Anterior, (an-tēr'i-er) *a.* going before ; previous.

Anteriority, (an-tēr-e-or'i-ti) *n.* priority in time.

Anteroom, (an-tē-room) *n.* a room outside of another.

Anthem, (an'them) *n.* a sacred song or hymn set to music and sung *alternately*

Anther, (an'ther) *n.* in *Botany*, the tip of the stamen in a flower ;—*a.* an'theral.

Anthology, (an-thol'o-ji) *n.* a collection of poems or choice literary extracts ; a discourse on flowers.

Anthracite, (an'thra-sit) *n.* a hard kind of coal that burns without flame.

Anthracitic, (an-thra-sit'-ik) *a.* pertaining to anthracite.

Anthropolite, (an-throp'o-lit) *n.* human remains turned into a substance like stone ; fossil human remains.

Anthropology, (an-thrō-pol'-o-ji) *n.* a discourse on man ; —*fig.* the relations between the soul and body.

Anthropophagi, (an-thrō-pof'-a-ji) *n. pl.* man-eaters ; cannibals ; feeding on human flesh, as savages.

Antic, (an'tik) *a.* odd ; ridiculous ;-*n.* a fantastic figure ; a buffoon ; a trick.

Antichrist, (an'te-krist) *n.* the great opposer of Christ and Christianity ; false Christ.

Antichristian, (an-te-kris'-yan) *a.* opposing Christianity ; irreligious.

Anticipate, (an-tis'i-pat) *v. t.* to take before ; to prevent : to preoccupy ; to expect ; to hope for.

Anticipated, (an-tis'i-pāt-ed

Accident is a word not to be found in the Divine vocabulary.

Art is power.—LONGFELLOW.

Accidents will happen in the best regulated families.

According to his pinions the bird flies.—DANISH.

pp. taken beforehand; foretasted; foreseen. preceded

Anticipation, (an-tis-i-pā'-shun) *n.* previous notice; prospect; expectation; forethought; *a.* anticipatory.

Anticlinal, (-kli'nal) *a.*, *n.* in *geol.*, roof-like dip of strata in opposite directions.

Anticlimax, (an-te-kli'maks) *n.* the opposite of climax; a sentence in which the ideas become less important towards the close; rhetorical *fall*.

Anticous, (an'ti-kus) *a. bot.*, placed in front of a flower, as the lip of orchids.

Antidotal, (an-ti-dōt'al) *a.* efficacious against; counteracting poison; expelling; having the power of an antidote to cure any evil.

Antidote, (an'ti-dōt) *n.* a remedy against poison; a preventive; counter-poison

Antifebrile, (an-ti-feb'ril) *a.* opposing fever;—*n.* a *med.*

Antilogy, (an-til'o-ji) *n.* contradiction between the words or passages of an author; incoherence.

Antimonial, (an-te-mō'ni-al) *a.* composed of antimony; *n.* preparation of antimony

Antimony, (an'ti-mōn-i) *n* a metalic ore used in the arts and in medicine.

Antinomian, (an-ti-nō'mi-an) *n.* one who holds good works to be unnecessary to salvation: one who denies the continued obligation of the moral law or insufficiency of Faith.

Antipapal, (an-ti-pā'pal) *a.* opposing popery; a feeling against popery.

Antipathy, (an-tip'a-thi) *n.* natural aversion: dislike; opposition; hatred.

Antipathetical, (an-ti'-pa-thet'ik-al) *a.* having an antipathy or natural aversion to a thing; uncongenial.

Antipestilential, (an-ti-pes-ti-len'shal) *a.* counteracting infection or the plague.

Antiphlogistic, (-flō-jis'tik) *a.*, in *med.*, subduing inflammation;—*n.* remedy.

Antiphonal, (an-tif'ō-nal) *a.* pertaining to antiphonies —*n.* a book of anthems.

Antiphon, (an-tif'-on) *n.* the answer of one choir to another in singing; a chant composed for this purpose.

Antiphrasis, (an-tif'ra-sis) *n.* use of words in a sense opposite to the true one.

Antipodal, (an-tip'o-dal) *a.* relating to the antipodes; antagonistic; opposite.

Antipodes, (an-tip'o-dēz) *n.* *pl.* the people who live on the opposite side of the globe, having their feet opposite to ours; their country; diametrical opposition in opinion, &c.

Antipope, (an'te-pōp) *n.* a pretender to the papacy.

Antiquarian, (an-ti-kwā'-ri-an) *a.* pertaining to antiquity, or ancient things.

Antiquary, (an'ti-kwa-ri) *n.* one who studies or collects ancient things; one skilled in antiquities.

Antiquate, (an'ti-kwāt) *v. t.* to make obsolete, old, or void; to put out of use.

Antiquated, (an'ti-kwāt-ed) *pp.* or *a.* grown old; out of fashion; obsolete.

Antique, (an-tēk') *a.* ancient; old;—*n.* a remnant of ancient times; very old relic.

Antiquity, (an-tik'wi-ti) *n.* old times; the people of ancient times; a relic of the past; *pl.* (ies), relics.

Antiscians, (an-tish'yans) *n.* *pl.* people who live on different sides of the equator, and whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions; also antiscii.

Antiscorbutic, (an-ti-skor-bū'tik) *a.* efficacious against scurvy;—*n.* a remedy.

Antiscriptural, (an-ti-skrip'-tūr-al) *a.* not according to the Scriptures; heterodox.

Antiseptic, (an-ti-sep'tik) *a.* counteracting putrefaction;—*n.* a remedy.

Antislavery, (an-ti'slāv-er-i) *n.* opposition to slavery.

Antispasmodic, (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik) *n.* a remedy for spasms or convulsions;—*a.* counteracting convulsions.

Antistrophe, (an-tis'tro-fi) *n.* the stanza of a song exactly answering the previous strophe.

Antithesis, (an-tith'e-sis) *n.* a placing against; a figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast; opposition;—*pl.* Antitheses.

Antithetic, (an-ti-thet'ik) *a.* placed in contrast: opposed

Antitype, (an'ti-tip) *n.* that which is prefigured by the type; as the paschal lamb was a *type* of which Christ is the *antitype*.

Antitypical, (an-ti-tip'ik-al) *a.* pertaining to type; explaining the type; *ad.* -ly.

Antler, (ant'ler) *n.* a branch of a stag's horn; one of the horns themselves.

Anus, (ā'nus) *n.* the orifice, or rectum, by which excrement is expelled.

Anvil, (an'vil) *n.* an iron block usually with a steel face, on which metals are hammered and shaped.

Anxiety, (ang-zī'e-ti) *n.* trouble of mind, arising from doubt and uncertainty; solicitude; concern

Anxious, (angk'shus) *a.* solicitous; much concerned; unquiet; restless.

Anxiously, (angk'shus-li) *ad.* in an anxious manner; with anxiety or disquiet.

Any, (en'ni) *a.* every; whoever; whatever; either; one indefinitely; some.

Aorist, (ā'o-rist) *n.* tense in Greek, expressing indefinite time; *a.* undefined.

Aorta, (ā-ort'a) *n.* the great artery which rises up from the left ventricle of the heart; trunk artery.

Apace, (a-pās') *ad.* quickly; hastily; swiftly; fast.

Apart, (a-part') *ad.* separately; aside; asunder; at a distance; without this.

Apartment, (a-part'ment) *n.* one part of a building separated from the other parts by partitions; room.

Apathetic, (ap-a-thet'ik) *a.* void of feeling; insensible; indifferent; cold.

Apathist, (ap'a-thist) *n.* one destitute of feeling.

According to the size of your carpet stretch your legs. Cut your coat according to your cloth.

According to the bread must be the knife.—FRENCH.

According to your purse govern your mouth.—IT.

Apathy, (ap'a-thi) *n.* want of feeling; indifference; stoicism; lethargy.

Ape, (āp) *n.* a tailless monkey; a mimic; a simpleton; —*v. t.* to imitate like an ape; to mimic;—*ppr.* āp'ing;—*pp.* āped.

Aperient, (a-pē'ri-ent) *a.* opening; gently purgative; —*n.* a mild purgative.

Aperture, (ap'er-tūr) *n.* an opening; a passage; a gape

Apetalous, (a-pet'a-lus) *a.* having no petals.

Apex, (a'peks) *n.* the summit or point of a thing; —*pl.* Apexes, Apices.

Aphelion, (a-fē'li-un) *n.* the point of a planet's orbit most distant from the sun.

Aphis, (a'fis) *n.* plant louse.

Aphorism, (af'or-izm) *n.* a comprehensive maxim expressed in a few words; a definition; an adage;—*a.* *aphoris'tic*, sententious, &c.

Aphthong, (af'-thong) *n.* a letter or letters without sound; as *ph.* in *phthisic.*

Apiary, (ā'pi-ar-i) *n.* a place where bees are kept.

Apiece, (a-pēs') *ad.* to each one a share; for each.

Apish, (āp'ish) *a.* like an ape; foppish; affected; trifling;—*ad.* āpish'ly.

Apishness, (āp'ish-nes) *n.* mimicry; buffoonery.

Apocalypse, (a-pok'a-lips) *n.* disclosure; discovery; the book of the Revelation.

Apocalyptic, (a-pok-a-lip'-tik) *a.* pertaining to revelation; ; revealing.

Apocope, (a-pok'ō-pē) *n.* the omission of the last letter or syllable of a word.

Apocrypha, (a-pok're-fa) *n.* books whose inspiration is doubted by Protestants.

Apocryphal, (a-pok're-fal) *a.* not canonical; doubtful; pertaining to the non-inspired books of the Bible.

Apodal, (ap'o-dal) *n.* having no feet; destitute of ventral fins, as the eel, &c.

Apode, (ap'ōd) *n.* an animal that has no feet; fishes which have no ventral fins; applied also to the larvæ of insects;—*n. pl.* *ap'oda*

Apogee, (ap'ō-jē) *n.* the point in a planet's orbit most distant from the earth.

Apollyon, (a-pol'yon) *n.* the destroyer; a name used for the angel of the bottomless pit; Satan.

Apologetic, (a-pol-ō-jet'ik) *a.* said in defense or excuse; *n. pl.* *apologet'ics*, defence of Biblical inspiration.

Apologist, (a-pol'ō-jist) *n.* one who writes in defense of another, or of something; pleader in favor of.

Apologize, (a-pol'ō-jīz) *v. i.* to make an excuse for; to speak in extenuation; to write or speak in favor of; —*ppr.* apol'ōgizing;—*pp.* apol'ōgized; *n.* -ogi'zer.

Apologue, (ap'ol-og) *n.* a fable; a moral tale.

Apology, (a-pol'ō-ji) *n.* a defense; an excuse; a speaking in reply; a vindication; a justification.

Apophysis (a-pof'i-sis) *n.* a process on a bone; in *bot.*, any irregular swelling.

Apoplexy, (ap'ō-plek-si) *n.* a deprivation by a sudden stroke of sense and of the power of motion;—*a.* apoplectic;—*n.* one affected.

Apostasy, (ā-pos'ta-si) *n.* a desertion of one's religion, principles or party.

Apostate, (a-pos'tāt) *a.* false; fallen;—*n.* a renegade; a backslider;—*v. i.* apos'tatize, to commit apostacy.

Aposteme, (ap'os-tēm) *n.* an abscess;—*v. i.* apos'temate.

Apostle, (a-pos'sl) *n.* one sent to preach the gospel; one sent away on some important mission; an advocate of a particular faith;—*ns.* apos'tleship; apos'tolate;—*a.* apostol'ic; apostol'ical; —*ad.* apostol'ically.

Apostrophe, (a-pos'tro-fe) *n.* in *rhetoric*, turning from the subject to address the absent or dead as if present; a mark (') showing that a word is contracted; —*a.* apostroph'ic.

Apostrophize, (a-pos-trof'-īz) *v. t.* and *i.* to address by, or make an apostrophe

Apothecary, (a-poth'e-kar-i) *n.* a compounder of medicines from drugs.

Apothegm, (ap'o-them) *n.* a remarkable saying; a terse, pointed maxim.

Apotheosis, (ap-o-thē'ō-sis) *n.* deification; praise; excessive eulogy; the placing of a person among the heathen deities.

Appall, (ap-pawl') *v. t.* to terrify; to make pallid with fear; to dishearten;—*ppr.* and *a.* appall'ing;—*pp.* appall'ed; *a.* appal'lingly.

Appanage, (ap'-pan-āj) *n.* lands set apart by a prince as provision for his younger sons; provision for a dependent.

Apparatus, (ap-pa-rā'tus) *n.* tools; furniture; set of instruments necessary for any art or trade.

Apparel, (ap-par'el) *n.* clothing; raiment;—*v. t.* to dress; to prepare; to suit; to decorate; *a.* appar'elled.

Apparent, (ap-par'ent) *a.* within view; obvious; plain; not doubtful.

Apparently, (ap-par'ent-li) *ad.* in appearance; evidently; seemingly.

Apparition, (ap-pa-rish'un) *n.* an appearance; a visible object; a form; a ghost; a specter; anything unreal.

Apparitor, (ap-par'i-tor) *n.* an officer in an ecclesiastical court; summoner.

Appeal, (ap-pēl') *n.* removal of a cause from a lower to a higher court; reference to another, &c.; *a.* appeal'able;—*v. t.* or *i.* to call or remove as a cause; to bring before one; to address the feelings; to refer; to have recourse;—*ppr.* appeal'ing; *a.* pathetic;—*pp.* appealed

Appear, (ap-pēr') *v. i.* to be in sight; to seem; to become visible; to turn out.

Appearance, (ap-pēr'ans) *n.* a coming in sight; things seen; show; likelihood; entrance; presence.

Appeasable, (ap-pēz'a-bl) *a.* that may be pacified.

Appease, (ap-pēz') to quiet; to calm; to reconcile; to tranquillize;—*ppr.* appeas'ing;—*pp.* appeased'.

Appeasement, (ap-pēz'-ment) *n.* act of appeasing.

Accuracy is twin brother to honesty, and inaccuracy to dishonesty.

A half is a whole falsehood.

Act honestly, and answer boldly.—DAN.

Act well your part; there all the honor lies.—POPE.

Appellant, (ap-pel'ant) *n.* one who appeals;—*a.* appel'ate, relating to an appeal.

Appellation, (ap-pel-ā'-shun) *n.* the word by which a person or thing is called; name; title; term.

Appellative, (ap-pel'a-tiv) *a.* common to many; general; —*n.* name of a whole species:—*ad.* appellatively.

Appellee, (ap-pel-ē') *n.* the defendant in an appeal.

Append, (ap-pend') *v. t.* to hang one thing to another; to annex, to follow; to add.—*ppr.* append'ing; —*pp.* append'ed; *a.* attached

Appendage, (ap-pend'āj) *n.* something added, as subordinate; an ornament

Appendant, (ap-pend'ant) *a.* hanging to; annexed.

Appendix, (ap-pend'iks) *n.* an addition, a supplement; —*pl.* Appendixes or Appendices, addenda.

Appertain, (ap-per-tān') *v. i.* to belong to; to relate; to concern; *n.* appertenance

Appetence, (ap pē-tens) *n.* sensual desire; appetite.

Appetite, (ap'pē-tit) *n.* natural desire or craving for food, or other sensual gratification;—*a.* ap'petible.

Appetize, (ap'pē-tiz) *v. t.* to create an appetite: to whet the appetite:—*ppr.* ap' pē tizing;—*a.* agreeable, etc.

Applaud, (ap-plawd') *v. t.* to praise by clapping of hands; to commend; to extol:—*a.* applaud'ing.

Applause, (ap-plawz') *n.* approbation loudly expressed; commendation; credit.

Apple, (ap'pl) *n.* fruit of the apple tree; pupil of eye.

Appliance, (ap-pli'ans) *n.* the act of applying; the thing applied;—*pl.* expedients.

Applicable, (ap'-pli-ka-bl) *a.* fit to be applied; that may be applied; suitable;—*n.* applicability, adaptation.

Applicant, (ap'pli-kant) *n.* one who applies; a petitioner; a seeker of work.

Application, (ap-pli-kā'-shun) *n.* act of applying; continual industry; assiduity in acquiring learning, or in labor; use of means.

Apply, (ap-plī') *v. t.* to put to; to study; to address; to keep at work;—*n.* ap'plicative:—*p. a.* ap'plied.

Appoint, (ap-point') *v. t.* to settle; to name and commission to an office: to fix.

Appointable, (ap-point'a-bl) *a.* fit to be appointed.

Appointment, (ap-point'-ment) *n.* an order; decree; situation; office or post.

Apportion, (ap-pōr'shun) *v. t.* to divide or share out in just proportion;—*n.* apportionment, distribution.

Apposite, (ap'pō-zit) *a.* proper; suitable; fit; well adapted to:—*adv.* ap'positely;—*n.* ap'positeness.

Apposition, (ap-pō-zish'-un) *n.* the act of adding to; the state of being placed together or against; in *gram.* the placing together of two nouns, one of which explains the other.

Appraise, (ap-prāz') *v. t.* to set a price on anything in order to sell; to value.

Appraisement, (ap-prāz'-ment) *n.* act of valuation by authority; assessment.

Appraiser, (ap-prāz'er) one appointed to set a value on; one who sets a price.

Appreciable, (ap-prē'shi-a-bl) *a.* that may be estimated; worth considering.

Appreciate, (ap-prē'shi-āt) *v. t.* to value; to prize; to estimate justly;—*ppr.* appre'ciating;—*pp.* appre'ciated.—*a.* appre'ciative.

Appreciation, (ap-prē-shi-ā'-shun) *n.* act of valuing; a rising in value; regard.

Apprehend, (ap-prē-hend') *v. t.* to seize; to lay hold of by the mind; to understand; to fear;—*ppr.* apprehend'ing;—*pp.* apprehend'ed;—*a.* expected.

Apprehensible, (ap-prē-hen'-se-bl) *a.* that may be apprehended, or conceived, or feared; cognizable.

Apprehension, (ap-prē-hen'-shun) *n.* faculty of conceiving ideas; seizure; fear

Apprehensive, (ap-prē-hen'-siv) *a.* fearful; suspicious; —*ad.* apprehen'sively;—*n.* apprehen'siveness.

Apprentice, (ap-pren'tis) *n.* a learner of a trade or art; a beginner;—*v. t.* to bind as an apprentice;—*a.* raw.

Apprenticeship, (ap-pren'-tis-ship) *n.* the time an apprentice has to serve in learning a trade, &c.

Apprise, (ap-priz') *v. t.* to give notice to; to inform; to make known; *n.* appriser

Apprised, (ap-prizd') *pp.* or *a.* having previous notice.

Approach, (ap-prōch') *v. t.* to come, or draw near; to advance to;—*n.* act of drawing near; access.

Approachable, (ap-prōch'-a-bl) *a.* that may be approached; accessible.

Approaching, (ap-prōch'-ing) *ppr.* or *a.* drawing nearer, or advancing toward.

Approbative, (ap'prō-bā-tiv) *a.* implying satisfaction, or approval *a.* ap'pro'batory

Appropriable, (ap-prō'pri-a-bl) *a.* that may be appropriated, or applied to a particular use.

Appropriate, (ap-prō'pri-āt) *v. t.* to set apart for a special use; to assign; to take as one's own;—*a.* set apart for a person; peculiar; fit —*pp.* appropriated; *pr.*-ing

Appropriately, (ap-prō'-pri-āt-le) *ad.* suitably; in an appropriate manner.

Appropriateness, (ap-prō'-pri-āt-nes) *n.* suitableness.

Appropriation, (ap-prō-pri-ā'shun) *n.* application to a particular use, or purpose; money voted by the legislative power to pay the expenses of government, or for other purposes.

Approval, (ap-proov'al) approbā'tion, *n.* commendation; sanction; praise.

Approve, (ap-proov') *v. t.* to be pleased with; to sanction; to put to the proof; to pronounce good;—*ad.* approv'ingly;—*a.* approv'able, very worthy:—*n.* -'er.

Approved, (ap-proovd') *pa.* liked; commended; justified; sanctioned.

Approving, (ap-prōv'ing) *ppr.* deeming good; liking commending; expressing approbation; *a.* gratified.

Act so in the valley that you need not fear those who stand on the hill.—DAN.

All is well that ends well.

Act uprightly and fearlessly, and you may defy the devil and his works.

All lay loads on the willing horse.

Approximate, (ap-prok'si-māt) *v. t.* or *i.* to bring or draw near ;—*a.* near to ;—*ppr.* approx'imating ;—*pp.* approx'imāted ; — *ad.* approx'imately, closely.

Approximation, (ap-prok-si-mā'shun) *n.* a drawing near to; an approach : measurable correctness.

Appurtenance, (ap-pur'-ten-ans) *n.* that which pertains to something else ;—*a.* appur'tenant, joined to.

Apricot, (ā'pre-kot) *n.* a wall fruit of the plum kind.

April, (ā'pril) *n.* fourth month of the year.

Apron, (ā'prun, ā'purn) *n.* a cloth or leather worn before to protect the dress ; a piece of leather spread before a person's legs: covering of lead, etc.;—*a.* ed.

Apropos, (ap'rō-pō) *ad.* opportunely ; seasonably ; to the purpose ; in the same connection ; timely.

Apt, (apt) *a.* liable to ; fit ; ready ; qualified ; quick ; inclined ;—*ad.* aptly.

Apterous, (ap'ter-us) *a.* destitute of wings ; *n.* ap'tera.

Aptitude, (ap'ti-tūd) aptness, (apt'nes) *n.* fitness ; tendency ; readiness ; disposition ; suitableness.

Aptote, (ap'-tōt) *n.* a noun without cases.

Aquafortis, (ā'kwa-for'tis) *n.* nitric muriatic acid.

Aquarium, (a-kwā'ri-um) *n.* a tank or artificial pond for fishes, plants, &c.

Aquarius, (a-kwā'-ri-us) *n.* the water-bearer ; eleventh sign in the zodiac.

Aquatic, (a-kwat'ik) *a.* pertaining to water ; living or growing in water.

Aqueduct, (ak'wē-dukt) *n.* an artificial channel for conveying water.

Aqueous, (ā'kwē-us) *a.* watery ; caused by water.

Aquiline, (ak'-wi-lin) *a.* curved and hooked like the beak of an eagle.

Arab, (ar'-ab) *n.* a native of the country of Arabia ;—*a.* Arabian, Arabic.

Arabesque, (ar'a-besk) *a.* after the manner of Arabian sculpture, or architecture ; —*n.* a painted or sculptured ornament consisting of imaginary foliage stalks, &c., without animals. *Street Arabs,* destitute, homeless children in cities.

Arable, (ar'a-bl) *a.* land adapted to cultivation ; fit for plowing or tillage.

Arbiter, (ār'bi-ter) *n.* a person chosen by parties in controversy to examine into and decide their differences ;—*fem.* ar'bitress.

Arbitrament, (ār-bit'ra-ment) *n.* will ; decision of arbitrators ; determination.

Arbitrary, (ar'bi-tra-ri) *a.* absolute ; depending on the will ; despotic.

Arbitrate, (ār'bi-trāt) *v. i.* or *t.* to hear and judge of ; to decide ; to determine ;—*ppr.* ar'bitrāting ;—*pp.* ar'bitrāted ;—ar'bitrable, *a.*

Arbitration, (ār-bi-trā'-shun) *n.* a hearing before arbitrators or umpires.

Arbitrator, (ār'bi-trā'ter) *n.* a person chosen by a party to decide a controversy ; a judge in cases of dispute ; an umpire ; *fem.* ar'bitress.

Arbor, (ār'bor) *n.* a bower; a seat in a garden surrounded by foliage ; the principal axis which communicates motion to the other parts of a machine ;—*a.* *arbō'reous,* pert. to trees ;—*n.* *ar'boret,* a small shrubbery.

Arborescence, (ar-bor-es'-ens) *n.* the resemblance of a tree ;—*a.* arbores'cent.

Arboriculture, (ār-bor-i-kul'-tūr) *n.* the culture of trees and shrubs ;—*n.* ar'borist.

Arbutus, (ār-bū'-tus) *n.* the strawberry tree ; a genus of heath, having a berry like the strawberry.

Arc, (ark) *n.* part or segment of a circle or curve.

Arcade, (ār-kād') *n.* walk arched above ; an arched building or gallery.

Arcanum, (ār-kā'num) *n.* a secret ; mystery ;—*pl.* Arcana, mysteries ; secrets.

Arch, (ārch) *a.* chief ; waggish ; *n.* a concave or structure of brick, supported by its own curve ; —*v. i.* or *t.* to form an arch

Archæology, (ār-kē-ol'o-ji) *n.* the science of antiquities ; a discourse on ancient things ;—*n.* archæol'ogist.

Archangel, (ark-ān'jel) *n.* a chief angel ; an angel of the highest order.

Archbishop, (ārch-bish'-up) *n.* the bishop of a province and of his own diocese.

Archbishopric, (ārch-bish'up-rik) *n.* province or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, (ārch-dē'kn) *n.* bishop's deputy, next in rank below a bishop.

Archduke, (ārch-dūk') *n.* a title given to princes of the house of Austria ;—*fem.* archduchess.

Arched, (ārcht) *a.* bent in form of an arch ; vaulted.

Archer, (ārch'er) *n.* a bowman ; one who shoots arrows from an arch or bow ; —*fem.* arch'eress.

Archery, (ārch'er-i) *n.* art of shooting with a bow and arrow for amusement.

Archetype, (ār'ke-tip) *n.* the chief type or pattern from which a thing is made ;—*a.* archetyp'al, original.

Archipelago, (ār-ki-pel'a-gō) *n.* a sea abounding with islands ; chief sea of the Greeks, or the Ægean sea.

Archiepiscopal, (ār-ki-ē-pis'-kō-pal) *a.* belonging to an archbishop ; *n.* -pacy.

Architect, (ār'ki-tekt) *n.* the chief builder ; one who plans or designs buildings.

Architective, (ār'ki-tek-tiv) *a.* belonging to architecture ;—*a.* architec'tural.

Architecture, (ār'ki-tek-tūr) *n.* the art or science of building ; frame ; structure ; workmanship.

Architrave, (ār'ki-trāv) *n.* the chief beam ; that part of an entablature which rests immediately on the column ; door mouldings.

Archives, (ār'kivz) *n. pl.* places where the public

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity. (Germ.)—LAVATER.

Actions, looks, words, steps, form the alphabet by which you may spell character. (Germ.)—LAVATER.

acts or records are kept; historical treasures.

Archness, (ȧrch'nes) *n.* cunning; shrewdness; waggishness; roguishness.

Archway, (ȧrch'wā) *n.* a passage under an arch.

Arctic, (ȧrk'tik) *a.* lying far to northern regions; pertaining to, or situated under the northern constellation called the *Great Bear.*

Ardent, (ȧr'dent) *a.* fierce; zealous; vehement; affectionate; fiery; passionate.

Ardently, (ȧr'dent-le) *ad.* with warmth: zealously.

Ardor, (ar'der) ar'dency, *n.* warmth; eagerness; affection; fervency; vehemence; zeal to attain.

Arduous, (ȧr'dū-us) *a.* steep; difficult; laborious; — *n.* ar'duousness:*ad.*ar'duously

Are, (ar) the plural present indicative of the verb *to be*

Area, (ā'rē-â) *n.* an open surface; superficial contents; space enclosed within lines or boundaries; any enclosed place; extent.

Arefaction, (ar-ē-fak'shun) *n.* the act of drying; state of growing dry; *v. t.* ar'ify

Arena, (a-rē'na) *n.* an open space of ground; any place of public contest, or exertion, as the arena of debate

Arenaceous, (ar-ē-nā' shus) *a* consisting of sand.

Areopagus, (ar-ē-op'-a-gus) *n. Mar's hill,* on which the supreme court of ancient Athens was held; the court itself :—*n.* arēop'agite.

Areometry, (ar-ē-om'e-tri) *n.* art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

Argent, (ȧr'jent) ar'gentine, *a.* white, like silver.

Argillaceous, (ȧr-jil-la'-she-us) *a.* clayey :—*n.* ar'gil.

Argive, (ȧr'giv) *a.* pertaining to Argos, the capital of Angolis, in Greece, or to its inhabitants.

Argonaut, (ȧr-gō-nawt') *n.* in *mythology,* one of those who sailed in the ship *Argo,* in search of the golden fleece.

Argol, (ar'gol) *n.* a hard crust formed on the sides of wine vessels, from which cream of tartar is prepared.

Argosy, (ȧr'go-se) *n.* a merchant vessel richly laden.

Argue, (ȧr'gū) *v. i.* or *t.* to make clear; to prove or persuade by reasoning; to discuss;—*ppr.* ar'gūing;—*pp.* ar'gūed;—*n.* ar'guer.

Argument, (ȧr'gū-ment) *n.* reason alleged to cause belief; debate; the reasons by which an assertion may be proved, or shown to be true :—*a.* argumen'tal.

Argumentation, (ȧr-gū-ment-ā'shun) *n.* act or process of reasoning; a using of arguments; a debate.

Argumentative, (ȧr-gū-ment'a-tiv) *a.* containing argument; addicted to argument; — *ad.* argument'atively, by ratiocination.

Argus, (ȧr'gus) *n.* a fabulous being of antiquity, said to have had a hundred eyes; any very watchful person.

Arian, (ā'-ri-an) *n.* one who denies the divinity of Christ, and of the Holy Spirit, like Arius (4th century); a Unitarian.

Arianism, (ā'ri-an-izm) *n.* a denial of the divinity of Christ; Unitarianism.

Arid, (ar'id) *a.* dry; parched with heat;—*n.* ar'idness.

Aridity, (ar-id'i-ti) *n.* dryness; a state of being without moisture.

Aries, (ā're-ēz) *n.* the Ram; the first of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

Aright, (a-rit') *ad.* justly; in order; without mistake.

Arise, (a-riz') *v. i.* [*pret.* arose, *pp.* arisen] to rise up; to ascend; to begin to act; to mount upward.

Aristocracy, (ar-is-tok'ra-si) *n.* government by nobles; the nobility, or chief persons of wealth in a state.

Aristocrat, (ar-is'to-krat) *n.* one who plumes himself on his wealth or breeding; feels and acts above his fellows; makes great pretensions to noble blood, or superior gentility; a haughty, overbearing person;—*ad.* aristocrat'ic.

Aristotelian, (ar-is-to-tē'li-an) *ad.* relating to Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, or his philosophy

Arithmetic, (a-rith'me-tik) *n.* the science of computation; that branch of the mathematics which treats of numbers, and teaches how to compute and calculate: *arithman'cy,* magic.

Arithmetical, (ar-ith-met'-ik-al) *a.* according to the rules of arithmetic.

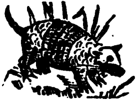
Arithmetician, (ar-ith-me-tish'-an) *n.* one skilled in arithmetic or figures.

Ark, (ȧrk) *n.* a small close vessel; chest; a floating vessel in which Noah was preserved; a large flat boat used on some western rivers to transport merchandise; *fig.* a means of safety

Arm, (ȧrm) *n.* a limb of the body; an inlet of water;—*v. t.* or *i.* to furnish with arms;—*ppr.* arm'ing:—*pp.* armed':—*a.* ready for war.

Armada, (ȧr-mā'da) *n.* a large fleet of ships of war; a squadron: (Sp., 1588).

Armadillo, (ar-ma-dil'lo) *n.* a small quadruped of South America, armed with a bony shell, like a hedgehog



Armament, (ȧrm'a-ment) *n.* a land or naval force armed or equipped for war; the guns, &c., with which a ship is armed.

Armature, (ȧrm'a-tūr) *n.* armor; defence; skill in arms; prickles on plants.

Armed, (armd') *pp.* or *a.* furnished with weapons of offence or defence; fortified in a moral sense.

Armful, (ȧrm'ful) *n.* what the arms can hold.

Armhole, (ȧrm'hōl) *n.* a hole for the arm in a garment; the arm-pit.

Armillary, (ȧrm'il-la-ri) *a.* bracelet-like: consisting of rings or circles :—*n.* arm'il, a kind of sun-dial.

Adam must have an Eve to blame for his own faults.

Add not fire to fire. (Gr.) Add not fuel to the flame.

Adversity has the effect of eliciting talents, which in prosperous circumstances would have lain dormant.—LATIN.

Arminian, (ar-min'i-an) *n.* one who denies the doctrine of predestination and advocates free will and universal redemption ;—*n.* arminian'ism.

Armipotent, (ȧrm-i-pō'-tent) *a.* powerful in, or presiding over arms.

Armistice, (ȧr'mis-tis) *n.* a short cessation of hostilities by mutual agreement.

Armlet, (ȧrm'let) *n.* a bracelet or ornament worn on the arm.

Armor, (ȧrm'or) *n.* military weapons ; defensive arms or dress ; iron on a ship.

Armor-bearer, (ȧrm'or-bār-er) *n.* one who bears the arms of another.

Armorer, (arm'or-er) *n.* a person who makes, sells or has the care of arms.

Armorial, (ar-mo're-al) *a.* belonging to the escutcheon of a family ; heraldic.

Armory, (ȧrm'er-e) *n.* the place in which arms are made or kept.

Armpit, (ȧrm-pit) *n.* the hollow place under the shoulder; *fore-arm*, above wrist.

Arms, (armz) *n. pl.* military instruments for fighting, offensive or defensive ; war ; armorial ensigns.

Army, (ar'me) *n.* a body of men armed for war; a vast number of anything.

Aroma, (a-rō'ma) *n.* the fragrance of plants ; a sweet and pleasant odor.

Aromatic, (ar-ō-mat'ik) *a.* spicy; fragrant;—*n. pl.* fragrant plants or drugs ; perfumes ; *ad.* aromat'ically.

Aromatize, (a-rō'ma-tiz) *v. t.* to impregnate with fragrant odors.

Arose, (a-rōz') did arise; past tense of arise.

Around, (a-round') *prep.* and *ad.* in a circle ; on all sides ; about ; in various directions.

Arouse, (a-rouz') *v. t.* to awaken suddenly ; to animate; to stir up ; to excite; to call forth ;—*p.p.* aroused'

Arousing, (a-rouz'ing) *ppr.* stirring ; putting in motion; calling and urging to action ; awaking.

Arquebus, (ȧr'ke-bus) *n.* a hand gun formerly used.

Arrack, (ar'ak) *n.* spirit of the cocoa-nut, rice, palms, or sugar-cane.

Arraign, (a-rān') *v. t.* to call to an account; to indict ; to call to answer in court or before the people ;—*ppr.* arraign'ing;—*pp.* arraigned'

Arraignment, (a-rān'ment) *n.* act of arraigning ; calling in question ; accusation

Arrange, (a-rānj') *v. t.* to put in proper order : to settle ; to classify ; to prepare ;—*ppr.* arrāng'ing ;—*pp.* arranged' adjusted.

Arrangement, (a-rānj'-ment) *n.* orderly disposition ; putting in order ; final settlement ; classification of facts ; plan ; scheme.

Arrant, (ar'ant) *a.* infamous; bad ; shameless ; vile.

Arras, (ar'as) *n.* hangings of tapestry woven with figures, made first at Arras, in France.

Array, (a-rā') *n.* order of men for battle ; posture of defence ; dress ;—*v. t.* to put in order ;—*ppr.* array'ing ;—*pp.* arrayed' enveloped

Arrearage, (a-rē'āj) *n.* part of a debt unpaid.

Arrears, (a-rērz) *n. pl.* that which remains unpaid, although due ; old debts.

Arrest, (a-rest') *v. t.* to check ; to restrain ; to seize by warrant ; to detain ;—*n.* a seizure by legal warrant ; stay of judgment after verdict ;—*ppr.* arrest'ing.

Arrested, (a-rest'ed) *p.a.* stopped ; hindered ; restrained ; put under arrest.

Arrival, (a-rīv'al) *n.* act of coming to a place ; a coming, reaching, or gaining ; persons or things arriving.

Arrive, (a-rīv') *v. i.* to come to a place; to reach a point; to attain ;—*ppr.* arriv'ing.

Arrogance, (ar'ō-gans) *n.* haughtiness ; overbearing conceit ; undue assumption of self-importance.

Arrogant, (ar'ō-gant) *a.* self-conceited ; proud ; insolent ; overbearing ;—*ad.* ar'rogant'ly presumptuously.

Arrogate, (ar'ō-gāt) *v. t.* to claim unjustly ; to assume from pride ; to claim unduly ;—*ppr.* arrogat'ing.

Arrogated, (a'rō-gāt-ed) *pp.* claimed by undue pretensions ; usurped.

Arrogation, (ar-ō-gā'shun) *n.* assuming unjustly, unduly or proudly.

Arrogative, (ar'ō-gāt-iv) *a.* making unjust claims.

Arrow, (ar'ō) *n.* a pointed weapon for discharging from a bow ; malice.

Arrow-headed, (a'rō-hed-ed) *a.* shaped like the head of an arrow, as a combination of triangular or wedge-like figures found in the ruins of Persepolis, Babylon, Nineveh, &c.

Arrowroot, (ar'rō-root) *n.* a starch obtained from the roots of certain plants growing chiefly in W. Indies, and used as food for invalids and children.

Arrowy, (a'rō-i) *a.* formed like arrows; incisive; swift

Arsenal, (ar'sē-nal) *n.* a magazine for military stores ; —*fig.* a store of facts or arguments.

Arsenic, (ar'sen-ik) *n.* a mineral poison ;—*a.* arsen'ical.

Arson, (ȧr'sun) *n.* malicious burning of a house, etc.

Art, (ȧrt) 2nd person singular, indicative mood, present tense of the verb *to be.*

Art, (art) *n.* the disposition or modification of things by human skill as opposed to nature ; science ; practical skill ; a trade, &c.; artifice ; cunning.

Artesian, (ar-tē'zi-an) *a.* as wells made by boring into the earth till water is reached, and which then rises to the surface.

Arterial, (ȧr-tē'ri-al) *a.* belonging to an artery.

Arterialize, (ȧr-tē'ri-al-iz) *v. t.* to communicate the qualities of arterial blood to venous blood.

Artery, (ȧr'ter-i) *n.* a vessel conveying blood from the heart to all parts of the body for assimilation.

Adversity is the true scale to weigh friends in.

Advice is not compulsion. Advice is cheap.

Advice is like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—COLERIDGE.

Artful, (ȧrt′ful) *a.* skillful; deceitful; cunning; dexterous; performed with art;—*ad.* art′fully;—*n.* art′fulness, duplicity.

Artichoke, (ȧr′ti-chōk) *n.* an esculent plant resembling a thistle, but with large scaly heads like the cone of the pine.

Article, (ȧr′ti-kl) *n.* a condition; a particular item; a small joint or part;—*v. t.* to covenant; to bind by articles; to stipulate.

Articular, (ȧr-tik′ū-ler) *a.* belonging to articles or to the joints; *a.* artic′ularly.

Articulate, (ȧr-tik′ū-lāt) *v. t.* to form into distinct words or syllables; to speak;—*ad.* jointed; distinct; clear;—*p.a.* artic′ulāted.

Articulata, (ȧr-tik′ū-lā-ta) *n.* animals with jointed rings, as worms, lobsters, etc.

Articulation, (ȧr-tik-ū-lā′shun) *n.* distinct utterance; forming of sounds by the organ of speech; connection by joints; a joint of the body.

Artifice, (ȧrt′i-fis) *n.* a contrivance made with art or skill; a device; fraud; cunning; imposition; craft.

Artificer, (ȧr-tif′i-ser) *n.* one who makes by art; a mechanic; one who designs, contrives, and constructs.

Artificial, (ȧrt-i-fish′al) *a.* made by art or skill; not natural; cultivated; feigned;—*ad.* artific′ially.

Artillerist, (ȧr-til′er-ist) *n.* one skilled in gunnery.

Artillery, (ȧr-til′er-i) *n.* offensive weapons of war, chiefly cannon, mortars, &c.; troops who manage cannon; gunnery.

Artisan, (ȧrt′i-zan) *n.* an artist; a person skilled in any mechanical art; a workman.

Artist, (ȧrt′ist) *n.* one skilled in some art, or who practises it;—*fem.* ar′tiste.

Artistic, (ar-tist′ik) *a.* pertaining to an artist, or becoming an artist; refined.

Artless, (ȧrt′les) *a.* without fraud; simple; sincere; honest;—*n.* art′lessness.

Aryan, (ā-ri-an) *a.* relating to the Indo-European family of nations, or to their language.

As, (az) *ad.* like; even; in like manner; for example.

Asafœtida, (as-a-fet′id-a) *n.* a medicinal gum, of a most disagreeable smell.

Asbestos, (as-bes′tos) *n.* an incombustible fibrous mineral;—*a.* asbes′tine.

Ascians, (ash-yanz) *n.* a people without shadow, from the sun being right over their heads, as in the torrid zone, at certain seasons of the year.

Ascend, (as-send′) *v. t.* to go up; to rise; to recur to former times, to climb.

Ascendant, (as-send′ant) *a.* high; above the horizon; superior;—*n.* superior influence; height.

Ascendency, (as-send′en-si) *n.* influence; power.

Ascension, (as-sen′shun) *n.* a rising or going up;—Ascension-day, the festival held ten days before Whitsunday to commemorate Christ's ascension to heaven,—*a.* ascen′sive.

Ascent, (as-sent′) *n.* act of ascending; an eminence; rise; acclivity.

Ascertain, (as-ser-tān′) *v. t.* to make certain; to gain certain knowledge; to fix; to establish;—*a.* ascertain′able;—*ppr.* ascertain′ing; *pp.* ascertained′, known.

Ascertainment, (as-ser-tān′ment) *n.* a gaining of certainty; finding out.

Ascetic, (as-set′ik) *n.* a devout recluse; a hermit who practises undue rigor and self-denial in religious things;—*a.* devout, austere;—*n.* ascet′icism.

Ascititious, (as-si-tish′us) *a.* additional; supplemental; added or assumed.

Ascribable, (as-krib′a-bl) *a.* that may be ascribed or attributed to.

Ascribe, (as-krib′) *v. t.* to attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute or assign to; to put to the account of;—*ppr.* ascrib′ing;—*pp.* ascribed′, charged.

Ascription, (as-krip′shun) *n.* attributing to any cause or agency; conferring praise; the thing ascribed.

Ash, (ash) *n.* a large hardy tree, usually found in our woods and forests, the wood of which is used when strength and elasticity are required.

Ashamed, (a-shāmd′) *a.* affected by shame; abashed; put to the blush;—*pp.*

Ashen, (ash′en) *a.* made of ash-wood;—*fig.* pale with fear or grief.

Ashes, (ash′ez) *n. pl.* the remains of what is burnt;—*fig.* a dead body.

Ashlar, (ash′ler) *n.* stones laid in rows; hewn or squared stone used in building, as distinguished from unhewn or rough as it comes from the quarry.

Ashore, (a-shōr′) *ad.* at or on shore; on the land.

Ashy, (ash′i) *a.* ash colored; like ashes; pale.

Asiatic, (ā-shi-at′ik) *a.* pertaining to Asia.

Aside, (a-sid′) *ad.* on one side; apart; out of the right way; in private.

Asinine, (as′i-nin) *a.* of or like an ass; stupid; mean.

Ask, (ask) *v. t.* or *i.* to seek an answer; to petition; to solicit; to demand; to inquire; to set a price on.

Askance, (a-skans′) *ad.* awry; sideways; toward one corner of the eye.

Askew, (a-skū′) *ad.* crooked; one-sided; with a wry look; contemptuously.

Asleep, (a-slēp′) *ad.* in a sleeping state; at rest in the grave; supine.

Aslope, (a-slōp′) *ad.* in a slanting manner; with declivity of descent.

Asp, (asp) *n.* a small but exceedingly venomous snake

Asparagus, (as-par′a-gus) *n.* a garden vegetable, the shoots of which are eaten when boiled, &c.

Aspect, (as′pekt) *n.* a look; air; appearance to the eye; countenance; position.

Aspen, (as′pen) *n.* a species of the poplar tree with trembling leaves.

Advice is persuasive, but example is more persuasive.—EMMONS.

Adversity teaches patience.

Advice is seldom welcome; those who need it most like it least. —JOHNSON.

Adversity has its uses.

Asperity, (as-per'i-ti) *n.* roughness; harshness; moroseness; sourness.

Asperse, (as-pers') *v. t.* to calumniate; to slander; to spread or scatter over or on;—*ppr.* aspers'ing;—*pp.* aspersed';—*n.* aspers'er, a vilifier, etc.

Aspersion, (as-per'shun) *n.* slander; calumny; defamation;—*a.* aspers'ive.

Asphalt, (as-falt') *n.* a bituminous substance used anciently as a cement, and now for paving, &c.

Asphaltic, (as-falt'ik) *a.* bituminous;—*n.* asphal'tum.

Asphodel, (as'fō-del) *n.* a name for the day lily and plants of order Liliaceæ.

Asphyxia, (as-fiks'i-a) *n.* a cessation of pulse; swooning or fainting, especially from suffocation.

Aspic, (asp'ik) *n.* the asp; a plant; lavender.

Aspirant, (as-pīr'ant) *n.* one who aspires; a candidate.

Aspirate, (as'pi-rāt) *n.* a letter or mark of an emission of breath in pronunciation (');—*v. t.* to pronounce with full breathing, as the letter *h* in *house*;—*a.* pronounced with a full breath;—*ppr.* as'pirāting;—*pp.* as'pirāted.

Aspiration, (as-pi-rā'shun) *n.* eager pursuit or desire after; ambition; a full pronunciation: *a.* aspir'atory.

Aspire, (as-pīr') *v. i.* to desire eagerly; to aim at something elevated;—*pp.* aspired'

Aspiring, (as-pīr'ing) *ppr.* seeking;—*a.* ambitious; having ardent desire to rise

Asquint, (a-skwint') *ad.* askant; with one eye shut.

Ass, (as) *n.* an animal of burden; dull and slow, but patient, hardy, and sure-footed; a stupid fellow.

Assail, (as-sāl') *v. t.* to attack suddenly; to leap or spring upon; to injure or oppress;—*ppr.* assail'ing;—*pp.* assailed', assaulted.

Assailable, (as-sāl'a-bl) *a.* that may be attacked or invaded with success.

Assailant, (as-sāl'ant) *n.* one who attacks or assaults.

Assassin, (as-sas'sin) *n.* one who kills or tries to kill by secret assault or treachery.

Assassinate, (as-sas'sin-āt) *v. t.* to murder by secret assault or surprise;—*ppr.* assas'sināting;—*pp.* assas'sināted, stealthily killed.

Assassination, (as-sas-sin-ā'-shun) *n.* a secret murder.

Assault, (as-sawlt') *n.* violent attack; storm of a fort;—*v. t.* to attack with violence: to charge; to storm.

Assay, (as-sā') *v. t.* or *i.* to examine or weigh accurately; to determine the amount of a metal in an ore or alloy;—*n.* a trial; first effort: *ppr.n.* assay'ing;—*pp.* assāyed', tested; proved: attempted.

Assayer, (as-sā'er) *n.* one who tries metals.

Assemblage, (as-sem'blāj) *n.* a collection of individuals or things; a meeting.

Assemble, (as-sem'bl) *v. t.* or *i.* to bring or call together; to meet or converse for a purpose;—*pa.* assem'bled.

Assembly, (as-sem'bli) *n.* a company of hearers assembled; a collection of particular things; a legislature; a congregation of religious worshipers.

Assent, (as-sent') *v. i.* to think with: to consent;—*n.* agreement of opinion; the act of agreeing to or admitting;—*pp.* assent'ed.

Assenting, (as-sent'ing) *ppr.* agreeing to, or admitting as true; yielding to.

Assert, (as-sert') *v. t.* to affirm: to maintain; to declare positively; to claim; to vindicate;—*ppr.* assert'ing;—*pp.* assert'ed;—*n.* assert'or, affirmer.

Assertion, (as-ser'shun) *n.* positive declaration or averment; affirmation.

Assess, (as-ses') *v. t.* to fix the amount of a tax; to value for the purpose of taxing; to estimate.

Assessable, (as-ses'a-bl) *a.* that may be assessed.

Assessment, (as-ses'ment) *n.* a valuation for the purpose of taxation; a tax.

Assessor, (as-ses'or) *n.* one who lays taxes or values; a legal adviser who sits beside a judge to assist him.

Assets, (as-sets') *n. pl.* effects of a deceased or insolvent person; money or property of all sorts; dues, or property set against the debts of an insolvent.

Asseverate, (as-sev'er-āt) *v. t.* to affirm or assert positively and solemnly.

Asseveration, (as-sev-er-ā'-shun) a positive affirmation; a solemn averment.

Assiduity, (as-si-dū'i-ti) *n.* constant or close application; diligence.

Assiduous, (as-sid'ū-us) *a.* unwearied in application; attentive; diligent; persevering;—*ad.* assid'uously.

Assign, (as-sīn') *v. t.* to appoint; to allot; to allege; to make over to another; to transfer;—*n. pl.* the representatives of another.

Assignable, (as-sīn'a-bl) *a.* that may be transferred.

Assignation, (as-sig-nā'-shun) *n.* appointment to meet; referring chiefly to disreputable love meetings.

Assignee, (as-sīn-ē') *n.* a person to whom something is assigned;—*pl.* trustees.

Assigner, (as-sīn'er) *n.* one who assigns or transfers property to another.

Assignment, (as-sīn'ment) *n.* act of assigning; the transfer of property to assigns; a transfer of title or interest; the writing by which anything is transferred.

Assimilate, (as-sim'il-āt) *v. t.* or *i.* to make like to; to grow similar; to convert into a like substance, as food in our bodies;—*ppr.* assim'ilating;—*pa.* assim'ilated, made part of.

Assimilation, (as-sim-il-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of making similar, or converting into a like substance; the process by which plants, animals and all living things appropriate or digest their food;—*a.* assim'ilative.

Assist, (as-sist') *v. t.* to help; to succor; to sustain; to relieve; to aid;—*ppr.* as'sisting;—*pp.* as'sisted.

Advice is thrown away where the case admits of no counsel.

Advising is easier than helping. —GERMAN.

Advice to a fool goes in at one ear, and out at the other.— DANISH.

Actions speak louder than words.

Assistance, (as-sist'ans) *n.* help; contribution of aid; relief; succor; support.

Assistant, (as-sist'ant) *n* one who assists; helper; a supporter; an aid, an employe, or subordinate; *a.* helping.

Assize, (as-sīz) *n.* a court of justice; a general reckoning, or rendering of judgment; —*v. i.* to fix measures or rates by authority; in *plural*, regular sessions of the higher courts.

Assizer, (as-sīz'er) *n.* an officer who inspects weights and measures by authority

Associable, (as-sō'shi-a-bl) *a.* that may be joined or united by sympathy; sociable; companionable; —*n.* associabil'ity; —*a.* associa'tive.

Associate, (as-sō'shi-ā') *v. t.* or *i.* to join in company; to unite with; to confederate; to adopt on terms of equality; —*a.* joined in interest; —*n.* a companion; partner; partaker.

Associated, (as-sō'shi-āt-ed) *pa.* joined; united in company or in interest.

Association, (as-sō-shi-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of associating for a particular purpose; union; confederacy; a society, or body of persons united; —*a.* as'sōciational.

Assonance, (as'sō-nans) *n.* resemblance of sounds; a response; —*a.* as'sōnant.

Assort, (as-sort') *v. t.* or *i.* to range or distribute into classes; arrange; separate

Assorted, (as-sort'ed) *pa.* separated into kinds, sorts, or classes; —*ppr.* assort'ing.

Assortment, (as-sort'ment) *n.* a mass or quantity of things assorted; distribution into sorts; variety.

Assuage, (as-swāj') *v. t.* to abate; to allay; to soothe; to reduce, as pain; to ease; to mitigate; —*ppr.* assuāg'ing; —*pp.* assuāged'; —*n.* as'suage'ment, easing.

Assuasive, (as-swā'siv) *a.* softening; mitigating.

Assuetude, (as-swē'e-tūd) *n.* custom: habitual use.

Assume, (as-sūm') *v. t.* to take; to undertake; to claim without proof, or more than is just or natural; to become liable for, as for debts; to arrogate.

Assumed, (as-sūm'd) *pa.* taken for granted; arrogated; taken upon oneself; undertaking the payment of a debt or mortgage.

Assuming, (as-sūm'ing) *ppr.* or *a.* arrogant; the act of making like one's own; becoming responsible for: haughty; presumptuous.

Assumption, (as-sum'-shun) *n.* a taking upon oneself; arrogance; the thing assumed; taking for granted

Assurance, (a-shoor'ans) *n.* certain expectation; freedom from doubt; act of assuring, as life or fire insurance; confidence; security against loss; want of modesty; presumption.

Assure, (a-shoor') *v. t.* to make secure or confident; to assert positively; to secure against loss; —*a. assur'ing*; *n. assur'edness*, certainty

Assured, (a-shoord') *pa.* persuaded; made certain or confident; indubitable; secured against loss; guaranteed or promised a certain sum in the event of death or damage by fire &c.

Assurer, (a-shoor'er) *n.* a person or company that assures or insures.

Assuredly, (a-shoor'ed-li) *adv.* certainly; without doubt; indubitably.

Aster, (as'ter) *n.* an extensive genus of plants, with radiated compound flowers

Asterisk, (as'ter-isk) *n.* the mark (*) in printing or writing; star cluster.

Astern, (a-stern') *ad.* the hinder part of a ship: backward: behind.

Asteroid, (as'ter-oid) *n.* one of the minor stars or planets between Mars and Jupiter; a falling star.

Asthenic, (as-then'ik) *a.* debilitated: weak (med.).

Asthma, (ast'ma) *n.* difficult breathing; a chronic disorder of the organs of respiration; —*a.* asth'matic.

Astir, (a-stėr) *ad.* on the move; stirring; active.

Astomatous, (a-stom'a-tus) *a.* in *biology*, mouthless.

Astonish, (as-ton'ish) *v. t.* to amaze; to impress with sudden surprise.

Astonished, (as-ton'isht') *pa.* amazed; stunned; dumb with surprise or wonder.

Astonishing, (as-ton-ish'-ing) *a.* wonderful; amazing; surprising; incredible.

Astonishment, (as-ton'ish-ment) *n.* emotion created by a wonderful event; great surprise: wonder.

Astound, (as-tound') *v. t.* to strike dumb with surprise and amazement; —*ppr.* astound'ing; —*pp.* astound'ed

Astragal, (as'tra-gal) *n.* in *arch.* a small semi-circular moulding or bead encircling a column or in other situations: beaded frames.

Astral, (as'tral) *a.* belonging to the stars; starry.

Astray, (a-strā') *ad.* out of the right way, or proper place; into error.

Astrict, (as-trict') *v. t.* to tie close or together; to bind.

Astriction, (as-trik'shun) *n.* act of binding close.

Astride, (a-strīd') astraddle, (a'strad'l) *ad.* across; with legs open as on a horse.

Astringe, (as-t[illegible]j') *v. t.* to draw together; to brace; to bind fast; —*pp.* astringed'.

Astringency, (as-trinj'en-si) *n.* the power of contracting the parts of the body.

Astringent, (as-trinj'ent) *a.* binding; contracting; —*n.* a medicine which binds and strengthens; principle in bark that tans hides.

Astrologer, (as-trol'o-jer) *n.* one who pretends to foretell events by the aspect of the stars.

Astrological, (as-trō-loj'ik-al) *a.* relating to astrology.

Astrology, (as-trol'o-ji) *n.* the knowledge and science of the stars: the pretended art of foretelling future events by their situation and different aspects.

Astronomer, (as-tron'o-mer) *n.* a student of astronomical science, or the stars.

Astronomy, (as-tron'o-me) *n.* the laws or science of the

Advise not what is most pleasant, but what is most useful. (Gr.)—SOLON.

All beginnings are hard.

Affectation is a proof of vanity; to be pleasing, it is only necessary to be natural.

All bring grist to our mill.

stars or heavenly bodies; —*a.* astronom'ical.

Astute, (as-tūt') *a.* shrewd; sagacious; penetrating; crafty; cunning; eagle-eyed;—*ad.* astute'ly;—*n.* astute'ness, subtlety.

Asunder, (a-sun'der) *ad.* apart; separately; into two.

Asylum, (a-sī'lum) *n.* a refuge; sanctuary; an institution for the relief and care of the unfortunate.

Asymtote, (a'sim-tōt) *n.* a line which though continually approaching some curve never meets it.

At, (at) *prep.* denoting nearness or presence; towards; in a state of; engaged on; employed in; in; by; near.

Ate, (āt) *pret.* of *Eat.*

Atheism, (ā'thē-izm) *n.* the state of being irreligious; denying the existence of a God: infidelity

Atheist, (ā'thē-ist) *n.* one who denies the existence of a God; a godless, wicked or self-righteous person.

Atheistical, (ā-thē-ist'ik-al) *a.* denying a God; disbelieving; impious.

Atheneum, Athenæum, (ath-ē-nē'um') a public reading-room; a place of literary resort; lecture hall.

Athenian, (a-thēn'e-an) *a.* pertaining to Athens;—*n.* a native or inhabitant of Athens, in Greece.

Athirst, (a-therst') *a.* thirsty; having a keen desire.

Athlete, (ath-lēt') *n.* a contender for victory by feats of strength; one vigorous in body or mind: *pl.* -le-tēs

Athletic, (ath-let'ik) *a.* strong of body; robust; vigorous; pertaining to exercises of strength, as boxing, wrestling, running, &c.

Athwart, (a-thwart') *ad.* and *prep.* across; from side to side; transverse; through.

Atlantean, (at-lan-tē'an) *a.* pertaining to or resembling Atlas; strong; gigantic.

Atlantic, (at-lan'tik) *n.* the ocean between Europe, Africa, and America.

Atlas, (at'las) *n.* a collection of maps bound together; a god who was represented as bearing the world on his shoulders, and whose figure used to be given on the title-page of atlases.

Atmosphere, (at'mos-fēr) *n.* the mass of air that surrounds the earth;—*fig.* any surrounding influence.

Atmospheric, (at-mos-fēr'-ik) *a.* belonging to the atmosphere;—*ad.* atmospheric'ally

Atom, (at'om) *n.* a very small particle of matter, so minute that it cannot be cut or divided into smaller parts, or manipulated.

Atomic, (a-tom'ik) *a.* relating to atoms; infinitesimal

Atomism, (at'om-izm) *n.* the doctrine that atoms arranged themselves into the universe; atomic theory

Atone, (a-tōn') *v. i.* to make satisfaction for; to expiate by sacrifices; to stand as a substitute, or equivalent for; to reconcile.

Atonement, (a-tōn'ment) *n.* expiation; satisfaction; expiation by an equivalent

Atop, (a-top') *ad.* on the top.

Atrocious, (a-trō'shus) *a.* heinous; very wicked; enormous; extremely cruel; horrible;—*ad.* atro'ciously;—*n.* atro'ciousness.

Atrocity, (a-tros'i-ti) *n.* horrible wickedness; extreme heinousness: a crime.

Atrophy, (at'rō-fi) *n.* a want of nourishment; wasting of the body without manifest cause. consumption.

Attach, (at-tach') *v. t.* to seize property or the person by legal process; to win or gain over by love or moral influences. to connect.

Attachable, (at-tach'a-bl) *a.* that may be taken by attachment; affectionate.

Attache, (at-ta-shē') *n.* one attached to the suit of an ambassador or to an editorial staff; subordinate.

Attached, (at-tacht') *pa.* affixed; taken; seized; bound to in affection; linked.

Attachment, (at-tach'-ment) *n.* taking property, &c., by legal process; affection; having love to, or affection for; adherence.

Attack, (at-tak') *v. t.* to fall upon with violence; to assail; to assault; to invade; —*n.* an assault; onset;—*ppr.* attack'ing;—*pp.* attacked'.

Attain, (at-tān') *v. i.* to reach by efforts; to arrive at; to gain; to get, or procure.

Attainable, (at-tān'a-bl) *a.* that may be gained, reached, accomplished, or achieved;—*n.* attainableness';—*ppr.* at'taining;—*pp.* attained': *a.* acquired.

Attainder, (at-tān'der) *n.* the act of attainting in law: loss of civil rights.

Attainment, (at-tān'ment) *n* act of attaining; thing attained; acquisition.

Attaint, (at-tānt') *v. t.* to corrupt; to find guilty of treason;—*n.* a stain; spot.

Attainted, (at-tānt'ed) *pp.* corrupted; stained; disgraced; rendered incapable of inheriting;—*ppr.* attaint'ing. degrading.

Attemper, (at-tem'per) *v. t.* to reduce or qualify by mixture; to modify or moderate; to fit to.

Attempt, (at-temt') *n.* a trial; effort; attack; endeavor; exertion;—*v. t.* to strain after; to make efforts; to try by experiments; to endeavor; to essay;—*ppr.* attempt'ing; —*pp.* attempt'ed.

Attend, (at-tend') *v. t.* or *i.* to accompany; to wait upon; to regard with attention; to give heed.

Attendance, (at-tend'ans) *n.* the act of waiting on, or serving; the persons attending; duty.

Attendant, (at-tend'ant) *a.* accompanying; *n.* one that attends or waits on; that which accompanies.

Attention, (at-ten'shun) *n.* act of heeding; act of civility; courtesy; mental application; care.

Attentive, (at-ten'tiv) *a.* regardful; full of attention; mindful;—*ad.* attentively.

Attenuant, (at-ten'ū-ant) *a.* making thin; diluting;—*n.* a medicine that attenuates or reduces the flesh.

Attenuate, (at-ten'ū-āt) *v. t.* to make thin or less viscid.

Affectation of wisdom often prevents us from becoming wise.

Affected simplicity is refined imposture. (Fr.)—LA ROCHEF.

Affection can withstand very severe storms of rigor; but not a long polar frost of downright indifference.—WALT. SCOTT.

Attenuation, (at-ten-ū-ā'-shun) *n.* the act of making thin or slender; thinness or leanness · *a.* attenuāted.

Attest, (at-test') *v. t.* to bear witness; to certify; to affirm; to avouch.

Attestation, (at-test-ā'-shun) *n.* testimony; witness.

Attestor, (at-test'or) *n.* one who attests, or one who bears witness; verifier.

Attic, (at'tik) *a.* pertaining to Attica; pure; classical; —*n.* the uppermost room in a house; a garret.

Atticism, (at'-ti-sizm) *n.* elegant Greek; idiom of the Greek language, used by the ancient Athenians.

Attire, (at-tir') *v. t.* to dress; to deck; to adorn; —*n.* clothes; head-dress; ornamental clothes; —*ppr.* attir'ing; —*pp.* attired'.

Attitude, (at'ti-tūd) *n.* a posture adapted to some purpose; position of the body.

Attitudinise, (at-ti-tūd'in-īz) *v. i.* to assume affected attitudes; —*pp.* attitūd'inised

Attorney, (at-tur'ne) *n.* a lawyer; one who acts for another in matters of law; one who prepares cases for trial in court; —*pl.* attorneys; —*n.* attor'neyship.

Attorney-general, (at-tur'ne-gen'er-al) *n.* the head law-officer of the government, state or national.

Attract, (at-trakt') *v. t.* to draw to or towards; to cause to approach; to entice; to allure; —*ppr.* and *a.* attract'ing; —*pp.* attract'ed; —*a.* attract'able.

Attraction, (at-trak'shun) *n.* the force which draws or tends to draw bodies or their particles to each other; act or power of drawing to; allurement.

Attractive, (at-trakt'iv) *a.* having the power to attract, or draw to; alluring; enticing; —*ads.* attrac'tively; attract'ingly.

Attractiveness, (at-trakt'-iv-ness) *n.* the quality which draws: drawing by moral influences or personal beauty: —*n.* attrac'tor.

Attribute, (at-trib'ūt) *v. t.* to ascribe; to impute; to apportion to; that which can be predicated of any thing; —*a.* attribut'able.

Attribute, (at'tri-būt) *n.* an inherent quality; a perfection of the Deity.

Attribution, (at-tri-bū'-shun) *n.* the act of attributing; the quality ascribed.

Attributive, (at-trib'ū-tiv) *a.* expressing an attribute; —*n.* in *gram.* a word which expresses quality.

Attrite, (at-trit') *a.* worn by rubbing, or friction.

Attrition, (at-trish'un) *n.* a name given by old writers to grief for sin arising from fear; act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another; friction.

Attune, (at-tūn') *v. t.* to put in tune, or make musical; to adjust one sound to another; to arrange fitly; —*ppr.* attūn'ing; —*pp.* attūned. [twain; asunder.

Atwain, (a-twān') *ad.* in

Auburn, (aw'burn) *a.* brown with a shade of red; of a rich chestnut color (generally applied to *hair* or *feathers*); tanned.

Auction, (awk'shun) *n.* a public sale in which each bidder increases the price offered by the preceding, the article put up being sold to the highest bidder; things so sold.

Auctioneer, (awk-shun-ēr') *n.* one who sells by auction

Audacious, (aw-dā'shus) *a.* bold; impudent; daring; despising and scorning restraints; —*ad.* auda'ciously

Audacity, (aw-das'i-te) *n.* presumption; daring spirit; impudence; effrontery.

Audible, (awd'i-bl) *a.* that may be heard; perceptible to the ear; —*ad.* au'dibly.

Audience, (awd'i-ens) *n.* act of hearing or listening to a speaker; an assembly of hearers; liberty or opportunity of speaking with, or before, any one; admittance to a hearing.

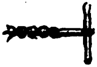
Audit, (awd'it) *n.* an examination of accounts by a person who hears or examines a statement and verifies it by reference to the vouchers; —*v. t.* to examine and adjust; —*v. i.* to settle accounts; allow.

Auditor, (awd'it-er) *n.* hearer; an examiner of a final account; —*n.* aud'itorship, the office of an auditor.

Auditory, (awd'it-or-i) *n.* a place where lectures are to be heard; an assembly of hearers; —*a.* able to hear; —relating to the organs or nerve of hearing.

Augean, (au-gē-an) *a.* pertaining to Augeus, a fabulous king of Ellis, famous for his stable, which it is said contained 3,000 oxen, and had not been cleaned for 30 years, when Hercules cleaned it; the word means foul and filthy.

Auger, (aw'ger) *n.* a tool to bore holes in wood; also an instrument for perforating soils or rocks.—Auger-bit, *n.* a piece of steel with a cutting edge for fitting on the point of an auger.



[part.

Aught, (awt) *n.* any thing; a

Augment, (awg-ment') *v. t.* to grow bigger; —*v. i.* to increase; to grow larger.

Augment, (awg'ment) *n.* increase; a prefix to a word; —*pp.* augment'ed, raised.

Augmentation, (awg-ment-ā'shun) *n.* the act of increasing; enlargement; increase; an addition.

Augmentative, (awg-ment'āt-iv) *a.* that augments; having the quality of increasing; —*n.* (*gram.*) a derivative word formed to denote an excess of what is expressed by its primitive, as dull, *dullard.*

Augur, (aw'ger) *n.* a Roman officer who foretold future events by omens, or the flight, feeding, &c. of birds; a diviner; a soothsayer; —*v. t.* or *i.* to foretell from signs; to guess or conjecture; —*a.* au'gurial.

Augury, (aw'gū-re) *n.* a prediction; an omen.

August, (aw'gust) *n.* eighth

Afflictions are the best blessings in disguise.

Afflictions are the good man's treasures.—DODD.

After a thrifty father, a prodigal son.—SPANISH.

After one vice, greater ones follow.—SPANISH.

month of the year, so called after Cæsar Augustus, one of the Roman emperors.

August, (aw-gust') *a.* grand; magnificent; inspiring reverence or awe; venerable.

Augustan, (aw-gus'-tan) *a.* pertaining to *Augustus* (nephew of Julius Cæsar, and one of the greatest Roman emperors), or to the time in which he lived; classical; refined.

Auk, (awk) *n.* web-footed sea-birds found in the Northern seas, of the genus Alca.

Aunt, (ant) *n.* father's or mother's sister; (*shak.*) a procuress; any old woman.

Aurated, (aw'rā-ted) *a.* like or resembling gold; *a.* au'ric.

Aurelia, (aw-rē'li-a) *n.* the chrysalis of an insect, so called from its gold color.

Aureola, (aw-rē'ō-la) *n.* a circle of gold-colored rays.

Auricle, (aw'ri-kl) *n.* the external ear; a kind of ear-trumpet;—*pl.* the two cavities in the lower and narrower end of the heart.

Auricula, (aw-rik'ū-la) *n.* well known garden rose; also called bear's-*ear*, from the shape of its leaf.

Auricular, (aw-rik'ū-ler) *a.* within hearing; spoken in the ear; obtained by hearsay; traditional;—*n.* the tuft of feathers round the orifice of the ears of birds.

Auriculate, (aw-rik'ū-lāt) *a.* ear-shaped; having appendages like the ear, as leaves, or bivalve shells.

Auriferous, (aw-rif'er-us) *a.* bearing or producing gold.

Aurora, (aw-rō'ra) *n.* morning; the dawn or break of day; goddess of Morn.

Aurora Borealis, (aw-rō'ra-bō-rē-ā'lis) *n.* the northern lights; a phenomenon often witnessed at night in northern latitudes, generally having the appearance of a luminous arch, supposed to be of electrical origin; Auro'ra Australis, a similar illumination in the southern hemisphere.

Auroral, (aw-rō'ral) *a.* belonging to the aurora-borealis; resembling twilight, or the morning.

Auscultation, (aws-cul-tā'shun) *n.* art of listening, or a method of discovering disease of the lungs, by applying the ear to a tube in contact with the chest.

Auspice, (aws'pis) *n.* omen drawn from birds; influence; patronage; protection; fortune;—*pl.* (s).

Auspicious, (aw-spish'-us) *a.* with brilliant hopes of success; lucky; prosperous; favorable.

Auspiciously, (aw-spish'-us-le) *ad.* prosperously; happily; hopefully;—*n.* auspic'iousness, fine outlook.

Austere, (aw-stēr') *a.* severe; harsh; stern: uncompromising;—*ad.* aus'terely.

Austerity, (aw-ster'i-ti) austereness, (aw-stēr'nes) *n.* excessive rigor; harsh discipline; severity of manners or life; sternness.

Austral, (aws'tral) *a.* lying towards the south.

Authentic, (aw-then'tik) *a.* having authority as if from the author's own hand; legally attested; genuine; true; not a counterfeit; correct; warranted.

Authenticate, (aw-then'ti-kāt) *v. t.* to confirm by authority; to prove genuine;—*ppr.* authen'ticating;—*pa.* authen'ticated.

Authentication, (aw-then-ti-kā'shun) *n.* confirmation by proof; establishing;—*ad.* authentic'ally, genuinely.

Authenticity, (aw-then-tis'-i-ti) *n.* genuineness; reality; resting upon proper authority; authority.

Author, (aw'ther) *n.* one who makes, causes, invents, or creates; a first framer or inventor; a writer of an original book;—*fem.* au'thoress;—*a.* au'thōrial.

Authoritative, (aw-thor'it-āt-iv) *a.* with authority; positive; dictatorial.

Authority, (aw-thor'i-ti) *n.* one who is referred or appealed to; testimony; credibility; weight of evidence or opinion; permission; power derived from office or character;—*pl.* author'ities, precedents, opinions or sayings carrying weight; persons in power.

Authorization, (aw-thor-i-zā'shun) *n.* the giving authority; legalizing.

Authorize, (aw'thor-īz) *v. t.* to warrant by authority; to empower; to sanction; to legalize;—*ppr.* au'thorizing;—*pa.* au'thorized.

Authorship, (aw'thor-ship) *n.* the author; origin.

Autobiography, (aw-tō-bī-og'ra-fi) *n.* life of a person written by himself; memoirs of one's own life;—*a.* autobiograph'ical;—*n.* autobiog'rapher.

Autocracy, (aw-tok'ra-si) *n.* unlimited power in one person; despotism or absolute government.

Autocrat, (aw'to-krat) *n.* an absolute prince or monarch; any one invested with absolute independent power;—*a.* autocrat'ic.

Auto da fe, (ô-to-da-fā') *n.* punishment by burning; a judgment of the Inquisition acquitting or condemning persons accused of heresy;—*fig.* destruction of anything by fire.

Autograph, (aw'tō-graf) *n.* particular handwriting of a person; an original manuscript; signature.

Autographic, (aw-tō-graf'-ik) *a.* in one's own handwriting, as an autograph.

Autography, (aw-tog'ra-fi) *n.* a process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from it to stone, so that the stone becomes its own writer; original of a treatise (in opposition to a *copy*).

Automatic, (aw-tō-mat'ik) *a.* acting from concealed machinery, as if self-moving; (*anat.*) involuntary; (*mech.*) self-regulating;—*ad.* -ally.

Automaton, (aw-tom'a-ton) *n.* a self-moved machine, which imitates the actions of men or animals; that which acts of its own accord;—*pl.* autom'ata, autom'atons;—*n.* au'tomath, one who is self-taught.

After all, our worst misfortunes never happen, and most miseries lie in anticipation. (Fr.)
—BALZAC.

After dinner sit awhile; after supper walk a mile.

After joy, grief; after grief, joy.
—TAMIL.

Autonomy, (aw-ton'o-mi) *n.* the power or right of self-government; retention of national laws or constitution; the sovereignty of reason in the mind of man as imposing laws on the will;—*a.* auton'omous.

Autopsy, (aw-top'si) *n. lit.* seeing with one's eyes; ocular demonstration;—*med.* post-mortem examination of a body.

Autumn, (aw'tum) *n.* third season of the year, when the fruits of the earth are gathered in; popularly comprising the months of September, October and November;—*a.* autum'nal.

Auxiliary, (awg-zil'iar-i) *a.* subsidiary, as troops; assisting;—*n.* an assistant; a confederate; a helper; a helping verb, to form the moods and tenses of other verbs;—*n. pl.* auxil'iaries, soldiers or confederates.

Avail, (a-vāl') *v. t.* or *i.* to be of value or service to; to benefit; to aid; to be of use; to answer the purpose;—*n.* use; means towards an end; benefit; profit; service;—*n. pl.* a'vails, proceeds, sum obtained from a sale; profits.

Available, (a-vāl'a-bl) *a.* capable of being turned to account; profitable; suitable; sufficient to effect the object in view;—*ppr.* a'vailing;—*ad.* a'vailābly;—*n.* availā'bleness.

Avalanche, (av'-a-lanch) *n.* a mass of snow and ice sliding down a mountain to the valley below; a snow-slip;—*fig.* any overwhelming difficulties or troubles coming suddenly.

Avarice, (av'a-ris) *n.* extreme love of money or property; a restless desire of procuring or hoarding up wealth.

Avaricious, (av-a-rish'us) *a.* greedy of gain; extremely covetous; niggardly; sordid;—*n.* avari'ciousness.

Avariciously, (av-a-rish'-usle) *adv.* in an avaricious manner; with an inordinate desire of property.

Avast, (a-vast') *ex.* hold fast; stop; take heed; enough; (a nautical term).

Avaunt, (a-vawnt') *ex.* advance; move on; begone from before me.

Ave-Maria, (ā've-mā're-a) *n.* an invocation or address to the Virgin Mary; an abridgment of *Hail Mary.*

Avenge, (a-venj') *v. t.* to revenge; to take or inflict vengeance on; to punish; to vindicate; to defend;—*n.* avēn'ger, one who takes vengeance or punishes.

Avenged, (a-venjd') *pp.* satisfied with the punishment of the offender; vindicated; *a.* *ppr.* aveng'ing.

Avenue, (av'e-nū) *n.* an alley of trees leading to a place, house, or room; approach; a wide street or road by which any place may be reached or entered; used metaphorically, means of access in general.

Aver, (a-ver') *v. t.* to declare to be true; to assert with confidence; to verify.

Average, (av'er-āj) *n.* the mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities;—*a.* containing a mean proportion;—*v. t.* or *i.* to find a mean proportion of; to divide according to a given proportion; to exist in, or form, a mean quantity or sum;—*ppr.* av'erāging;—*pp.* av'erāged, equalized.

Averment, (a-ver'ment) *n.* positive declaration; establishment by evidence.

Averse, (a-vers') *a.* disinclined to; not favorable.

Aversion, (a-ver'shun) *n.* detestation; dislike; antipathy; the object of dislike.

Avert, (a-vert') *v. t.* or *i.* to turn from or aside; to keep off, or prevent;—*a.* avert'ing, turning away from.

Aviary, (ā'vi-ar-i) *n.* building for keeping birds.

Avidity, (a-vid'i-ti) *n.* a panting after; greediness; eagerness; appetite;—*a.* av'id.

Avocation, (av-ō-kā'shun) *n.* the lawful business or employments which demand time and attention.

Avoid, (a-void') *v. t.* or *i.* to try to escape from; shun; decline; to throw out; vacate; escape; withdraw.

Avoidable, (a-void'a-bl) *a.* that may be shunned, avoided, vacated or annulled;—*ns.* avoid'ance; avoi'dēr;—*ppr.* avoid'ing;—*pp.* avoid'ed, prevented.

Avoidless, (a-void'-less) *a.* unavoidable; inevitable.

Avoirdupois, (ăv-er-dū-poiz') *n.* a system of weights in which the pound equals sixteen ounces; weight.

Avouch, (a-vouch') *v. t.* to affirm; to declare peremptorily; to warrant; to assert; to maintain, own or confess;—*a.* avouch'able;—*ppr.* avouch'ing;—*pp.* avouched';—*n.* avouch'ment

Avow, (a-vow') *v. t.* to declare openly and without disguise; to own; to acknowledge and justify; to proclaim;—*a.* avow'able;—*ppr.* avow'ing;—*pa.* avowed';—*n.* avow'er, or justifier

Avowal, (a-vow'al) *n.* a positive declaration; a frank confession; profession.

Avowedly, (a-vow'ed-li) *ad.* with frank acknowledgment; in an open manner.

Avulsion, (a-vul'shun) *n.* act of tearing away; a rending or forcible separation.

Avuncular, (a-vung'-ku-lar) *a.* pertaining to an uncle.

Await, (a-wāt') *v. t.* expect; to wait or look for; to attend; to be in store for.

Awaiting, (a-wāt'ing) *ppr.* expecting; looking for; ready for;—*pp.* await'ed.

Awake, (a-wāk') *a.* not asleep; vigilant;—*v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* awaked or awoke] to wake or rouse from sleep or a state of inaction; to break from sleep; to cease sleeping, or any state resembling sleep or inaction;—*ppr.* awāk'ing, rousing.

Awaken, (a-wāk'n) *v. t.* or *i.* to rouse from sleep.

Awakening, (a-wāk'en-ing) *n.* the act of rousing; rousing up from sleep; a revival of religion.

Award, (a-ward') *v. t.* to pronounce judgment upon; to assign by sentence;—*v.*

After kissing comes more kindness.

After the hen drinks, it looks up to its God.—ARABIC.

After long experience of the world, I affirm, before God, I never knew a rogue who was not unhappy.—JUNIUS.

i. to determine; to make an award;—*n.* judgment; sentence; determination; the decision of arbitrators.

Aware, (a-wār') *a.* not ignorant of the fact; previously apprised; wary; informed; cautious; vigilant.

Away, (a-wā') *ad.* out of the way; absent;—*ex.* begone.

Awe, (aw) *n.* overawing influence; veneration; dread; —*v. t.* to strike with or influence by fear, mingled with reverence; to control by inspiring dread.

Awestruck, (aw'-struk) *a.* struck or affected with awe; impressed with fear.

Awful, (aw'ful) *a.* solemn; terrible; dreadful; reverential;—*ad.* aw'fully.

Awfulness, (aw'ful-nes) *n.* fearfulness; in a way that strikes with awe or reverence; solemnity.

Awhile, (a-whil') *ad.* for some time; for a short time.

Awkward, (awk'ward) *a.* unskillful; clumsy; ungainly; inexpert; inelegant; perverse; untoward.

Awkwardly, (awk'ward-li) *adv.* in a clumsy or bungling manner; badly.

Awkwardness, (awk'ward-nes) *n.* want of dexterity; want of good manners.

Awl, (awl) *n.* a shoemaker's tool to pierce holes.

Awless, (aw'les) *a.* wanting respect; not exciting awe.

Awn, (on) *n.* a scale or tusk; the beard of grain or grass.

Awning, (awn'ing) *n.* a cover spread over a boat, carriage, or frame, to shelter from the sun's rays; covering in general to keep off the weather.

Awry, (a-rī') *a.* or *ad.* not in a straight direction; crooked; oblique; asquint; wrong; perverse; uneven.

Axe, (aks) *n.* a sharp tool for cutting wood; ax;—*pl.* axes.—*Ax to grind,* (*Am.*) one who supports some favorite project; who is unusually friendly, and who affects generosity while he really acts from a selfish motive, is said to have an "axe to grind."

Axhead, (aks'hed') *n.* head, or iron part of the ax.

Axil, (aks'-il) *n.* (*anat.*) the armpit;—(*bot.*) angle formed by the union of the upper surface of the leaf and the stem, or by the divergence of a branch.

Axillary, (aks'il-la-ri) *a.* of, or relating to, the armpit; arising from the axil of plants;—*a.* ax'illar.

Axiom, (aks'yum) *n.* that which is taken for granted as a basis of demonstration; a self-evident truth; an established principle in an art or science; a familiar saying or adage.

Axiomatic, (ak'si-o-mat'ik) *a.* pertaining to or like an axiom; self-evident; true.

Axis, (aks'is) *n.* the line, real or imaginary, on which a body revolves; the axle on which a wheel revolves;—*a.* ax'ial;—*pl.* axes.

Axle, (aks'l) *n.* a cylinder which passes through the middle of a wheel and on which it rotates; axle-tree.

Ay, Aye, (ī) *ad.* yea; yes; indeed; *n. ayes,* affirmatives

Ayah, (ā'ya) *n.* a native Indian waiting-maid or nurse

Aye, (ā) *ad.* always; ever.

Azalea, (a-zā'le-a) *n.* a genus of flowering plants which grow best in dry ground, allied to rhododendrons.

Azimuth, (az'i-muth) *n.* the arc of the horizon between the meridian of a place and a vertical circle passing through any celestial body;—*a.* azimuth'al.

Azote, (a-zōt') *n.* pure nitrogen; a kind of gas that is destructive to animal life;—*a.* azot'ic, like azote

Azure, (ā'zhur, āzh'ur) *a.* blue; sky-colored;—*n.* a light blue; the sky.

Azyme, (ā-zim) *n.* unleavened bread;—*a.* az'ymous, unleavened, as biscuit.

B

B, the second letter, and the first consonant in the English alphabet. It is mute and labial; B.C. *before Ch.*

Baa, (bā) *v. i.* to cry like a sheep;—*n.* sheep's cry.

Babble, (bab'l) *v. i.* to talk volubly or idly; to tell secrets;—*n.* idle talk; senseless prattle;—*n.* babbler.

Babe, (bāb) baby, (bā'bi) *n.* an infant; a young child.

Baboon, (ba-boon') *n.* a large monkey with very *big lips*

Babyhood, (bā'be-hud) *n.* the state of being a baby.

Babyish, (bā'be-ish) *a.* like a babe; childish;—*ns.* baby'ism, bābish'ness.

Babylonian, (ba'bi-lōn'i-an) *n.* an inhabitant of, or relating to, ancient Babylon.

Bacchanal, (bak'ka-nal) *n.* any person who indulges in drunken revels.

Bacchanalian, (bak'ka-nā'le-an) *a.* revelling in drunkenness; noisy.

Bacchanals, (bak'ka-nalz) *n.* drunken revellers.

Bachelor, (bach'el-or) *n.* an unmarried man; one who takes his first degree in any profession or college.

Bachelorship, (bach'el-or-ship) *n.* state of a bachelor; one who has taken his first degree in a college or university; single life.

Back, (bak) *n.* the part of the human body behind; the upper part in beasts; the rear;—*ad.* backward; —*v. t.* to mount a horse; to support; to second.

Backbite, (bak'bit) *v. t.* to revile an absent person; to talk behind one's back.

Backbiter, (bak'bit-er) *n.* one who slanders the absent.

Backbiting, (bak'bit-ing) *n.*

After mischance every one is wise.—FRENCH.

After one that earns, comes one that wastes.—DANISH.

After praying to God not to lead you into temptation, do not throw yourself into it.

All clouds do not rain.—DUTCH.

secret calumny; slandering an absent person.

Backbone, (bak′bōn) *n.* the bone of the back; the spine; pluck; steadiness.

Backdoor, (bak′dōr) *n.* a door behind a house; a private passage; a private or common entrance.

Backed, (bakt) *pp.* mounted; supported; seconded;—*a.* having a back;—*n.* back′er

Backgammon, (bak-gam′-mon) *n.* a game played with a box and dice.

Background, (bak′grownd) *n.* ground behind; a place of obscurity or hiding.

Backhanded, (bak′hand-ed) *a.* with the hand turned backward; turned back; indirect; unfair;—*ad.* the hand directed backward.

Back-room, (bak′room) *n.* a room in the rear.

Backsheesh, backshish, (bak′-shēsh) *n.* a gift or present of money, in oriental countries, or among the Arabs.

Backside, (bak-sid) *n.* the hinder part of an animal; the back or hinder side or part of anything.

Backslide, (bak-slīd′) *v. i.* to fall away; to apostatize; to relapse; to renounce a profession of religion.

Backslider, (bak-slid′er) *n.* one who falls from the faith and practice of religion;—*ppr.* backslid′ing.

Backstairs, (bak′stārz) *n. pl.* stairs in the back part of a house; private stairs.

Backstays, (bak′stāz) *n. pl.* ropes or stays extending from the topmast heads to the sides of a ship, and slanting a little backward, to assist the shrouds in supporting the masts.

Backsword, (bak′sord) *n.* a sword with a back or with only one edge; a stick with a basket-handle.

Backward, (bak′ward) *a.* unwilling; dull; slow; late;—*ad.* towards the back or the past; on the back; towards a worse state.

Backwardly, (bak′ward-li) *ad.* unwillingly; slowly; reluctantly; perversely.

ckwardness, (bak′ward-nes) *n.* a want of will; dulness; slowness; state of being unwilling, or dilatory

Backwater, (bak′waw-ter) *n.* water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel, or held back by a dam.

Backwoods, (bak′woodz) *n. pl.* the new settlements on our western frontier; the forest, or remote outlying districts;—*ns.* băck′woodsman, back′sĕttler.

Bacon, (bā′kn) *n.* hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried.—*To save one's bacon*, is to preserve one's self from being hurt—just escape.

Baconian, (ba-ko′-ni-an) *a.* pertaining to Lord Bacon (1561-1626), or to his system of philosophy.

Bad, (bad) *a.* ill; not good; wicked; hurtful; injurious; vicious; vile.

Bade, (bad) did bid; past tense of *Bid*, which see.

Badge, (baj) *n.* a mark or token of distinction; a memorial;—*v. t.* to mark or distinguish, as with a badge

Badger, (baj′er) *n.* a wild quadruped allied to the bear, but much smaller;—*v. t.* to teaze; to worry; to annoy; to persecute.

Badinage, (bad′in-azh) *n.* playful talk; jesting or light raillery; banter.

Badly, (bad′li) *adv.* in a bad manner; not well; ill.

Badness, (bad′nes) *n.* want of good qualities, either natural or moral; depravity

Baffle, (baf′fl) *v. t.* to elude by artifice; to frustrate; to play the fool with; to confound; to make ineffectual;—*p., a.* baf′fling;—*pp.* baf′fled;—*n.* baf′fler.

Bag, (bag) *n.* a sack; pouch; purse; an udder;—*v. t.* to put into a bag;—*v. i.* to swell like a bag; to steal.

Bagatelle, (bag-a-tel′) *n.* a thing of no importance; a trifle; a game played on a board having at one end nine holes into which balls are to be struck with a rod.

Baggage, (bag′āj) *n.* furniture and utensils of an army; clothing; trunks, etc., carried by or for a traveller; luggage; a worthless or saucy woman.

Bagging, (bag′ing) *n.* cloth for bags;—*a.* hanging as a bag; baggy, or loose.

Bagnio, (ban′yo) *n.* an inclosure for slaves; a bathing house; a brothel.

Bagpipe, (bag′pīp) *n.* a musical wind instrument, consisting of a leathern bag for a bellows, and pipes.

Bail, (bāl) *n.* a surety for another's appearance; the security given; a handle;—*v. t.* to give security or bail for another; to set free on security; to lade water with a bucket, &c.

Bailable, (bāl′a-bl) *a.* admitting of bail on security.

Bailbond, (bāl′bond) *n.* a bond given by a prisoner and his surety.

Bailed, (bāld) *pp.* released from custody, on security.

Bailee, (bāl-ē) *n.* one to whom goods are delivered in trust upon a contract.

Bailiff, (bāl′if) *n.* an executive officer who serves writs; a subordinate officer

Bailiwick, (bāl′i-wik) *n.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff.

Bailment, (bāl′ment) *n.* delivery of goods in trust.

Bairn, (bārn) *n.* a child.

Bait, (bāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to put on a bait; to give or take refreshment; generally applied to that given to horses; to set dogs upon; to attack; to harass;—*n.* refreshment; a lure for fishes; any allurement.

Baize, (bāz) *n.* a coarse woollen stuff with a long nap.

Bake, (bāk) *v. t.* or *i.* to dry, harden or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire; to prepare food in an oven; to work as a baker.

Baker, (bāk′er) *n.* a man whose trade is to bake.

Bakery, (bāk′er-i) *n.* a place for baking bread, etc.

Baking, (bāk′ing) *n.* drying or baking dough, or kneaded flour, by heat; quantity baked at one time.

Balance, (bal′ans) *n.* a pair of scales; the difference of accounts; surplus weight; equipoise; equality of

After the sour comes **the sweet.** —DUTCH.

After the work is done, **repose is** sweet.

As he that has two strings to his bow.—BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

Art may err, but nature cannot miss.—DRYDEN.

weight, power or influence; act of weighing two things, either materially or mentally; wheel in a watch which regulates the beats, and produces equable motion;—*v. t.* to make equal; to settle; to adjust; counterpoise; counterbalance.

Balance-sheet, (bal'ans-shēt) *n.* a sheet of paper showing a summary and balance of accounts.

Balcony, (bal-kō'ni) *n.* a gallery before a house; frame before the window of a room; the gallery outside the stern of a large vessel.

Bald, (bawld) *a.* without hair on the head; without natural covering; naked; inelegant; unadorned;—*n.* bald'ness;—*ad.* bald'ly.

Balderdash, (bawl'der-dash) *n.* idle, senseless talk; lax and mixed language; anything jumbled together without judgment.

Baldpate, (bawld'pāt) *n.* a pate or head destitute of hair;—*a.* bald'pat'ed.

Baldric, (bawld'rik) *n.* a girdle: a belt; war girdle.

Bale, (bāl) *n.* a package of goods; misery; woe; mischief; poison;—*v. t.* to make up into bales;—*ppr.* bal'ing;—*pp.* bāled'.

Bale-fire, (bāl'fir) *n.* a signal fire on a mountain top.

Baleful, (bāl-ful) *a.* woful; sorrowful; sad; pernicious.

Balk, (bawk) *n.* a ridge of land left unplowed between furrows; a check or disappointment; anything passed over or unaccomplished; failure;—*v. t.* to disappoint; to frustrate; to pass over; to leave untouched; to heap (as on a ridge); to stop and refuse to go on, as a *balky horse.*

Ball, (bawl) *n.* any round body; a globe; a ball for play, either with the hand or foot, or with a racket or club; a bullet; the rounded eye; a public dance;—*v. t.* to form into a ball.

Ballad, (bal'lad) *n.* a short narrative poem; a popular song; a dance song.

Ballast, (bal'last) *n.* weight placed in the hold to steady a ship; the sand or gravel laid as a packing between railway sleepers to give them solidity; that which renders anything steady;—*fig.* mental or moral equilibrium;—*v. t.* to load with ballast; to make or keep steady;—*ppr.* bal'lasting.

Ballet, (bal-lā') *n.* a theatrical scene acted in dancing; a kind of dramatic poem.

Ball-flower, (bawl'flow-ėr) *n.* an ornament of the decorated style of Gothic architecture, resembling a ball placed in a circular flower.

Balloon, (bal-loon') *n.* a large spherical bag made of silk or other light material, which being inflated with gas lighter than the atmosphere, floats in the air.

Ballot, (bal'lot) *n.* the mode of taking votes for members of legislative and corporate bodies, &c.; a little ball or ticket used in voting; a folded election ticket on which the names of candidates running for office are printed, and which is handed by the voter to the inspectors of election, and by the latter dropped into the ballot-box;—*v. i.* to vote by ballot;—*ppr.* and *n.* bal'loting;—*pp.* bal'loted, voted for.

Ballot-box, (bal'lot-boks) *n.* a box for receiving the ballot tickets of voters.

Balm, (bäm) *n.* an odoriferous sap, or juice; a fragrant herbaceous plant, the stems and leaves of which are used in medicine; an ointment; anything that heals or soothes pain.

Balmy, (bäm'i) *a.* sweet; fragrant; aromatic; soft; mitigating; soothing.

Balsam, (bawl'sam) *n.* a resinous, oily substance flowing from certain trees; a soothing ointment; the common name of an order of succulent herbaceous plants, to which the garden balsam belongs.

Balsamic, (bal-sam'ik) *a.* healing; soft; unctuous; mitigating; balmy.

Baluster, (bal'us-ter) *n.* a small pillar, or column, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc.

Balustrade, (bal'us-trād) *n.* a row of balusters joined by a rail, serving as an enclosure for staircases, &c.

Bamboo, (bam-boo') *n.* a genus of tropical grasses, with hollow, jointed, straight stems, and a hard woody texture; a reed.

Bamboozle, (bam-bōō'zl) *v. t.* to impose upon; to trick (*a low word*).

Ban, (ban) *n.* a public notice; interdiction; curse.

Banana, (ba-nä'na) *n.* a tropical species of plantain-tree with broad curved leaves, remarkable for its nutritious food.

Band, (band) *n.* anything that binds; a company; a fillet;—*v. t.* to unite together;—*v. i.* to associate.

Bandage, (band'āj) *n.* that which is bound over anything; a strip of cloth used to bind up a wound, &c.;—*v. t.* to bind with a bandage;—*ppr.* band'aging;—*pp.* band'āged.

Bandana, (ban-dan'a) *n.* a kind of [illegible] handkerchief, or a style of calico printing, in which white or brightly colored spots are produced upon a red or dark-colored ground.

Bandbox, (band'boks) *n.* a light paper box for holding bonnets, caps, &c.

Bandeau, (ban'do) *n.* a fillet; a lady's head-dress.

Banded, (band'ed) *pp.* bound with a band; associated or leagued together.

Bandelet, (band'e-let) *n.* a little band; a small flat moulding or fillet surrounding a column.

A man must either imitate the vicious or hate them.—MONTAIGNE.

Delays are dangerous.

And the gray mare will prove the better horse.—PRIOR.

A hit, a very palpable hit.—SHAKESPEARE.

Bandit, (ban'dit) *n.* an outlaw; a robber;—*pl.* Bandits or Bandit'ti.

Bandog, (ban'dog) *n.* a fierce dog kept bound or chained

Bandoleer, (ban-dō-lēr') *n.* a leathern belt over the shoulder to sustain the cartridge-box; charge for a gun

Bandrol, (band'rōl) *n.* a small banner or streamer.

Bandy, (ban'di) *n.* a club for striking a ball at play; game itself;—*v. t.* or *i.* to beat about as with a bandy; to debate;—*ppr.* bandy'ing;—*pp.* band'ied, tossed to and fro, as *words* in disputations, or as epithets.

Bandyleg, (ban'de-leg) *n.* a crooked leg;—*a.* ban'dy-legged', deformed.

Bane, (bān) *n.* that which destroys; deadly poison; mischief; ruin.

Baneful, (bān'ful) *a.* poisonous; pernicious; destructive;—*ad.* bāne'fully.

Bang, (bang) *v. t.* to beat; to strike violently;—*n.* a heavy blow; the sound of such; an intoxicating mixture of opium, hemp-leaves and tobacco, chewed and smoked by the Malays and other people in the East; also spelt *bangue*.

Banish, (ban'ish) *v. t.* to expel or drive from one's country; to exile, or drive away;—*ppr.* banish'ing;—*pa.* banished', exiled.

Banishment, (ban'ish-ment) *n.* expulsion from a person's native country or home; exile; riddance.

Banjo, (ban'jo) *n.* a five stringed instrument.

Bank, (bangk) *n.* a mound, pile, or ridge of earth; side of a stream or river; rising ground in the sea; place where money is deposited; a company of persons concerned in a bank, or the building used by them;—*v. t.* to raise a bank; to deposit in a bank, as money.

Banked, (bangt) *pa.* raised in a mound of earth; enclosed with a bank.

nkable, (bangk'a-bl) *a.* ac- table to a bank, as good nmercial paper or notes.

Bank-bill, Bank-note, (bangk'bil, bangk'nōt) *n.* a promissory note issued by a banking company, payable on demand; a bill of exchange; paper money.

Bank-book, (bangk'book) *n.* a book for bank accounts.

Banker, (bangk'er) *n.* one who deals in money, or discounts notes; one who keeps a bank; capitalist.

Banking, (bangk'ing) *n.* the business of a banker;—*a.* pertaining to a bank; raising a mound or bank of earth, &c; pert. to money.

Bankrupt, (bangk'rupt) *n.* an insolvent; one who cannot pay his debts;—*a.* poor; unable to pay just debts;—*v. t.* to render unable to pay debts; exhaust.

Bankruptcy, (bangk'rupt-si) *n.* state of a bankrupt; failure in trade; inability to pay all debts.

Bank-stock, (bangk'stok) *n.* share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Banner, (ban'ner) *n.* a flag or ensign; a military sign or standard for troops to rally round; a mark or sign to distinguish particular societies or professions.

Bannered, (ban'nerd) *pp.* or *a.* furnished with banners;—*a.* ban'nerless.

Banneret, (ban'ner-et) *n.* a little banner; a flag borne by a knight of feudal times;—*n.* ban'nerol.

Bannock, (ban'nok) *n.* a cake made of oatmeal.

Banns, (banz) *n. pl.* public notice of an intended marriage; a word often used for the marriage itself.

Banquet, (bang'kwet) *n.* a sumptuous feast or entertainment; anything delightful;—*v. t.* to give a feast;—*v. i.* to fare sumptuously or daintily.

Banqueted, (bang'kwet-ed) *pp.* sumptuously and richly entertained, or feasted.

Banquet-house, (bangk'wet-hows) Banqueting-house, (bangk'-wet-ing hows) *n.* a house where banquets are held; hospitable abode.

Banqueting, (bang'kwet-ing) *ppr.* feasting;—*n.* act of feasting;—*a.* feasting.

Banshee, (ban'shee) *n.* an imaginary being among the Irish and Scotch Highlanders that warns of danger by a mournful chant.

Bantam, (ban'tam) *n.* or *a.* small variety of fowl.

Banter, (ban'ter) *v. t.* to run upon; to rally; to ridicule; to joke; to challenge to a match; to provoke to a wager (*Am.*);—*n* raillery.

Bantling, (bant'ling) *n.* a child in swaddling clothes, so called from the bands in which it is wrapped; a pet child or crotchet.

Banyan, (ban'yan) *n.* the Indian fig tree, whose branches send down shoots which form stems and spread over a large area.

Baptism, (bap'tizm) *n.* one of the Christian sacraments; immersion in or sprinkling with water.

Baptist, (bap'tist) *n.* one who approves only of adult baptism by immersion;—*a.* baptis'tic, baptis'mal.

Baptistery, (bap-tis'ter-i) *n.* a place for baptizing.

Baptize, (bap-tīz') *v. t.* to administer baptism to; to christen;—*a.* baptized'.

Bar, (bar) *n.* a bolt; stop; inclosure in an inn or court-room; division in music; bank of sand in a river; body of lawyers; any tribunal; a horizontal mark across an escutcheon;—*v. t.* to hinder or obstruct; to fasten with a bar; to shut out or except;—*a.* barred'.

Barb, (bârb) *n.* a beard; that which resembles a beard; the beard-like jag near the point of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.; horse-bit or armor; a Barbary horse;—*v. t.* to arm with barbs, as an arrow, &c.; pare close to the surface *a.* barbed, keen

Barbican (bar'bi-kan) *n.* an outward fortification; a watch-tower; embrasure; fence before a bridge.

Barbarian, (bâr-bā'ri-an) *n.* a savage; a brutal monster; a foreigner; uncivilized; pagan man;—*a.* savage.

A little more than kin, and less than kind.—SHAKESPEARE.

And thereby hangs a tale.—SHAKESPEARE.

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men.—POPE.

All doors are open to courtesy.

Barbaric, (bär-bar'ik) *a.* rude; uncivilized; without refinement ; savage.

Barbarism, (bar'bar-izm) *n.* savageness : want of culture; rudeness of manners; cruelty ; inhumanity ; an incorrect or vulgar form of speech ; ignorance of arts ; want of learning.

Barbarity, (bar-bar'i-ti) *n.* a savage state ; cruelty ; inhumanity ; incivility.

Barbarous, (bär-bär'us) *a.* rude ; ignorant ; inhuman; brutal ; ferocious ; cruel ; uncivilized ; far-fetched ; gorgeous ;—*ad.* bar'barously ;—*n.* barbarous'ness.

Barbecue, (bar'be-kū) *n.* a hog, ox, &c., roasted whole; —*v. t.* to dress and roast whole ; to have a feast to that end ; *a.* bar'becued.

Barbed, (barbd') *a.* bearded; armed ; jagged with hooks or points ; *n. bar'bel*, a fish.

Barber, (bärb'er) *n.* one who shaves or dresses hair.

Barberry, (bar'ber-ri) *n.* a thorny shrub, bearing red berries, common in hedges

Bard, (bard) *n.* a poet ; one who poetized and sang extempore or from memory in old times ; British poet

Bardic, (bard'ik) *a.* pertaining to bards or their poetry

Bare, (bâr) *a.* without covering; naked; with head uncovered; plain; poor;—*v. t.* to make naked ; to lay open ;—*ppr.* bâr'ing ;—*pp.* bâred' ;—*a.* exposed.

Barefaced, (bâr'fāst) *a.* shameless ; impudent.

Barefoot, (bâr'foot) *a.* with the feet bare . shoeless.

Barely, (bâr'li) *adv.* nakedly; poorly ; merely ; only ; scarcely ; slenderly.

Bareness, (bâr'nes) *n.* nakedness; leanness; poverty

Bargain, (bär'gin) *n.* agreement ; a contract ; stipulation ; the thing bought or sold ; a profitable transaction ;—*v. i.* to make a contract or agreement ; —*n.* bargain'er ;—*ppr.* bar'gaining ;—*pp.* bar'gained.

Barge, (barj) *n.* a flat-bottomed boat used in the unloading of large vessels ; a large freight boat which is towed by a steamboat or tug ; a pleasure boat.

Bargeman, (barj'man) *n.* the manager of a barge.

Barilla, (ba-ril'la) *n.* an impure carbonate of soda procured from salt-water plants, used for making soap, glass, &c.; the plant.

Barium, (ba-ri-um) *n.* metal, metallic base of baryta.

Bark, (bark) *n.* the outer rind of a tree ; noise made by the dog, wolf, &c. ;—*v. i.* to cry like a dog ;—*v. t.* to strip the bark from trees ; to cover with bark ; incrust ;—*ppr.* bark'ing ;—*pp.* barked' ;—*n.* a small ship, also spelled barque.—(*Am.*) *Bark up the wrong tree*, to mistake one's object ; to pursue the wrong course to obtain it ; to attack or try to circumvent the wrong man, and fail.

Bark-bound, (bark'bownd) *a.* bound or compressed by the bark, so as to be hindered in growing, as trees.

Barley, (bar'li) *n.* grain that malt is made of.

Barleycorn, (bar'li-korn) *n.* a grain of barley ; third part of an inch.

Barley-water, (bar'li-waw'ter) *n.* a decoction of barley.

Barm, (bärm) *n.* yeast ; the scum of fermenting liquors, used as leaven ;—*a.* barm'y, like barm or yeast.

Barmecide, (bar-me-sid) *a.* imaginary or pretended (from a story in the Arabian Nights relating to the Barmecide family, princes in Bagdad).

Barn, (bärn) *n.* a building in which grain, hay and other farm produce are stored away ; a cold place.

Barnacle, (bär'na-kl) *n.* a shell-fish, often found on the bottoms and sides of ships, logs of wood, &c.

Barnacles, (bär'na-klz) *n.* irons on horses' noses ;—*fig.* hangers on, or abuses in, the body-politic, or in society, endangering the "ship-of-state," or the public good ; political drones.

Barn-yard, (bärn'-yärd) *n.* a yard about a barn ;—*a.* living in the yard, as fowls.

Barometer, (ba-rom'e-ter) *n.* an instrument to measure the weight or pressure of the atmosphere and to indicate the probable changes of weather ; a weather glass.

Barometrical, (bar-ō-met'rik-al) *a.* relating to the barometer or air pressure.

Baron, (bar'un) *n.* rank of nobility next to a viscount; a title of certain judges, &c. ;—*fem.* bar'oness ;—*a.* baro'nial ;—*n.* bar'ony.

Baronage, (bar'un-āj) *n.* the body of barons ; the dignity or estate of a baron.

Baronet, (bar'o-net) *n.* the title below a baron.

Baronetcy, (bar'o-net-si) *n.* the rank of a baronet.

Baroscope, (bar'o-skōp) *n.* an instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere.

Barouche, (ba-roosh') *n.* a four-wheeled carriage with a falling top.

Bar-post, (bär'pōst) *n.* a post sunk in the ground.

Barracan, (bar'a-kan) *n.* a thick, strong stuff resembling camlet.

Barrack, (bar'ak) *n.* buildings to lodge soldiers especially in garrison ;—*pl.* barracks, a square building, with a thatched or shingle roof that slides up and down on the corner posts, which is used by many farmers to store or shelter hay, straw, &c.

Barracoon, (bar'a-koon) *n.* a depot for slaves in Africa.

Barrator, (bar'a-ter) *n.* one who excites law-suits ; a fraudulent ship-master.

Barrel, (bar'el) *n.* a round wooden cask made of bars or staves, and secured by hoops ; anything long and hollow ; a cylinder ;—*v. t.* to put in a barrel ;—*ppr.* bar'relling ;—*pp.* bar'relled ;—*a.* having a tube.

Barrel-organ, (bar'el-or'gan

Angel's visits, few and far between.—CAMPBELL.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—KEATS.

A bad compromise is better than a good lawsuit.

A bad peace is better than a good quarrel.

n. an organ in which the music is produced by a barrel or cylinder set with pins, and revolving.

Barren, (bar'en) a. incapable of bearing offspring; scanty; unmeaning; unproductive; sterile; uninventive; dull;—n. bar'renness.

Barrens, (bar'ens) elevated plains bearing principally small pine trees.

Barricade, (bar'e-kād) n. a temporary fortification; a bar;—v. t. to fasten; to fortify; to obstruct.

Barrier, (bar'e-er) n. a defence against attack; obstruction; a boundary.

Barrister, (bar'is-ter) n. a person qualified to plead causes by being called to the bar; a counsellor.

Barrow, (bar'ō) n. any kind of carriage moved by the hand; a vehicle with one wheel to convey loads; a hog (not a sow or boar); a mound over the dead.

Bar-shot, (bår'shot) n. two balls joined by a bar for naval combat.

Barter, (bår'ter) v. t. to give in exchange for something else;—v. i. to traffic or trade by exchanging one thing for another, as opposed to buying and selling for money;—n. exchange of commodities.

Bartering, (bar'ter-ing) ppr. trading by exchange.

Barterer, (bår'ter-er) n. one who trades by exchange.

Baryta, (ba-ri'ta) n. the heaviest of the earths; barytēs.

Barytone, (bar'i-tōn) n. a male voice, the compass of which lies between the bass and tenor; a deep sound; a Greek verb on which the grave accent is understood;—a. denoting a grave sound.

Basalt, (ba-zawlt') n. a dark stone of igneous origin.

Basaltic, (ba-zawlt'ik) a. pertaining to basalt.

Base, (bās) n. foundation; bottom; support; the chief ingredient of a substance; a part in music;—a. mean, vile, worthless;—v. t. to found, set, establish;—ppr. bās'ing;—pp. bāsed'.

Base-ball, (bās-bol) n. a game at ball; a field-sport.

Base-born, (bās'born) a. illegitimate; that which is born out of wedlock.

Baseless, (bās'les) a. without foundation; chimerical.

Basement, (bās'ment) n. the ground floor, or lowest part of a building.

Baseness, (bās'nes) n. meanness; vileness; lowness; worthlessness;—a. base'ly.

Baseviol, (bās'vi-ul) n. a stringed instrument for playing the bass in music.

Bashaw, (ba-sha') n. a Turkish viceroy, or dignitary; a proud, tyrannical person.

Bashful, (bash'ful) a. wanting confidence; shamefaced; sheepish; modest; shy;—ad. bash'fully.

Bashfulness, (bash'ful-nes) n. extreme modesty; diffidence; shamefacedness.

Basic, (bās'ik) a. performing the office of a base which unites with acids to form a chemical salt;—a. ba'sal.

Basil, (baz'il) n. the sloping of a chisel's edge; the tanned skin of a sheep; an aromatic plant;—v. t. to grind a tool to an angle.

Basilica, (ba-zil'i-ka) n. a hall or court of justice; a large church.

Basilicon, (ba-zil'i-kun) n. a kind of salve, or ointment.

Basilisk, (baz'il-isk) n. a cockatrice, having deadly power in the eye;—in *Zoology*, a genus of lizards.

Basin, (bā'sn) n. a small vessel or dish; a bay, pond, dock; any depression or concavity for water; area drained by a river; depression formed, dipping inward as a coal basin;—a. ba'sined, enclosed in a basin.

Bas-relief, (bas'rē-lēf) n. low relief; sculpture whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed.

Basis, (bā'sis) n. foundation; support;—pl. bases.

Bask, (bask) v. i. to lie exposed to the heat; to warm

Basked, (baskt) pp. exposed to warmth or genial heat;—ppr. bask'ing.

Basket, (bas'ket) n. a domestic vessel made of pliant material, as twigs, rushes, &c., interwoven.

Bass, (bās) n. a fish; a species of tree;—in *Music*, the base, or lowest part of a tune.

Bass, (bas) n. hassock or mats made of bark.

Bassoon, (bas-sōōn') n. a musical wind instrument of a bass or very low tone.

Bastard, (bas'terd) n. a spurious child or thing; a child born out of wedlock.

Bastardize, (bast'er-dīz) v. t. to determine one a bastard

Bastardy, (bas'ter-de) n. a spurious or unlawful birth

Baste, (bāst) v. t. to beat; to sew slightly; to drip fat, etc., on roasting meat.

Basted, (bāst'ed) pp. beat with a stick; moistened with fat or gravy; sewed in wide stitches, preparatory to careful sewing.

Bastile, (bas-tēl') n. an old castle in Paris, used as a prison, now demolished.

Bastinado, (bas-ti-nā'do) n. a beating with a cudgel; beating the soles of the feet;—v. t. to beat with a stick or cudgel.

Basting, (bāst'ing) n. a beating; moistening with fat; sewing with long stitches.

Bastion, (bas'yun) n. a mass of earth or masonry standing out from a rampart.

Bat, (bat) n. a stick; a stick used to strike the ball in the game of cricket; an animal, having the body of a mouse, but with wings attached to the fore feet.

Bate, (bāt) v. t. or i. to take less; abate; sink; cut off.

Batch, (batsh) n. the quan-

A bad tree does not yield good apples.

A bad workman always complains of his tools.

A barking dog does not bite.—TAMIL.

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

tity of bread baked, or of anything made, at one time

Bateau, (ba-tō') *n.* a long boat broad in the middle.

Bath, (bath) *n.* a place to bathe in: immersion of the body in water; hot sand.

Bathe, (bāth) *v. t.* to wash in water; to soak; to soften; —*v. i.* to be immersed in a bath;—*n.* bāth'er;—*ppr.* and *n.* bāth'ing;—*pp.* bathed'.

Bathos, (bā'thos) *n.* a ludicrous extravagance of language; going from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Baton, (bā-tong') *n.* a staff; a club; a stick to carry a load on: a badge of office.

Battalia, (bat-tāl'ya) *n.* order of battle: an army in array

Battalion, (bat-tal'yun) *n.* a division of an army: a body of foot soldiers, from 500 to 800 men.

Batten, (bat'n) *v. t.* or *i.* to become fat; to thrive;—*n.* a narrow piece of scantling; —*v. t.* to form or fasten with battens;—*pp.* bāttened'

Batter, (bat'ter) *v. t.* to bruise; to impair; to beat down with successive blows;—*ppr.* bat'tering;—*pp.* bat'tered;—*n.* a mixture of flour, water, eggs, &c.

Batter-cake, (bat'ter-kāk) *n.* a cake of Indian meal, with butter-milk or cream.

Battering-ram, (bat'ter-ing-ram) *n.* an ancient engine for beating down walls.

Battery, (bat'ter-re) *n.* act of battering; line of cannon; a parapet; a vat; a line of electric jars.

Batting, (bat'ting) *n.* cotton or wool in sheets, used for padding quilts, coats, &c.

Battle, (bat'l) *n.* a combat; engagement between armies; a fight; an encounter; —*v. t.* to dispute; to contend in fight;—*ppr.* and *n.* bat'ling;—*pp.* bat'tled.

Battle-array, (bat'l-ar-rā') *n.* order of battle.

Battleaxe, (bat'l-aks) *n.* an ancient war weapon.

Battledoor, (bat'l-dō-) *n.* an instrument to strike shuttlecocks; a toy.

Battlement, (bat'l-ment) *n.* a wall indented with embrasures on the tops of buildings; roof parapet.

Batrachian, (ba-trā'ki-an) *a.* pertaining to animals of the frog tribe;—*n.* reptile.

Bawble, (baw'bl) *n.* a gewgaw; trifle; trifling thing.

Bawd, (bawd) *n.* one who keeps a brothel; a pimp.

Bawdiness, (bawd'i-nes) *n.* obscenity; lewdness.

Bawdy, (bawd'e) *a.* filthy; obscene; unchaste; foul.

Bawl, (bawl) *v. i.* or *t.* to speak very loud; to proclaim; to cry aloud;—*ppr.* baw'ling;—*pp.* bawled'.

Bay, (bā) *v. i.* to bark as a dog;—*ppr.* bāying;—*pp.* bay'ed;—*a.* brown, inclining to chestnut;—*n.* an arm of the sea; an inclosure in a barn or house; state of being hemmed in or *brought to bay;* to watch, or *keep at bay.*

Bay, (bā) *n.* a species of laurel tree; an honorary garland or crown, formerly made of laurel branches;—*pl.* bays, a prize, an honor.

Bayard, (bā'ard) *n.* a bay horse; an elegant beau or man of fashion.

Bayberry, (bā'be-re) *n.* fruit of the bay or laurel tree; a shrub with oily berries.

Bayed, (bād) *a.* having bays, as a building: barked at, as a *dog barking at the moon.*

Bayonet, (bā'on-et) *n.* a dagger fixed to a musket;—*v. t.* to stab with a bayonet; —*ppr.* bāyonet'ing;—*pp.* bāy'oneted'. thrust.

Bayou, (ba'yō) *n.* outlet of a lake; a channel for water.

Bay-rum, (bā'rum) *n.* a spirit made by distilling leaves of the bay-tree.

Baysalt, (bā'sawlt) *n.* salt formed by evaporation from sea or salt water.

Bay-window, (bā'win-dō) *n.* a curved projecting window, forming a bay or space within the room.

Bazaar, (ba-zār') *n.* a market-place or spacious hall for the sale of goods, etc.

Bdellium, (del'y-um) *n.* a resinous juice; a precious stone named in the Bible.

Be, (bē) *v. i.* and *auxiliary,* to exist, or have a certain state or quality;—*pr. t.* am; —*pret.* was; also, a prefix.

Beach, (bēch) *v., n.* a sandy shore of the sea; strand.

Beached, (beacht) *a.* exposed to the waves; stranded.

Beachy, (bēch'e) *a.* having a beach; a damaged vessel.

Beacon, (bē'kn) *n.* a fiery signal; a light to direct seamen; anything that warns of danger; a guide.

Bead, (bēd) *n.* a little globule strung on thread for necklaces; a round moulding.—*To draw a bead,* in western parlance, is to fire as soon as the eye is on a level with the front sight, which resembles a bead.

Beadle, (bē'dl) *n.* a crier of a court who cites persons to appear and answer.

Beadroll, (bēd'rōl) *n.* a list of persons to be prayed for, peculiar to Roman Cath.; a roll or list of the dead.

Beadsman, (bēdz'man) *n.* one who prays for others.

Beagle, (bē'gl) *n.* a small hound for hunting.

Beak, (bēk) *n.* the bill of a bird; anything ending in a peak or point;—*a.* beaked'

Beaker, (bēk'er) *n.* a drinking cup or glass; a flagon.

Beam, (bēm) *n.* a main timber of a building; part of a balance; ray of light;—*v. i.* or *t.* to emit rays or beams of light; to shine;—*ppr.* or *a.* beam'ing;—*pp.* beamed';—*a.* bēam'y, shining, radiant; bēam'less, without beams, dark.

Bean, (bēn) *n.* the name of several kinds of pulse and their seeds; an esculent.

Bear, (bār) *v. t.* [*pret.* bore; *pp.* born] to bring forth, as young;—*v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* bore; *pp.* borne] to carry; to endure; to be patient; to sustain;—*n.* a wild ani-

A bold attempt is half success.—DANISH.

A bow long bent at length must wax weak.—GEO. HERBERT.

A bow too much bent will break.—LATIN.

A child's sorrow is short lived.—DANISH.

mal;—*fig*. any brutal or ill-behaved person; a stock-jobber, one who depresses stocks; in *astron*. the name of two constellations in the North, the Great and Little Bear.—**Bear-a-hand**, to assist; to be active and not delay. *bear up*, sustain.

Bearable, (bār′a-bl) *a*. that can or may be borne.

Beard, (bērd) *n*. hair on the chin and face; prickles on wheat, &c.; the barb of an arrow; the gills of oysters, &c.;—*v. t*. to oppose to the face; hence the expression, to beard the lion in his den; *ppr*. beard′ing.

Bearded, (bērd′ed) *a*. having a beard; prickly; barbed.

Beardless, (bērd′les) *a*. without a beard; young.

Bearer, (bār′er) *n*. a carrier of anything; a tree or plant that bears fruit; that which supports anything.

Bearing, (bār′ing) *n*. deportment or behavior; situation of one object with respect to another.

Bearish, (bār′ish) *a*. rough; uncouth; ill-bred;- a stock or other market which tends to lower prices.

Beast, (bēst) *n*. an irrational animal; usually applied to the larger quadrupeds.

Beast-like, (bēst′lik) *n*. like a beast; beastly; filthy.

Beastliness, (bēst′li-nes) *n*. brutality; coarseness; filthiness; obscenity.

Beastly, (bēst′li) *a*. like a beast in actions and behavior; brutish; filthy.

Beat, (bēt) *v. t*. [*pret*. beat; *pp*. beat, beaten] to strike repeatedly; to tread; to crush; to distress; to harass; to outdo; to conquer;—*v. i*. to throb as a pulse; to give strokes at intervals; to be in agitation; to dash as a flood or storm;—*n*. the sound of a drum, &c.; the stroke of a time-piece or the pulse; an officer's or policeman's round; a path much trodden; a course.

Beatific, (bē-a-tif′ik) *a*. making happy; that which has the power to make happy;—*ad*. beatif′ically.

Beatification, (bē-at-i-fi-kā′shun) *n*. admission to heavenly bliss; *a*. beatif′ic.

Beatify, (bē-at′i-fi) *v. t*. to make happy; to bless with happiness in heaven.

Beating, (bēt′ing) *n*. act of striking successive blows; punishment by blows.

Beatitude, (bē-at′i-tūd) *n*. blessedness; perfect bliss; heavenly bliss;—*pl*. beatitudes, virtues pronounced blessed by Christ in Matt. v.

Beau, (bō) *n*. a man of dress; a fop; a gallant; a lover;—*a*. fine; gay; handsome;—*pl*. Beaux;—*fem*. belle.

Beau Ideal, (bō-i-dē′al) *n*. ideal excellence, or an imaginary standard of perfection; a model in fancy.

Beau-monde, (bō-mongd′) *n*. the gay or fashionable world; polite people.

Beauteous, (bū′tē-us) *a*. fair; handsome; pleasing; elegant;—*ad*. beau′teously;—*n*. beau′teousness.

Beautiful, (bū′ti-ful) *a*. elegant in countenance and form;—*ad*. beau′tifully.

Beautify, (bū′ti-fi) *v. t*. or *i*. to make or become beautiful; to grace; to adorn;—*ppr*. beau′tifying;—*pp*. beau′tified;—*n*. beau′tifier.

Beauty, (bū′te) *n*. gracefulness; whatever pleases the eye, as symmetry or elegance of form, or any assemblage of ornaments.

Beautyspot, (bū′ti-spot) *n*. a spot to heighten beauty.

Beaver, (bē′ver) *n*. an animal and his fur; a hat.

Becalm, (bē-kām′) *v. t*. to make calm or quiet; to still; to appease; to make easy; to keep from motion

Becalmed, (bē-kāmd′) *pp*. or *a*. quieted; stopped by the dying down of the wind, as a sail-vessel on the water

Because, (bē-kawz′) *con*. that is; by cause, or for the cause that; for this reason.

Bechance, (bē-chans′) *v. i*. to befall or happen to.

Beck, (bek) *n*. a nod; a sign with the hand or head;—*v. i*. to make a sign with the hand or the head.

Beckon, (bek′n) *v. i*. or *t*. to make a sign to another; to call with the hand;—*ppr*. beck′oning;—*pp*. beck′oned

Becloud, (bē-kloud′) *v. t*. to cloud; to obscure; to darken;—*ppr*. be′clouding;—*pa*. be′clouded′, dimmed.

Become, (bē-kum′) *v. t*. [*pret*. became; *pp*. become] to fit, or befit; to add grace to;—*v. i*. to come to be; to enter into a state or condition.

Becoming, (bē-kum′ing) *a*. suitable to; appropriate.

Bed, (bed) *v. t*. or *i*. to place in bed; to lay in order; to sow or plant;—*n*. a couch or place to sleep on; a plat in a garden; a bank of earth; a layer or stratum.

Bedabble, (bē-dab′bl) *v. t*. to wet; to sprinkle.

Bedash, (bē-dash′) *v. t*. to wet by spattering water on a person or thing.

Bedaub, (bē-dawb′) *v. t*. to besmear; to daub over; to soil with anything dirty.

Bedaubed, (bē-dawb′ed) *pp*. besmeared; made dirty.

Bedazzle, (bē-daz′zl) *v. t*. to confound the sight by too strong a light.

Bed-bug, (bed′-bŭg) *n*. a troublesome bug which conceals itself in the crevices of bedsteads and walls and sucks human blood.

Bed-chamber, (bed′chām-ber) *n*. a room to sleep in a bed.

Bed-clothes, (bed′klōthz) *n*. sheets, blankets, &c.

Bedding, (bed′ing) *ppr*. laying in a bed;—*n*. materials for a bed; bed-clothes.

Bedeck, (bē-dek′) *v. t*. to deck; to trim; to adorn; to ornament;—*ppr*. bedeck′ing;—*pp*. bedecked′.

Bedevil, (bē-dev′l) *v. t*. to throw into disorder and confusion, as if by the devil; to make bad;—*pp*. and *a*. bedev′illed.

Bedew, (bē-dū′) *v. t*. to moisten gently; to wet with dew;—*pp*. bēdewed′.

Bedewing, (bē-dū′ing) *ppr*. wetting, or moistening gently, as with dew.

Bedfellow, (bed′fel-lō) *n*. one lying in the same bed, or sleeping with another.

Bedight, (bē-dit′) *a*. adorned.

A childlike mind in its simplicity practices that to which the wise are blind.

All roads lead to Rome.

A clear conscience fears no accusation.

A cock is valiant on his own dunghill.

Bedim, (bē-dim') *v. t.* to make dim; to obscure.

Bedizen, (bē-diz'en) *v. t.* to dress gaudily.

Bedlam, (bed'lam) *n.* a madhouse for lunatics.

Bedlamite, (bed'lam-īt) *n.* a madman; a lunatic.

Bedquilt, (bed'kwilt) *n.* a covering for a bed.

Bedraggle, (bē-drag'gl) *v. t.* to soil; to drag in mud.

Bedrench, (bē-drensh') *v. t.* to soak with water.

Bedrenched, (be-drensh'-ed) *pa.* drenched; soaked.

Bedridden, (bed'rid-n) *a.* confined to the bed by age, infirmity, or sickness.

Bedroom, (bed'rōōm) *n.* an apartment for a bed.

Bedstead, (bed'sted) *n.* a frame for supporting a bed

Bedtime, (bed'tīm) *n.* the hour of going to rest.

Bedouin, (bed'oo-in) *n.* the name applied to those Arabs who live in tents and lead an unsettled life.

Bedwarf, (bē-dwarf') *v. t.* to make little or belittle.

Bee, (bē) *n.* an insect which produces honey and wax.

Bee, (bē) an assemblage of neighbors, to unite their labors for the benefit of one person, family, or society, as an *apple-bee*, to cut apples for drying; a *husking-bee*, to husk corn; a *sewing-bee*, to sew for a fair, or the poor of the Church.

Bee-bread, (bē'bred) *n.* the pollen of flowers.

Beech, (bēch) *n.* a common forest tree with smooth, silvery-looking bark, which produces nuts.

Beechen, (bēch'n) *a.* belonging to the beech.

Beef, (bēf) *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow.

Beef-eater, (bēf'ēt-er) *n.* a gross person; a yeoman of the royal guard.

Bee-hive, (bē'hīv) *n.* a box or case, or other hollow vessel, for keeping bees, usually made with framed glass boxes in the top, which can be removed when filled with honey.

Bee-line, (bē-līn) *n.* a direct or straight line from one point to another, so called from the practice of bees, when loaded with honey, returning to their hives in a direct line.

Beelzebub, (bē-ĕl'ze-bub) *n.* the prince of demons.

Been, (bin) *pp.* of *To Be.*

Beer, (bēr) *n.* a fermented liquor made from malted barley and hops.

Beeswax, (bēz'waks) *n.* the wax forming bee-cells.

Beet, (bēt) *n.* a vegetable with a carrot-like root eaten as food, and from which sugar is extracted.

Beetle, (bē'tl) *n.* a heavy wooden mallet; an insect with hard cases for its wings;—*v. i.* to jut out; to hang over; to project.

Beetle-headed, (bē'tl-hed-ed) *a.* having a head like a beetle; dull; stupid.

Beeves, (bēvz) *n. pl.* of *Beef*: cattle; oxen; cows.

Befall, (bē-fawl') *v. t.* [*pret.* befell; *pp.* befallen] happen to etc; to come to pass.

Befalling, (be-fawl'ing) *ppr.* happening to; occurring to

Befit, (bē-fit') *v. t.* to become; to suit; to adorn.

Befitting, (bē-fit'ing) *a.* suiting; becoming.

Befool, (bē-fool') *v. t.* to make a fool of; to deceive; to delude;—*pp.* befooled'.

Before, (bē-fōr') *prep.* in front of; prior to; sooner; in presence of;—*ad.* previously to; earlier.

Beforehand, (bē-fōr'hand) *ad.* previously;—*a.* well provided with means.

Beforetime, (bē-fōr'tīm) *ad.* formerly; of old.

Befoul, (bē-foul') *v. t.* to make foul; to make dirty.

Befriend, (bē-frend') *v. t.* to favor; to use kindly; to act as a friend to.

Befringe, (bē-frinj') *v. t.* to adorn with fringe.

Beg, (beg) *v. t.* to ask earnestly;—*v. i.* to ask alms, or charity; to ask for relief; to live on alms; to assume.

Beget, (bē-get') *v. t.* [*pret.* begat; *pp.* begot, begotten] to procreate; to cause to be produced; to generate.

Begetter, (bē-get'er) *n.* one who procreates, or causes to be produced; a father.

Beggar, (beg'ger) *n.* one who begs, or lives by begging;—*v. t.* to bring to want; to impoverish; to exhaust; to ruin;—*ppr.* beg'garing;—*pa.* beg'gared, exhausted.

Beggarliness, (beg'ger-li-nes) *n.* poverty; meanness.

Beggarly, (beg'ger-li) *a.* like a beggar; contemptible; mean;—*adv.* meanly.

Beggary, (beg'ger-i) *n.* poverty; extreme want.

Begged, (begd) *pp.* earnestly solicited; supplicated; entreated.

Begging, (beg'ing) *p., n.* asking for alms.

Begin, (bē-gin') *v. t.* [*pret.* began; *pp.* begun] to commence; to take rise; to enter upon something new; to do the first act.

Beginner, (bē-gin'er) *n.* one who begins; one in his rudiments; a tyro.

Beginning, (be-gin'ing) *n.* the first part of time; first cause; commencement; entrance into being.

Begird, (bē-gerd') *v. t.* [*pret.* begirded; *pp.* begi[illegible]] to surround; to encompass with a band or girdle.

Begirded, (bē-gerd'ed) *pa.* bound with a girdle, or band; surrounded;—*ppr.* begird'ing, hemming in.

Begone, (bē-gon') *v. i.* go away; depart; *int.* away!

Begrimed, (bē-grīmd) *pp.* deeply soiled with dirt.

Begrudge, (bē-gruj') *v. t.* to envy the possession of.

Beguile, (bē-gīl') *v. t.* to impose upon; to deceive; to cheat; to amuse; to ensnare; to mislead.

Beguiled, (be-gild') *a.* deceived; deluded; cheated; passed pleasantly.

Begun, (bē-gun') *pp.* of *Begin.*

Behalf, (bē-hāf') *n.* favor; advantage; cause; defence

Behave, (bē-hāv') *v. i.* or *t.* to act; to demean; to co duct one's self (well or il

Behavior, (bē-hāv'yer)

A consciousness of misfortunes arising from a man's own misconduct aggravates their bitterness.—GREEK.

Conscience does make cowards of us all. — SHAKESPEARE. (Hamlet.) [feast.
A contented mind is a continual

manners; conduct; demeanor of life; carriage.

Behead, (bē-hed') *v. t.* to cut off the head; to decapitate; —*pa* bēhead'ed.

Beheld, (bē-held') *pret.* of *Behold*—saw.

Behest, (bē-hest') *n.* a command; order; message.

Behind, (bē-hind') *prep.* or *adv.* at the back of; inferior to; in the rear; out of sight; coming after.

Behindhand, (bē-hind'hand) *ad.* in arrears; backward; being in poverty.

Behold, (bē-hōld') *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* beheld] to look upon; to contemplate;—*ad.* lo! see! observe!

Beholden, (bē-hōld'n) *a.* indebted; obliged; bound.

Beholder, (bē-hōld'er) *n.* a spectator; one who observes, or beholds.

Behoof, (bē'hoof') *n.* necessity; benefit; advantage.

Behoove, (bē-hoov') *v. t.* to befit; to be necessary to.

Being, (bē'ing) *ppr.* of *To Be,* existing;—*n.* existence; that which exists.

Belabor, (bē-lā'ber) *v. t.* to thump; to beat soundly or severely;—*pp.* belā'bored.

Belate, (bē-lāt') *v. t.* to retard

Belated, (bē-lāt'ed) *a.* too late in time; benighted.

Belay, (bē-lā') *v. t.* to block up; to fasten a cable by laying it round the bits.

Belch, (belsh) *v. t.* or *i.* to eject wind from the stomach; to throw out violently;—*n.* act of belching.

Beldam, (bel'dam) *n.* an old woman; a witch; a hag.

Beleaguer, (bē-lē'ger) *v. t.* to besiege; to surround with an army. [man of wit.

Bel-esprit, (bel-es-prē') *n.* a

Belfry, (bel'fre) *n.* the part of a steeple or tower in which bells are rung.

Belial, (bē'li-al) *n.* Satan; an evil spirit; wickedness.

Belie, (bē-lī') *v. t.* to speak falsely of; to slander; to give the lie to; to feign.

Belied, (bē-līd') *pa.* falsely represented; counterfeited; calumniated.

Belief, (bē-lēf') *n.* persuasion of the truth: assent or consent; the thing believed; credence; faith; religion.

Believe, (bē-lēv') *v. t.* to give credit to; to assent to; to trust in; to have faith in; to have a firm persuasion of; to think or suppose.

Believed, (bē-lēvd') *pp.* credited; assented to, and trusted in as true;—*ppr.* believ'ing;—*ad.* believ'ingly.

Believer, (bē-lēv'er) *n.* one who believes in any person, or thing, or doctrine; a professor of Christianity

Bell, (bel) *n.* a hollow vessel of metal, that sends out a ringing sound on being struck; anything bell-shaped; *v. t.* ring.

Belladonna, (bel-la-don'na) *n.* deadly night-shade, the juice of which is used as a cosmetic; a medicine.

Belle, (bel) *n.* a fascinating, beautiful young lady.

Belles-lettres, (bel-let'tr) *n. p.* the department of literature which embraces poetry and rhetoric.

Bellfounder, (bel'found-er) *n.* one who casts bells:—*ns.* bell-hang'er, one who places bells in houses; bell-ringer, one who attends to ringing church or other bells at stated hours; bell-pull, a knob and wire or cord attached to a bell.

Bellicose, (bel'li-kōs) *a.* inclined to war; contentious.

Belligerent, (bel-lij'er-ent) *a.* carrying on war; hostile;—*n.* nation engaged in war

Bell-metal, (bel'met-al) *n.* a metal composed of copper, tin, zinc, and antimony; a composition of metals.

Bellow, (bel'lō) *v. i.* to roar like a bull; to resound;—*n.* a loud outcry; a roar.

Bellowing, (bel'lō-ing) *n.* a loud outcry, or roaring.

Bellows, (bel'lōz) *n.* an instrument to blow a fire with, or to supply wind to organ pipes.

Bell-wether, (bel'weth-er) *n.* a wether sheep with a bell by which it leads a flock, and annoys foxes, &c.

Belly, (bel'li) *n.* the abdomen; the womb; that part of the body between the breast and thighs; anything that bulges out;—*v. t.* or *i.* to swell out; to fill; to project; to swell;—*ppr.* belly'ing;—*pp.* bell'ied.

Bellyband, (bel'li-band) *n.* a girth for a horse; a band encompassing the belly.

Bellyful, (bel'li-ful) *n.* as much food as satisfies.

Belong, (bē-long') *v. i.* to be the property of; to be a part of; to pertain or relate to;—*ppr.* bēlong'ing; —*pp.* belonged', related.

Beloved, (bē-luvd') *a.* greatly loved; very dear.

Below, (bē-lō') *prep.* and *ad.* in a lower place or state; under; beneath; inferior to; not worthy of; on earth, as opposed to heaven

Belt, (belt) *n.* a girdle; sash; band; zone; strait; a stretch of land covered with trees; a circular avenue of trees; a region of country noted for its productions or its inhabitants, as an *agricultural belt,* a *timber belt,* the *oil belt,* the *grain belts,* the *black belts,* as portions of the south mostly inhabited by blacks are called;—*v. t.* to surround with a belt; to encircle;—*ppr.* belt'ing; —*pp.* or *a.* belt'ed.

Bemire, (bē-mīr') *v. t.* to sink or drag in the mire.

Bemoan, (bē-mōn') *v. t.* to lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for;—*ppr.* bēmoan'ing;—*pp.* bēmoaned'.

Bench, (bensh) *n.* a long seat or form; a judge's seat; the assembly of judges.

Bend, (bend) *v. t.* and *i.* to crook; to submit; to subdue;—*n.* a curve or flexure

Bended, (bend'ed) *pp.* or *a.* made crooked; strained; incurvated; inclined; subdued;—*ppr.* bend'ing.

Beneath, (bē-nēth') *prep.* and *adv.* under; below; unworthy of; unbecoming.

Benedict, (ben'ē-dikt) *n.* a newly married man (from Benedick, a character in

A contented mind is a fair fortune.—LATIN.

A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

A contract founded in evil, or against morality, is void.—LATIN.

All talk and no cider (or work).

Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing").

Benediction, (ben-ē-dik′-shun) *n.* the act of blessing; invocation of happiness; an expression of good wishes; a blessing.

Benefaction, (ben-ē-fak′-shun) *n.* good deed done or benefit conferred; a gift.

Benefactor, (ben-ē-fak′tor) *n.* one who confers a benefit:—*fem.* benefac′tress.

Benefice, (ben′ē-fis) *n.* an ecclesiastical living.

Beneficed, (ben′ē-fist) *a.* possessed of a benefice, or church preferment.

Beneficence, (bē-nef′i-sens) *n.* the practice of doing good; active goodness; kindness, or charity.

Beneficent, (bē-nef′i-sent) *a.* bountiful; kind; conferring great good; charitable; delighting in good works; —*ad.* benef′icently.

Beneficial, (ben-ē-fish′al) *a.* useful; advantageous; profitable:—*ad.* benefi′cially.

Beneficiary, (ben-ē-fish′-ar-i) *n.* one who holds a benefice, or receives a benefit, or enjoys exclusive advantages;—*pl.* beneficiaries.

Benefit, (ben-ē-fit) *n.* profit; kindness; advantage; a favor conferred;—*v. t.* to do good to:—*ppr.* ben′efiting; —*pp.* ben′efited.

Benevolence, (bē-nev′ō-lens) *n.* good-will; charity: generosity; kindness; a gift.

Benevolent, (bē-nev′ō-lent) *a.* full of good-will; charitable; affectionate; generous:—*ad.* benev′olently.

Benight, (bē-nit′) *v. t.* to overtake with night.

Benighted, (bē-nit′ed) *pp.* or *a.* involved in darkness or ignorance; belated.

Benign, (bē-nin′) *a.* kind; generous; good by nature; friendly; beneficent; gracious;—*ad.* benign′ly.

Benignity, (bē-nig′ni-ti) *n.* goodness of disposition; graciousness; kindness:—*a.* benig′nant:—*ad.* benig′nantly. [blessing; reward.

Benison, (ben′ē-zun) *n.* a

Bent, (bent) *n.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bend] a curve; a leaning or bias of mind; inclination; a coarse kind of grass whose roots bind the ground on which it grows.

Benumb, (bē-num′) *v. t.* to deprive of feeling; to make numb or torpid:—*ppr.* bēnumb′ing;—*pp.* bēnumbed′;—*a.* torpid.

Benzoin, (ben-zō′in) *n.* a fragrant medicinal resin, flowing from the *Styrax benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra.

Bequeath, (bē-kwēth′) *v. t.* to devise or give by will:—*ppr.* bequeath′ing:—*pp.* bequeathed′, demised.

Bequest, (bē-kwest′) *n.* a legacy left by will, etc.

Berate, (bē-rāt′) *v. t.* to scold; to chide vehemently.

Bereave, (bē-rēv′) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bereaved, bereft] to deprive of: to take away dear friends or relatives.

Bereaved, (bē-rēvd′) *pp.* deprived by death of friends, or relatives; made destitute:—*ppr.* bēreav′ing.

Bereavement, (bē-rēv′-ment) *n.* deprivation of friends or relatives; loss by death.

Bergamot, (berg′a-mot) *n.* a species of pear, or citron; an oil obtained from it.

Berry, (ber′re) *n.* a pulpy, succulent fruit, containing naked seeds or stones.

Berth, (berth) *n.* a ship's station at anchor; a room or sleeping-place in a ship.

Beryl, (ber′il) *n.* a precious stone of a greenish color, very hard;—*a.* ber′ylline.

Beseech, (bē-sēch′) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* besought] to solicit; to pray; to beg; to ask earnestly:—*ppr.* bēseech′ing;—*ad.* beseech′ingly.

Beseem, (bē-sēm′) *v. t.* to become; to befit; to be worthy of;—*ppr.* and *a.* bēseem′ing;—*ad.* beseem′ingly.

Beset, (bē-set′) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* beset] to surround; to enclose on all sides; to waylay; to harass.

Besetting, (bē-set′ing) *a.* confirmed; habitual; harassing; besieging   worst.

Beshrew, (bē-shrōō′) *v. t.* to wish a curse to.

Beside, (bē-sid′) *prep.* at the side of; near; distinct from

Besides, (bē-sidz′) *ad.* over and above; more than that; moreover: in addition to.

Besiege, (bē-sēj′) *v. t.* to lay siege to; to beset closely; to throng round; to press upon;—*ppr.* bēsieg′ing.

Besieged, (bē-sējd′) *pp.* or *a.* laid siege to; beset by hostile troops; entreated.

Besieger, (bē-sēj′er) *n.* the party besieging.

Besmear, (bē-smēr′) *v. t.* to daub; to sully; to cover with anything greasy or dirty;—*ppr.* bēsmear′ing; —*pp.* bēsmeared′.

Besom, (bē′zum) *n.* a brush made of twigs; a broom.

Besot, (bē-sot′) *v. t.* to make stupid, dull, or senseless.

Bespangle, (bē-spang′gl) *v. t.* to adorn with spangles or something shining.

Bespangled, (bē-spang′gld) *pp.* adorned with spangles.

Bespatter, (bē-spat′ter) *v. t.* to spatter; to asperse with water and dirt; to soil.

Bespattered, (bē-spat-terd′) *pp.* soiled with water and dirt; aspersed.

Bespeak, (bē-spēk′) *v. t.* [*pret.* bespoke; *pp.* bespoken] to speak for or engage beforehand; to betoken;—*ppr.* bēspeak′ing.

Bespread, (bē-spred′) *v. t.* to spread over; to cover.

Best, (best) *a.* *superlative* of *Good*, most good; most fit: highest; most excellent; *n.* perfection, or *the best*.

Bestial, (best′yal) *a.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of a beast; filthy; vile; sensual;—*n.* beastial′ity.

Bestir, (bē-ster′) *v. t.* to move quickly; to hasten;—*ppr.* bēstirr′ing:—*pp.* bēstirred′.

Bestow, (bē-stō′) *v. t.* to give; to confer; to dispose of; to apply;—*ppr.* bēstow′ing; —*pp.* bestowed′;—*n.* bēstow′er, one who gives.

Bestowal, (bē-sto′al) *n.* act of bestowing; disposal.

Bestowment, (bē-stō′ment) *n.* gift; endowment.

Bestrew, (bē-strō′) *v. t.* to scatter over; to sprinkle.

Bestride, (bē-strid′) *v. t.* to stride over; to sit or stand across; to extend the legs

A cunning man overreaches no one so much as himself.—H. W. BEECHER.

All that a man gets is his living.

A countryman between two lawyers is like a fish between two cats.—B. FRANKLIN.

All that is written is not Gospel.

over ;—*pret.* bēstrid′ ; bēstrōde′ ;—*ppr.* bēstrid′ing ; —*pp.* bēstrid′ ; bēstrid′den.

Bestud, (bē-stud′) *v. t.* to adorn with studs or stars

Bet, (bet) *n.* a wager ;—*v. t.* [*pp.* betted] to lay a wager; —*ppr.* bett′ing; *n.* gambling

Betake, (bē-tāk′) *v. t.* [*pret.* betook ; *pp.* betaken] to have recourse to ; to resort.

Betaking, (bē-tāk′ing) *ppr.* having recourse to ; applying one's self.

Bethink, (bē-thingk′) *v. t.* and *i.* [*pret.* bethought] to reflect ; to recollect ; to recall to mind ; to consider.

Betide, (bē-tid′) *v. t.* or *i.* to happen to ; to befall.

Betimes, (bē-timz′) *ad.* in good time ; seasonably.

Betoken, (bē-tō′kn) *v. t.* to foreshow ; to signify by some token or sign.

Betokened, (bē-tōk′nd) *pp.* predicted ; foreshown by preceding signs.

Betray, (bē-trā′) *v. t.* to deceive ; to violate a trust ; to treacherously deliver up ; to expose what is meant to be concealed.

Betrayal, (bē-trā′al) *n.* breach of trust; a traitorous violation of duty and confidence ;—*n.* bētray′er.

Betroth, (bē-trōth′) *v. t.* to espouse ; to pledge in marriage; to affiance;—*ppr.* bētroth′ing ;—*pp.* bētrothed′.

Betrothment, (bē-trōth′ment) **betrothal,** (bē-trōth′al) *n.* contract of marriage or act of betrothing.

Betted, (bet′ted) *pp.* laid as a pledge.

Better, (bet′ter) *a. comparative of Good,* more good; superior ; useful or valuable in a higher degree than another ; preferable ; improved ;—*ad.* more; rather; —*v. t.* to make better ; to benefit ; to repair ; —*ppr.* bett′ering ;—*pp.* bett′ered ; —*n.* bett′erment.

Betters, (bet′terz) *n. pl.* superiors in age and qualities

Betting, (bet′ing) *ppr.* laying a wager.

Bettor, (bet′tor) *n.* a person who bets.

Betty, (bet′t) *n.* a burglar's instrument to break doors.

Between, (bē-twēn′) *prep.* in the middle of two ; common to two ; in the intermediate space ; from one to another ; noting difference of one from the other

Bevel, (bev′el) *n.* a kind of tool used by masons bevelled at one end or inclined more than a right angle ; an instrument opening like a pair of compasses, for measuring angles ;—*a.* slant; oblique ;—*v. t.* to cut to a bevel angle ;—*v. i.* to slant or incline off ;—*ppr.* and *a.* bev′elling ;—*pp.* and *a.* bev′elled, angular.

Bevel-wheels, (bev′el-wheelz) *n.* wheels working in different wheels, having their teeth cut at right angles.

Beverage, (bev′er-āj) *n.* any agreeable liquor to drink.

Bevy, (bev′i) *n.* a flock of birds; brood; company.

Bewail, (bē-wāl′) *v. t.* to utter the wail of distress ; to grieve for;—*v. i.* to express deep sorrow for ;—*ppr.* bēwail′ing ;—*pp.* bēwailed′.

Beware, (bē-wār′) *v. i.* to be cautious ; to avoid.

Bewilder, (bē-wil′der) *v. t.* to puzzle; to perplex; to lead astray ;—*ppr.* or *a.* bēwilder′ing ;—*pp.* bēwilderd′.

Bewitch, (bē-wich′) *v. t.* to charm; to enchant ; to fascinate ; to please very much ;—*pp.* bewitched′.

Bewitching, (be-wich′ing) *n.* or *a.* charming; fascinating

Bey, (bā) *n.* Turkish ruler.

Beyond, (bē-yond′) *prep.* on the yonder, or further side of ; remote from ; out of the reach of ;—*ad.* at a distance ; yonder.

Bezel, (bez′l) *n.* the part of a ring containing the stone.

Biangular, (bi-ang′gū-ler) *a.* having two corners.

Bias, (bi′as) *n.* inclination ; leaning on one side ; partiality ; propensity to one side ;—*v. t.* to incline to a side ; to prepossess or prejudice ;—*pp.* bi′ased.

Bib, (bib) *n.* a cloth under the chin of an infant.

Bibber, (bib′ber) *n.* a drinker ; tippler ; drunkard.

Bible, (bi′bl) *n.* the book that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament ; *n.* Bib′licist

Biblical, (bib′lik-al) *a.* of or relating to the Bible ;—*ad.* bib′lically ;—*n.* Bib′list.

Bibliographer, (bib-li-og′-ra-fer) *n.* one versed in bibliography—or odd books.

Bibliographic, (bib-li-ō-graf′-ik) *a.* pertaining to the history of books.

Bibliography, (bib-li-og′ra-fi) *n.* the description, knowledge, and history of books.

Bibliolatry, (bib- i-ol′a-tri) *n.* book-worship.

Bibliology, (bib-li-ol′o-gi) *n.* a treatise on books ; biblical literature or theology.

Bibliomania, (bib-li-ō-mā′-nia) *n.* book-madness ; the rage for possessing rare or curious books.

Bibliomaniac, (bib-li-ō-mā′-ni-ak) *n.* one who has a rage for rare and curious books ; *bibliopole,* dealer.

Bibulous, (bib′ū-lus) *a.* apt to imbibe ; spongy; *n.* bibli

Bice, (bis) *n.* a pale blue or green paint, or color.

Bicipital, (bi-sip′-i-tal) *a.* having two heads or origins.

Bicker, (bik′er) *v. i.* to dispute about trifles ; *n.* bowl.

Bickering, (bik′er-ing) *n.* wrangling ; contention.

Bicorn, (bi′korn) *a.* having two horns ; said of plants.

Bicycle, (bi′sikl) *n.* a two-wheeled velocipede, the wheels arranged one before the other.

Bid, (bid) *v. t.* [*pret.* bid, bade ; *pp.* bid, bidden] to offer ; to command ; to invite;—*n.* an offer of a price

Bidder, (bid′er) *n.* one who offers a price at auction.

Bidding, (bid′ing) *n.* an offer of price, or terms ; invitation ; direction ; order.

Biddy, (bid-di) *n.* a domestic fowl ; a chicken ; an Irish servant-girl.

Bide, (bid) *v. t.* or *i.* to dwell ; to remain ; same as abide.

Bidental, (bi-dent′al) *a.* having two teeth.

Biennial, (bi-en′ni-al) *a.* lasting two years ; occurring every two years.

Bier, (bēr) *n.* a carriage for bearing the dead.

A cough will stick longer by a horse than a peck of oats.—FULLER'S GNOMOLOGIA, 1732.

A poet is born, not made.—LT.

A cheerful mind is never without company.

A child may have too much of its mother's blessing.

Biestings, (bēst'ings) *n. pl.* first milk of a cow after calving; also beestings.

Bifarious, (bi-fā'ri-us) *a.* pointing two ways.

Bifid, (bī'fid) *a.* divided.

Biflorous, (bi-flō'rus) *a.* having two kinds of flowers.

Bifold, (bī'fōld) *a.* two-fold; double; of two kinds, &c.

Bifoliate, (bi-fo'li-āte) *a.* having two leaves.

Biform, (bī'form) *a.* having two forms or bodies.

Bifurcate, (bi-fur'kāt) bifurcated, (bi-fur'kāt-ed) *a.* *two-forked*; having two prongs or branches.

Bifurcation, (bi-fur-kā'shun) *n.* a forking or division into two branches.

Big, (big) *a.* large; swelled; bulky; pregnant; great in air, mien, or spirit.

Bigamist, (big'a-mist) *n.* one who has committed bigamy; who has two husbands, or two wives.

Bigamy, (big'a-mi) *n.* the crime of having two wives or two husbands at once.

Biggin, (big'gin) *n.* a kind of cap for a child; a can or small wooden vessel.

Bight, (bit) *n.* a small bay; the bend or coil of a rope.

Bigness, (big'nes) *n.* size; bulk; largeness; quantity.

Bigot, (big'ut) *n.* one obstinately and blindly devoted to a party or particular creed, opinion or practice.

Bigoted, (big'ut-ed) *a.* unduly devoted, or prejudiced; or blindly zealous for an opinion, &c.

Bigotry, (big'ut-ri) *n.* blind zeal for a creed, or party.

Big-wig, (big'wig) *n.* a pompous, consequential person; a leader in society;—*n.* big-wigg'ery, artificiality; arrogance; pretension;—*a.* big-wigged', pretentious in manner and high-sounding in speech; not natural or ingenuous; a forced, strained style in art and literature; not simple or realistic.

Bijou, (bē-zhoo) *n.* a jewel; a trinket, or little box.

Bijoutry, (bē-zho'tri) *n.* jewelry; also *bijouterie*.

Bilateral, (bi-lat'er-al) *n.* having two sides.

Bilberry, (bil'ber-ri) *n.* a shrub and its berries, which are dark blue; whortleberry.

Bilbo, (bil'bō) *n.* a rapier; a fine sword.

Bilboes, (bil'bōz) *n. pl.* a sort of stocks for the feet of offenders on board of ships.

Bile, (bīl) *n.* a yellow bitter liquor secreted in the liver; that which is supposed to cause melancholy, anger, &c.;—*fig.* ill-humor.

Bilge, (bilj) *n.* the protuberant part of a cask;—*v. t.* to leak from fracture;—*ppr.* bilg'ing;—*pp.* bilged'.

Bilge-water, (bilj'waw-ter) *n.* water in a ship's hold.

Biliary, (bil'yar-i) *a.* belonging to or conveying bile.

Billingsgate, (bil'ingz-gāt) *n.* a fish-market in London, where they are noted for foul language; ribaldry.

Bilingual, (bi-ling'gwal) *a.* speaking two languages.

Bilious, (bil'yus) *a.* affected by bile; ill-tempered.

Biliteral, (bi-lit-er-al) *a.* consisting of two letters.

Bilk, (bilk) *v. t.* to frustrate; to disappoint; to cheat.

Bill, (bil) *n.* beak of a fowl, anything like a bird's beak; hooked instrument for cutting;—*v. t.* or *i.* to caress.

Bill, (bil) *n.* a sealed paper; an account of money; a written declaration; a draft of a proposed law; a printed advertisement; paper ‡.

Billet, (bil'et) *n.* a small note or letter; a stick of wood;—*v. t.* to quarter or settle soldiers in a place;—*ppr.* bil'leting;—*pp.* bil'leted.

Billet-doux, (bil-le-doo') *n.* a love-note, or letter.

Billiards, (bil'yardz) *n. pl.* a game played on a table with balls and a cue or rod

Billion, (bil'yun) *n.* a million of millions, or by the French method of numeration, a thousand millions.

Billow, (bil'ō) *n.* a rolling wave of the sea;—*v. t.* to swell or roll like a wave.

Billowy, (bil'ō-i) *a.* swelling like a wave in a storm; full of billows; stormy.

Bimanous, (bi-mā'nus) *a.* having two hands.

Bimensal, (bi-men'sal) *a.* occurring every two months.

Bin, (bin) *n.* a place for storing flour, grain, wine, &c.

Binary, (bī'na-ri) *a.* composed of two; two-fold.

Binate, (bī'nāt) *a.* being double, or in couples; growing in pairs.

Bind, (bind) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bound] to tie or fasten together with a band; to sew a border on; to confine; to oblige by kindness, stipulation or oath; to confirm; to make hard; to constipate; to contract; to be obligatory.

Binder, (bind'er) *n.* one who binds books, sheaves, &c.

Bindery, (bind'ēr-i) *n.* place for binding books.

Binding, (bind'ing) *ppr.* restraining; obligatory; confining;—*n.* a bandage; cover and sewing of a book.

Bindingly, (bind'ing-le) *ad.* so as to obligate.

Bind-weed, (bind'wēd) *n.* the convolvulus; a genus of plants, so called from their binding or twining.

Binnacle, (bin'a-kl) *n.* a box for holding the compass of a ship, and a light at night.

Binocular, (bi-nok'ū-lar) *a.* having two eyes, or apertures.

Binomial, (bi-nō'mi-al) *a.* in *Algebra*, a quantity consisting of two terms.

Biographer, (bi-og'ra-fer) *n.* a writer of a person's life.

Biography, (bi-og'ra-fi) *n.* a written account or history of a life; the art of writing such accounts;—*a.* biograph'ic, biograph'ical;—*ad.* biograph'ically.

Biology, (bi-ol'o-ji) *n.* a discourse concerning life; the science of life.

Biparous (bip'ar-us) *a.* producing two at a birth.

Bipartite, (bip'ar-tit, bi-pārt'-

Alte soll man ehren, Junge soll man bekehren, weise soll man fragen, Narren vertragen.—Honor the old, instruct the young, consult the wise, and bear with the foolish.

A child must creep ere it learns to walk.

it) *a.* that may be divided into two like parts.

Bipartition, (bi-pár-tish'un) *n.* division into two parts.

Biped, (bī'ped) *n.* an animal having two feet;—*a.* bip'edal.

Bipennate, (bi-pen'nāt) *a.* having two wings.

Bipetalous, (bi-pet'a-lus) *a.* having two flower-leaves.

Biquadrate, (bi-kwod'rāt) *n.* a quantity twice squared or raised to the fourth power in mathematics;—*a.* biquadrat'ic (*math.*).

Biradiate, (bi-rā'di-āt) *a.* having two rays, as a fin.

Birch, (berch) *n.* a hardy and beautiful forest tree, with white, smooth bark; a rod for chastisement;—*a.* birch or birch'en, made of birch.

Bird, (berd) *n.* one of the feathered race; a fowl.

Bird's-eye, (berd'zi) *a.* seen as if by a flying bird; *n.* rapid glance at, or cursory view of anything.

Bird-lime, (berd'līm) *n.* a glutinous substance by which to catch birds.

Birth, (berth) *n.* the act of bearing or bringing forth, or of being born; the offspring born; origin; lineage; rank by descent.

Birthday, (berth'dā) *n.* anniversary of one's birth.

Birth-place, (berth'plās) *n.* place where one is born.

Birthright, (berth'rīt) *n.* the privilege or right to which one is entitled by birth.

Biscuit, (bis'kit) *n.* bread in the form of small cakes; unglazed earthenware.

Bisect, (bi-sekt') *v. t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts;—*n.* bisec'tion;—*ppr.* bisect'ing;—*pp.* bisect'ed.

Bishop, (bish'up) *n.* the head of a diocese; a prelate.

Bishopric, (bish'up-rik) *n.* a diocese; the office and jurisdiction of a bishop.

Bismuth, (bis'muth) *n.* a brittle metal of a reddish white color, used in the arts and in medicine.

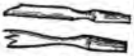
Bison, (bī'zon) *n.* a wild animal like the bull, but larger, with deep shaggy hair, and a hump on its shoulders.

Bissextile, (bis-seks'til) *n.* every fourth year; leap year;—*a.* of the leap-year.

Bistre, (bis'ter) *n.* a paint of a deep brown color, made from the soot of wood.

Bisulcous, (bi-sul'kus) *a.* having cloven hoofs.

Bit, (bit) *n.* the iron of a bridle; a morsel; a boring tool;—*v. t.* to put the bit in the mouth of a horse, &c.



Bitch, (bich) *n.* the female of canine animals.

Bite, (bit) *v. t.* [*pret.* bit; *pp.* bitten] to seize or tear with the teeth; to sting or pain; to wound by reproach;—*n.* act of biting; a wound made by the teeth; something bitten off; a mouthful;—*ppr.* and *a.* bit'ing, seizing with the teeth; severe, sarcastic.

Biter, (bit'er) *n.* dog that bites; one who cheats or defrauds; ravenous fish.

Bitterly, (bit'ter-li) *ad.* sharply; cruelly; severely.

Bitter, (bit'ter) *a.* sharp; acrid; miserable; severe.

Bitterish, (bit'ter-ish) *a.* somewhat bitter.

Bitterness, (bit'ter-nes) *n.* a bitter taste; very great hatred; deep sorrow.

Bitters, (bit'terz) *n.* drink made of bitter herbs, &c.

Bitumen, (bi-tū'men) *n.* a name applied to various inflammable mineral substances, as naphtha, petroleum, asphaltum;—*a.* bitu'minous;—*v. t.* bitū'minate, to mix with or make into bitumen.

Bivalve, (bī'valv) *n.* an animal having a shell in *two valves*, or parts, like the oyster; a seed vessel of like kind;—*a.* having two valves, or bivalvular.

Bivouac, (bi-vo'ak) *v. t.* to watch, or be on guard; to pass the night on guard.

Bizarre, (bi-zär') *a.* fantastical; odd; extravagant.

Blab, (blab) *v. t.* or *i.* to tell a secret; to tattle;—*n.* one who blabs; a tattler.

Black, (blak) *a.* that which is destitute of light; dark; cloudy; dismal; horrible;—*n.* the darkest color, or the absence of color; a negro;—*v. t.* to make black;—*v. i.* to grow black.

Blackamoor, (blak'a-moor) *n.* a negro;—*a.* dirty, or black.

Black-art, (blak'ärt) *n.* magic; conjuration.

Black and blue, a bruised skin.—*In black and white*, in writing; signed.

Blackball, (blak'bawl) *n.* a composition for blacking shoes;—*v. t.* to reject by black ballot-balls.

Black-berry, (blak'ber-ri) *n.* the fruit of the bramble.

Black-bird, (blak'berd) *n.* a singing bird, a species of thrush, with black plumage

Blackboard, (blak'bōrd) *n.* a board used for writing on with chalk, in teaching.

Black-cattle, (blak'kat-l) *n. pl.* oxen, cows, &c., generally of a black color.

Black-currant, (blak'kur-ant) *n.* a tree, and its black colored fruit; it is used in making useful preserves.

Blacken, (blak'kn) *v. t.* to make black; to defame.

Black-friar, (blak'fri-er) *n.* a friar of the Dominican order, with black garments.

Blackguard, (blak'gärd) *n.* a low, vile fellow; a person of foul language;—*v. t.* to revile in scurrilous terms;—*n.* black'guardism;—*a.* black-mouthed, using filthy words; ribald.

Blacking, (blak'ing) *n.* a substance used for blacking leather, &c.

Blackish, (blak'ish) *a.* rather black.

Black-lead, (blak'led) *n.* a mineral of a black color, used in making pencils and for blacking grates, &c

Blackleg, (blak'leg) *n.* a notorious gambler and cheat

Blackletter, (blak'let-ter) *n.* the old English or modern Gothic letter or character.

Black-mail, (blak'māl) *n.* money formerly paid to robbers for protection; now used to denote money paid to secure silence or concealment of a charge, whether true or false, or

Animus hoc habet argumentum divinitatis suæ, quod illum divina delectant.—The soul has this proof of its divinity; that divine things delight it.—SENECA.

A babe in a house is a well-spring of pleasure.—TUPPER.

to purchase security from threatened exposure, prosecution or persecution—called "levying black-mail." ;—*n.* black mailer.

Blackness, (blak′nes) *n.* black color ; wickedness ; night.

Blacksmith, (blak′smith) *n.* a smith that works in iron.

Bladder, (blad′der) *n.* a vessel containing urine in the body ; a blister ; a pustule ; a bag distended with liquid or air ;—*a.* bladd′ery.

Blade, (blād) *n.* a spire of grass ; the cutting part of an instrument ; flat-part of an oar ; the broad bone of the shoulder ;—*a.* blad′ed.

Blain, (blān) *n.* a boil ; a blister ; blotch ; an inflammation ; ulcer, or tumor.

Blamable, (blām′a-bl) *a.* deserving of blame or censure ; faulty ;—*ad.* blam′ably ;—*n.* blam′ableness.

Blame, (blām) *v. t.* to speak so as to hurt or damage one ; to censure ; to find fault with ;—*n.* fault ; that which deserves censure ;—*ppr.* blām′ing ;—*pp.* blāmed′.

Blameful, (blām′ful), blameworthy, (blām′wur-thi) *a.* faulty ; censurable.

Blameless, (blām′les) *a.* innocent ; without fault ; guiltless ;—*ad.* blame′lessly ;—*n.* blame′lessness.

Blanch, (blansh) *v. t.* or *i.* to take the color out of and make white ; to skin almonds ; to grow white ;—*ppr.* blanch′ing ; —*pp.* blanched′, whitened.

Blancmange, (blo-mōnj′) *n.* a preparation of isinglass, milk, &c., boiled.

Bland, (bland) *a.* smooth ; soft ; mild ; gentle ;—*ad.* bland′ly ;—*n.* bland′ness.

Blandishing, (bland′ish-ing) *a.* flattering or soft words.

Blandishment, (bland′ish-ment) *n.* winning expressions or actions ; flattery.

Blank, (blangk) *a.* white ; pale ; confused, vacant ; unwritten ; without rhyme, like blank verse ;—*n.* void space ; disappointment ; a ticket or lot by which nothing is gained ; mark in center of a target, hence object aimed at ;—*n.* blank′ness, vacancy ; *ad.* blank′ly

Blanket, (blangk′et) *n.* a woollen covering for a bed or for horses ;—*v. t.* to cover ; *n.* wet blank′et, a damper.

Blanketing, (blangk-et-ing) *n.* a tossing in a blanket ; stuff for making blankets.

Blare, (blār) *v. i.* to roar ; to bellow ;—*n.* roar, noise.

Blarney, (blār′ne) *n.* smooth, deceitful talk ; peculiar to the Irish nation, and even to some **American** people, who are said to have *kissed the blarney-stone.*

Blaspheme, (blas-fēm′) *v. t.* to speak evil of ; to revile God and sacred things ; to curse and swear.

Blasphemous, (blas′fe-mus) *a.* full of blasphemy ; impious ;—*ad.* blas′phemously

Blasphemy, (blas′fe-mi) *n.* irreverent words or writing ; profane speaking ;—*n.* blasphēm′er, swearer.

Blast, (blast) *n.* a gust of wind ; sound of a wind instrument ; explosion of powder ; any pernicious influence ; blight ; smelting of ore ;—*v. t.* to cause to wither ; to split with powder ; to destroy ; to affect with sudden violence or calamity ;—*n.* or *a.* blast′ing

Blatant, (blā′tant) *a.* bleating ; bellowing ; talkative.

Blaze, (blāz) *v. t.* or *i.* to flame ; to make conspicuous ;—*n.* a flame ; a stream of light from a burning body ; a blazon or white mark on the face of an animal or on a tree.

Blazé, (blas′ā) *a.* palled ; surfeited ; used up ; past the period of youthful energy

Blazing, (blāz′ing) *a.* flaming ; publishing ; making conspicuous ;—*pp.* blāzed′.

Blazon, (blā′zn) *v. t.* to display or set forth conspicuously ; to embellish ;—*n.* the art of heraldry ; publication ; pompous display ; —*p. a.* blāzoned′ ;—*n.* blaz′onry, heraldry.

Bleach, (blēch) *v. t.* or *i.* to whiten ; to make or grow white ; to change a brown or dirty color to white ;—*ppr.* bleach′ing ;—*pp.* or *a.* bleached ;—*n.* bleach′er.

Bleachery, (blēch′er-i) *n.* a place for bleaching.

Bleak, (blēk) *a.* open or unsheltered ; cold ; cheerless ; dreary ;—*ad.* bleak′ly ;—*n.* bleak′ness, chilliness.

Blear, (blēr) *a.* watery ; dim with rheum ;—*v. t.* to make the eyes inflamed or sore, as if from long weeping.

Bleareyed, (blēr-īd) *a.* having watery or red eyes ; imperfect or perverted vision (applied to ideas, &c.)

Bleat, (blēt) *v. i.* to cry like a sheep ;—*n.* sheep's cry.

Bleating, (blēt′ing) *pp.* or *n.* crying as a sheep ;—*n.* the cry of a sheep.

Bleb, (bleb) *n.* air-bubble, etc

Bleed, (blēd) *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bled] to let blood from a vein ; to lose blood ; to issue forth or drop as blood ; to extort money ;—*ppr. n.* and *a.* bleed′ing.

Blemish, (blem′ish) *v. t.* to deform ; to mark with a blemish ; to tarnish ; to defame ;—*n.* a deformity ; disgrace ; a fault ; a taint.

Blemished, (blem′isht) *a.* injured ; disgraced ; soiled.

Blench, (blensh) *v. t.* or *i.* to shrink ; to start back.

Blend, (blend) *v. t.* to mix intimately ; to confound in a mass ;—*v. i.* to be mixed ; —*ppr.* and *n.* blend′ing ;—*pp.* and *a.* blend′ed.

Blenny, (blen′ni) *n.* tribe of fish of many varieties.

Bless, (bles) *v. t.* to make joyous, happy or prosperous ; to wish happiness to ; to praise ; to invoke a blessing upon ; to consecrate.

Blessed, (bles′ed) *a.* happy ; glad ; joyous ; happy in heaven, holy ; *n.* the *Blest.*

Blessedness, (bles′ed-nes) *n.* holiness ; happiness ; bliss.

Blessing, (bles′ing) *n.* divine favor ; any means of happiness ; a wish or prayer for happiness or success.

Blest, (blest) *pp.* made happy ; *Bless* us ! ex. of surprise.

Blight, (blit) *n.* a disease which nips, blasts, or withers up ; mildew ;—*v. t.* to affect with blight ; to

Alterâ manu fert lapidem, alterâ panem ostendat.—He carries a stone in one hand, and offers bread with the other.—PLAU.

Altissima quæque flumina minimo sono labuntur.—The deepest rivers flow with the least sound.—QUINTUS C. RUFUS.

wither;—*ppr.* blight'ing;—*pp.* and *a.* blighted'.

Blind, (blind) *a.* destitute of sight; dark; weak; without judgment; ignorant;—*v. t.* to prevent from seeing; to deceive;—*n.* anything that hinders the sight, or misleads the eye or understanding; a screen or shade; a deception.

Blinded, (blīnd'ed) *pp.* or *a.* deprived of sight; made obscure; without intellectual or moral discernment;—*ppr.* blind'ing;—*ad.* blind'ly, implicitly.

Blindfold, (blīnd'fōld) *a.* having the eyes covered; thoughtless; reckless;—*v. t.* to cover the eyes; mislead;—*pa.* blind'folded.

Blindness, (blīnd'nes) *n.* a want of sight; want of intellectual discernment.

Blindside, (blīnd'sīd) *n* weakness; the side most assailable; a foible.

Blink, (blingk) *v. i.* to wink; to shut the eyes partially; to see darkly;—*v. t.* to shut out of sight; to avoid or evade;—*ppr.* and *a.* blink'ing;—*pp.* blinked';—*n.* a dazzling whiteness; a glimpse, glance or wink;—*n.* blink'er, a piece of leather on each side of a horse's headstall; a dodger.

Bliss, (blis) *n.* the highest happiness; blessedness.

Blissful, (blis'ful) *a.* very happy; blessed; full of joy and felicity;—*ad.* bliss'fully

Blissfulness, (blis'ful-nes) *n.* exalted happiness; felicity

Blister, (blis'ter) *n.* a thin bubble or bladder on the skin; that which raises blisters; a pustule; a tumor;—*v. t.* to raise blisters;—*v. i.* to rise in blisters;—*ppr.* blis'tering;—*pp.* blis'tered.

Blistery, (blis'ter-i) *a.* full of blisters.

Blithe, (blīth) *a.* happy; gay; airy; joyous; sprightly;—*ad.* blithe'ly;—*n.* blithe'ness;—*a.* blithe'some.

Bloat, (blōt) *v. t.* to cause to swell;—*v. i.* to puff up; to dilate;—*pp.* or *a.* bloat'ed.

Bloater, (blōt'er) *n.* a herring dried in smoke.

Block, (blok) *n.* a piece of wood on which something is formed; a piece of wood in which a pulley runs; a heavy piece of wood; a row of buildings; an obstruction; a blockhead;—*v. t.* to shut or stop up; to obstruct; to shape.

Blockade, (blok'ād) *n.* a close siege; the blocking up of a place by surrounding and hemming it in;—*v. t.* to surround with a force; to block up by troops or ships;—*ppr.* blockād'ing;—*pp.* blockād'ed.

Blockhead, (blok'hed) *n.* a dull stupid fellow.

Block-house, (blok'hous) *n.* a small military fortress.

Blockish, (blok'ish) *a.* dull; deficient of understanding

Block-tin, (blok'-tin) *n.* pure tin as cast in blocks.

Blonde, (blond) *n.* a person of fair complexion, with light hair and blue eyes.—*n.* Blonde lace, blond-colored lace made from silk.

Blood, (blud) *n.* the red fluid which circulates in the veins of all animals; kindred; race; life;—*v. t.* to stain with, or let blood;—*a.* blood'y, stained with blood, cruel, murderous;—*ad.* blood'ily, cruelly.

Bloodguiltiness, (blud'-gilt-i-nes) *n.* the crime or guilt of shedding the blood of a fellow-creature unlawfully

Blood-heat, (blud'hēt) *n.* the natural temperature of the blood, 98 degrees Fahr.

Bloodhound, (blood'hownd) *n.* a fierce kind of dog with a keen scent, employed to track a wounded animal or a fugitive person.

Bloodless, (blud'les) *a.* destitute of blood; innocent; without life;—*ad.* blood'lessly, without bloodshed.

Bloodshed, (blud'shed) *n.* the shedding of blood;—*a.* blood-thirsty, restless desire for shedding blood.

Bloodstone, (blud'stōn) *n.* a stone of a green color with red spots like blood.

Blood-root, (blud'root) *n.* a plant named from its color

Blood-shot, (blud'shot) *a.* red and inflamed, as the eyes.

Blood-sucker, (blud'suk-er) *n.* a leech; a cruel man.

Blood-vessel, (blud'ves-sel) *n.* an artery or vein.

Bloom, (bloom) *n.* blossom of a tree or plant; the opening of flowers; a glowing with freshness; iron that has had the first hammering; the prime of life; the flush on the cheek;—*v. i.* or *t.* to yield blossoms; to be in a state of youth;—*adjs.* bloom'ing, thriving with youth, health and beauty;—bloom'y, full of bloom; flowery; flourishing;—*ad.* bloom'ingly.

Bloomary, (bloom'ar-e) *n.* the first forge for iron.

Blossom, (blos'um) *n.* the corolla or flower of trees or plants;—*v. i.* to put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to flourish or prosper;—*ppr.* blos'soming;—*pa.* bloss'omed, flowered.

Blot, (blot) *v. t.* [*pp.* blotted] to spot or stain; to efface; to destroy; to disgrace;—*n.* blur; spot; disgrace; blemish;—*ppr.* *n.* blot'ting.

Blotch, (bloch) *n.* a red spot or pustule on the skin.

Blotter, (blot'er) *n.* a waste-book; blot paper; a hand-blotter, like *Moore's*, with a knob or handle, and a rounded or rocking under-surface covered with felt and blotting paper.

Blouse, (blooz) *n.* loose coat.

Blow, (blō) *n.* a stroke; a knock; a sudden bereavement or calamity; egg of a fly;—*v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* blew; *pp.* blown] to make a current of air; to pant; to blossom; to puff; to drive by wind; to produce sound

Adde, quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, Emollit mores nec sinit esse fervos.—To be instructed in the arts, softens the manner, and makes men gentle.—OVID.

A drowning man will catch at a straw.—FULLER.

from wind instruments; to deposit eggs in:—n. blow'er

Blow-pipe, (blō'pip) n. a tube for blowing a current of air through flame upon any substance.

Blowze, (blouz) n. a ruddy, fat-faced woman:—a. blowzy.

Blubber, (blub'er) n. the fat of whales and other large sea animals; v.t. disfigure the face with noisy weeping:—ppr. blub'bering:—pp. blub'bered.

Bludgeon, (blud'jun) n. a short thick stick, loaded.

Blue, (blû) a. the color of the sky when unclouded: one of the seven primary colors:—v. t. to dye or stain blue:—n. blue'ness: a. blu'ish, slightly blue.

Bluebell, (blū'bel) n. a plant with blue bell-shaped flowers, esp. the harebell.

Blue-bottle, (bloo-bot'l) n. a plant with *blue bottle*-shaped flowers that grows among corn; a large *blue* fly.

Blues, (blûz) n. pl. lowness of spirits.

Blue-stocking, (blû-stok'ing) n. a literary lady; so called from a member of the literary club always appearing in blue stockings.

Bluff, (bluf) a. big; surly; blustering:—n. a steep bank or high bold rocky shore overhanging the sea or a river:—a. steep like a bluff; —n. bluff'ness, surliness.

Blunder, (blun'der) v. i. to mistake grossly; to stumble:—v. t. to mix up together or confuse:—n. a gross mistake, or oversight:—ppr. blun'dering; —pp. blun'dered.

Blunderbus, (blun'der-bus) n. a short hand-gun.

Blunderer, (blun'der-er) n. a stupid blundering man.

Blunt, (blunt) a. dull on the edge or point; rough; outspoken; dull:—v. t. to dull; to depress; to weaken; to impair:—ppr. blunt'ing:—pp. blunt'ed:—ad. blunt'ly

Bluntness, (blunt'nes) n. a want of edge: rudeness.

Blur, (blur) n. a blot; spot; stain:—v. t. to obscure without quite effacing: to stain, darken, spot:—ppr. blurr'ing:—pp. blurred'.

Blurt, (blurt) v. t. to utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to throw out at random:—ppr. blurt'ing:—pp. blurt'ed

Blush, (blush) v. i. to redden in the face:—n. a red glow on the cheek caused by shame, modesty, or confusion; any reddish color; sudden appearance:—ppr. blush'ing:—pp. blushed'; —ad. blush'ingly.

Bluster, (blus'ter) v. i. to roar like a loud wind; to swagger: to bully:—p., a. blus'tering:—pp. blus'tered:—n. a roar: tumult; boast: swagger: bullying or bombastic language.

Bo, (bō) ex. a word used to frighten children.

Boa, (bō'a) n. a genus of serpents; a long *serpent-like* piece of fur worn round the neck by ladies.

Boar, (bōr) the male of swine

Board, (bōrd) n. a piece of timber sawed thin and broad; a table; food; a council; persons seated around a table; the deck of a ship:—v. t. or i. to lay with boards: to enter a ship by force; to receive food or take meals:—ppr. board'ing:—pp. board'ed.

Boarding, (bōrd'ing) n. act of covering with boards; the covering itself; act of boarding a ship; food and lodging:—n. board'er.

Boarish, (bōr'ish) a. swinish; brutal; cruel; ill-mannered.

Boast, (bōst) v. t. or i. to speak ostentatiously: to talk vaingloriously; to brag:—n. an expression of pride or anger; the cause of boasting:—n. boast'er.

Boastful, (bōst'ful) a. full of brag; vain:—ad. boast'fully:—n. boast'fulness.

Boasting, (bōst'ing) n. bragging; glorying; pretending:—ad. boast'ingly.

Boat, (bōt) n. a small open vessel moved by oars; a small ship:—v. t. or i. to convey or go in a boat.

Boatable, (bōt'a-bl) a. navigable with boats:—n. boat'ing, the art or practice of sailing in boats; yachting; n. boat'man, sailor.

Boatswain, (bō'swān) n an officer in a ship, who looks after the boats, sails, rigging, seamen, &c.

Bob, (bob) n. anything that plays loosely; a blow; a short wig:—v. t. to move with a jerk; to beat; to cheat; to mock:—v. i. to play loosely; to dangle; to fish with a bob:—ppr. bobb'ing:—pp. bobbed'.

Bobbin, (bob'bin) n. a piece of wood on which round tape thread is wound.

Bobbinet, (bob-in-et') n. a sort of lace.

Bobwig, (bob'wig) n. a short wig.

Bode, (bōd) v. t. or i. to presage; to foreshadow; to be an omen of good or evil:—ppr. bōd'ing:—pp. bōd'ed: —n. an omen or portent.

Bodice, (bod'is) n. a sort of stays for women.

Bodiless, (bod'i-les) a. without body; spiritual.

Bodily, (bod'i-li) a. relating to the body:—ad. all in a body, completely, in person

Bodkin, (bod'kin) n. an instrument to bore holes or for dressing the hair; a large blunt needle.

Body, (bod'i) n. the whole trunk of an animal or tree: person; main part; a mass; a number of persons, etc.; spirit in liquor; a system.

Bodyguard, (bod'i-gard) n. a guard of the person.

Body-politic, (bod'i-pol'i-tik) n. collective body of people in a *political* capacity.

Bog, (bog) n. a fen or morass; a clump of grass or sod in a morass:—a. bogg'y

Boggle, (bog'l) v. i. and t. to doubt; to hesitate as from fear of a specter:—n. bo'gle

Bog-ore, (bog'ore) n. ore found in swamps or fens.

Bohea, (bo-hē') n. a coarse low-priced black tea.

Boil, (boil) n. a sore swelling:—v. i. to bubble through heat; to be hot: to be agi-

Arbores serit diligens agricola, quarum adspiciet baccam ipse numquam.—The diligent farmer plants trees, of which he himself will never see the fruit. —CICERO.

A dog in the manger neither eats nor lets others eat.—PORT.

tated;—*v. t.* to cause to boil; to dress or cook in any boiled liquid;—*ppr.* boil'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* boiled'.

Boiler, (boil'er) *n.* a vessel for boiling; one who boils.

Boisterous, (bois'ter-us) *a.* violent; noisy; turbulent; stormy;—*ad.* bois'terously; —*n.* bois'terousness.

Bold, (bōld) *a.* dauntless; daring; brave; having courage; impudent; standing out to view; steep;—*ad.* bold'ly;—*n.* bold'ness.

Bold-faced, (bōld'fāst) *a.* impudent;—**a., n. black type.**

Bole, (bōle) *n.* the round stem or body of a tree.

Boll, (bōl) *n.* a pod; a seed-vessel;—*v. i.* to form into a round pod;—*pp.* bolled'.

Bolster, (bōl'ster) *n.* a long pillow for a bed;—*v. t.* to pad; to support with a bolster; to hold up.

Bolstering, (bōl'ster-ing) *n.* supporting; holding up.

Bolt, (bōlt) *n.* bar of a door; an arrow; lightning;—*v. t.* to fasten; to sift; to utter, throw, or swallow hastily; —*v. i.* to leave suddenly; rush out;—*n.* a party split. *ppr.* bōlt'ing; *pp.* bōlt'ed.

Bolter, (bōlt'er) *n.* a sieve to separate flour from bran; a *scratcher*, or deserter of his party at elections.

Bolus, (bō'lus) *n.* a medicinal mass larger than a pill.

Bomb, (bum) *n.* a large hollow ball or shell of iron, filled with powder, to be thrown from a mortar, so as to explode when it falls; stroke.

Bombard, (bum-bārd') *v. t.* to attack with bombs, shells, shot, &c., thrown from mortars, bombs or guns;—*ppr.* bombard'ing;—*pp.* bombard'ed;—*n.* bombard'ment;—*n.* bombardier.'

Bombazine, (bum-ba-zēn') *n.* a black twilled fabric of silk and worsted, principally used for mourning.

Bombast, (bum'bast) *n.* high sounding words;—*a.* consisting of swelling words.

Bombastic, (bum-bas'tik) *a.* inflated; high sounding.

Bomb-ketch, (bum'kech) *n.* a ship to carry bombs.

Bona-fide, (bō-na-fi-dē) *a.* in good faith, really, truly.

Bond, (bond) *n.* anything that binds;—*v. t.* to secure by bond;—*a.* in a state of slavery; captive;—*n.* bonds'man, one bound as surety for another, or himself.

Bondage, (bond'āj) *n.* slavery; captivity; state of restraint

Bonded, (bond'ed) *a.* lying under bonds to pay duty.

Bondman, (bond'man) *n.* a man slave;—*fem.* bond'maid, bond'woman, etc.

Bone, (bōn) *n.* the hard substance forming the skeleton of an animal: a piece of bone;—*v. t.* to take out bones from the flesh, as in cookery;—*ppr.* bōn'ing;—*pp.* bōned', as turkey.

Boneset, (bōn'set) *n.* a bitter herb used for medicine.

Bone-setter, (bōn'set-ter) *n.* a man that sets broken bones

Bone-spavin, (bōn'-spav-in) *n.* a bony excrescence on a horse's hough (hok).

Bonfire, (bon'fīr) *n.* a rejoicing fire for triumph.

Bon-mot, (bong'mō) *n.* a witty speech: a jest.

Bonnet, (bon'net) *n.* a covering for the head: head-dress, hat, cap, etc., worn by females.

Bonny, (bon'ne) *a.* handsome; beautiful; gay; blithesome;—*ad.* bon'nily.

Bonus, (bōn'us) *n.* a premium in addition to interest on a loan, or an extra dividend to shareholders.

Bony, (bō'ni) *a.* full of bones; strong; stout.

Booby, (boo'bi) *n.* a dunce: a dull fellow: a stupid fellow; a water-bird allied to the pelican, remarkable for its apparent stupidity.

Book, (book) *n.* a volume to read or write in;—*v. t.* to enter in a book; *pp.* booked'

Book-binder, (book'bind-er) *n.* one who binds books.

Bookcase, (book'kās) *n.* a case for holding books.

Bookish, (book'ish) *a.* fond of books; given to reading; —*a.* book'less, without books; unlearned.

Book-keeping, (book'kēp-ing) *n.* the art of keeping accounts in a regular and systematic manner;—*ns.* book'-account, credits or debits in a ledger, &c.; *book-keeper*, an accountant, or merchant's clerk.

Book-learning, (book'lern'-ing) *n.* acquaintance with books; learning from books rather than experience.

Bookseller, (book'sell-er) *n.* a person who sells new and old books; a merchant.

Bookworm, (book'wurm) *n.* a close student; a worm that eats holes in books.

Boom, (boom) *n.* a spar to extend the bottom of a sail; a chain or cable across a river;—*v. i.* to roar; to swell; to cry, as the bittern; to rush with violence, as a ship under sail;—*n.* a sudden rise in values, &c.

Boomerang, (bom'e-rang) *n.* a hard-wood missile used by the natives of Australia, shaped like the segment of a circle, so that when thrown to a distance, it returns towards the thrower.

Boon, (boon) *a.* gay; merry; kind; liberal; cheerful;—*n.* a gift; a favor; answer to a prayer or petition.

Boor, (boor) *n.* a clown; countryman; a rustic; any coarse or awkward person.

Boorish, (boor'ish) *a.* clownish; rustic; rude; illiterate.

Boorishness, (boor'ish-ness) *n.* coarseness of manners; rusticity; clownishness.

Boosy, (boo'zi) *a.* intoxicated: merry with drinking liquor; fuddled.

Boot, (boot) *v. t.* to profit: to put on boots;—*n.* a covering for the foot and legs: a box or receptacle in a coach: an old instrument of torture for the legs: *n.* advantage: profit;—*pl.* boots.

Booth, (booth) *n.* a slight temporary shelter: a stall.

Bootjack, (boot'jak) *n.* an implement for pulling off boots;—*n s.* boot'-tree, a

A beautiful and chaste woman is the perfect workmanship of God, the true glory of angels, the rare miracle of the earth, and sole wonder of the world. —HERMES.

A distended stomach never nourishes a sprightly mind.

mould to widen the leg of a boot; *bootee'*, a half boot.

Bootless, (boot'les) *n.* unprofitable; useless; unavailing;—*ad.* boot'lessly;—*n.* boot'lessness.

Booty, (boot'i) *n.* pillage: plunder; spoil; profit.

Bo-peep, (bō-pēp') *n.* a play among children.

Borage, (bōr'aj) the name of a plant; bugloss.

Borax, (bō'raks) *n.* a shining mineral salt used for soldering, and also in medicine.

Border, (bor'der) *n.* an edge; boundary;—*v. t.* or *i.* to make or adorn with a border; to approach to or touch;—*ppr.* bor'dering;—*pa.* bor'dered, edged.

Borderer, (bor'der-er) *n.* one who dwells on the border.

Bore, (bōr) *v. t.* to bite or pierce with an instrument: to make a hole in; to weary by ceaseless repetition;—*v. i.* to penetrate by boring; —*n.* a hole made by boring: a tiresome person; the dimensions of the cavity of a gun; the sudden rise of the tide in a river or estuary, which is accompanied with a loud noise;—*ppr.* bōr'ing;—*pp.* bōred'.

Boreal, (bō'rē-al) *a.* northern; pertaining to the north, or north-wind.

Boreas, (bō'rē-as) *n.* the bellowing north wind.

Borecole, (bōr'kōl) *n.* a species of cabbage.

Born, (born) *pp.* of Bear, to bring forth; existing.

Borne, (bōrn) *pp.* of *Bear*, carried; supported; conveyed.

Borough, (bur'ō) *n.* a corporate town.

Borrow, (bor'ō) *v. t.* to take by consent to use and return the same, or an equivalent; to obtain from another on loan or credit; to adopt an author's words or style.—*n.* borrower;—*ppr.* bor'rowing;—*pp.* bor'rowed; *a.* fictitious.

Boscage, (bos'kaj) *n.* underwood; thick foliage; thicket: *a.* *bos'ky*, bushy: shady.

Bosh! *ex.* *n* silly nonsense.

Bosom, (boo'zum) *n.* the breast of a human being or the part of the dress which covers it;—*fig.* the seat of the passions and operations of the mind; the heart; the interior; any receptacle or enclosure;—*v. t.* to conceal; to keep with care;—*a.* intimate; confidential; *pa.* bo'somed.

Boss, (bos) *n.* a stud; knob; raised work; a master; an employer of labor; a name for the buffalo;—*n.* bossy, a familiar name for a calf.

Bossed, (bost) *a.* ornamented with bosses; governed.

Botanic, (bo-tan'ik) *a.* relating to plants, or extracts of herbs used in medicine.

Botanist, (bot'an-ist) *n.* a person skilled in plants.

Botanize, (bot'an-īz) *v. i.* to search for and collect specimens of different plants.

Botany, (bot'a-ni) *n.* that branch of natural history that treats of plants.

Botch, (boch) *n.* a swelling; a person who botches or spoils anything; work ill-finished;—*v. t.* to patch, mend, or do a thing clumsily;—*a.* botch'y;—*ppr.* botch'ing;—*pp.* botched'.

Both, (bōth) *a.* and *pron.* the two; the one and the other

Bother, (both'er) *v. t.* to tease or perplex;—*ppr.* both'ering;—*pp.* both'ered.

Bots, (bots) *n. pl.* worms in the intestines of horses.

Bottle, (bot'l) *n.* a hollow glass vessel for holding liquids: the contents of it; —*v. t.* to put into bottles;—*ppr.* bott'ling;—*pp.* bott'led

Bottom, (bot'um) *n.* the lowest part; the ground under water; that on which anything rests or is founded; a valley; dregs; a ship;—*v. t.* furnish with or to reach bottom;—*v. i.* to rest upon the bottom;—*ppr.* bot'toming;—*pp.* bottomed'

Bottomless, (bot'um-les) *a.* fathomless; endless depth.

Bottomry, (bot'um-ri) *n.* the act of borrowing money on the pledge of a ship.

Boudoir, (boo'dwar) *n.* a small room where one may retire to be alone; a lady's private room.

Bough, (bow) *n.* branch of a tree; arm or large shoot.

Bought, (bawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Buy*, purchased.

Bougie, (bōō'zhē) *n.* a wax candle; a surgical instrument for bladder.

Boulder, (bowl'dr) *n.* a large rock.

Bounce, (bouns) *v. i.* to leap; to spring; to boast or bully; —*n.* a leap; a sudden noise or heavy blow; a boast; a lie;—*ppr* bounc'ing;—*pp.* bounced'.

Bouncer, (bouns'er) *n.* a bully; a lie.

Bound, (bound) *v. t.* or *i.* to limit; restrain; to spring; to surround;—*a.* destined; going to;—*ppr.* bound'ing; —*pp.* bounded';—*n.* a limit; a spring; a leap.

Boundary, (bound'a-ri) *n.* a limit; bound'; barrier.

Bounden, (bound'en) *a.* necessary; obligatory.

Boundless, (bound'les) *a.* unlimited; vast;—*n.* bound'lessness, without bounds.

Bounteous, (boun'te-us) *a.* liberal; kind; willing to bestow;—*advs.* boun'teously, boun'tifully;—*ns.* boun'teousness, boun'tifulness.

Bountiful, (boun'te-ful) *a.* free; generous; benevolent

Bounty, (boun'ti) *n.* liberality in giving; the gift bestowed; a premium; a sum of money offered to enter the army, &c.; grace.

Bouquet, (boo-kā', boo'kā) *n.* a bunch of flowers.

Bourbon, (boor-bon) *n.* kind of whiskey, named from the county in Kentucky, U. S., where it originated; also, a political designation applied to any old-fashioned party which acts unmindful of past experience

Bourgeois, (bur-jois') *n.* a small printing type; (*Fr.*) bourgeoisie, (boorzh-waw'-zē) the common people or middle classes.

Bourgeon, (bur'jun) *v. t.* to put forth buds; to grow.

Bourne, (boorn) *n.* a bound; limit; the next world.

Bourse, (boors) *n.* a French merchants' Exchange.

Bout, (bout) *n.* a turn; trial; debauch.

Bovine, (bō'vin) *a.* pertaining to cattle.

A blemish may be taken out of a diamond by careful polishing; but if your words have the least blemish, there is no way to efface it. (Chinese.)—CONFUCIUS.

A desperate disease must have a desperate cure.

Bow, (bow) *v. t.* and *i.* to bend down; to salute; to subdue; to yield: *n.* an act of reverence or respect, etc

Bow, (bō) *n.* an instrument to shoot arrows; anything of a curved shape, as the rainbow; window; a fiddle-stick; fore of a ship; a yoke;—*a.* shaped like an arch; *a. bow'legged*, crooked as knees curving out;—*ns. bowie-knife*, long *stabbing* blade, first used by Col. Bowie, a notorious duellist, (South U. S.); *bow'line*, rope to hold a sail to the wind; *bow'man*, leading oarsman; *bow'saw*, tool to curve board edges; *bow'-shot*, a short space; arrow's flight; *bow'sprit*, spar sloping from the head of ships; *bow'-string*, (of a bow), a cord used for strangulation in Turkey; bow-window, a semi-circular one.

Bowlder, (bol'der) *n.* a rock.

Bowels, (bowlz) *n. pl.* the intestines; interior parts of body; *fig.* the heart; pity.

Bower, (bow'er) *n.* an arbor; an anchor; a term in cards.

Bowery, (bow'er-i) *a.* shady.

Bowl, (bōl) *n.* a deep vessel; the round, hollow part of anything; a wooden ball for rolling along the ground;—*v. t.* or *i.* to play at bowls; to roll along like a bowl to throw at cricket

Bowling-green, *n.* level piece of ground for bowling; the Battery off N. York island.

Box, (boks) *n.* a tree remarkable for the hardness and smoothness of its wood; a wooden case; the contents of a box; blow on the ear; private seats in a theater; the driver's seat on a carriage;—*v. t.* or *i.* to put in a box; to strike with the hand; to fight with the fists;—*ppr.* box'ing;—*pp.* boxed';—*n.* box'er.

Boy, (boy) *n.* a male child;—*a.* boy'ish, childish, trifling;—*ad.* bōyish'ly;—*n.* bōyish'ness;—*n.* bōy'hood, youth; adolescence.

Boycotting, (-kot'ing) *n.* in *Ireland*, a league among tenants not to lease premises from which any tenant has been *evicted*—hence, intimidation; social excommunication; conspiracy of discharged hands not to buy from dealers the wares of, or to work for offending employers;—*v. t.* Boycott, (name of Irish land agent), undermine one's business, and thus bring him to terms

Brace, (brās) *n.* that which holds; a scrap; a pair or couple; a mark in printing connecting two or more words or lines (⏟);—in *pl.* straps that hold up the trousers; ropes for turning the yards of a ship;—*v. t.* to tighten; to make firm; to strengthen;—*ppr.* or *a.* brac'ing, binding, etc.;—*pp.* braced', strengthened.

Bracelet, (brās'let) *n.* an ornament for the wrist.

Brack, (brāk) *n.* a dog for tracking game; a bitch.

Bracket, (brak'et) *n.* a contrivance for holding things together; a support for something fastened to a wall;—*pl.* marks, thus [ ], for inclosing words;—*v. t.* to put within brackets; to place on brackets;—*ppr.* brack'eting; *pp.* brack'eted

Brackish, (brak'ish) *a.* rather salt;—*n.* brackishness.

Bract, (brakt) *n.* an irregularly developed leaf;—*a* brac'teal, having bracts.

Brad, (brad) *n.* a slender headless nail; a brad-awl.

Brag, (brag) *v. t.* to boast; to swagger;—*n.* a boast or boasting; thing boasted;—*ppr.* brag'ging; *pp.* bragged'

Braggadocio, (brag-a-dō'-shi-o) *n.* a boasting, ignorant fellow; empty bluster.

Braggart, (brag'art) *n.* a vain boaster;—*a.* boast'ful.

Brahma, (brā'ma) *n.* a Hindoo god;—*a.* breed of hens.

Brahmin, (bra'min) *n.* a person of the highest caste, or a priest among the Hindus;—*a.* brā'minical.

Braid, (brād) *v. t.* to weave together; plait; fold;—*n.* a string, cord, or other texture; a sort of lace; edging;—*ppr.* braid'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* braid'ed, interwoven

Brain, (brān) *n.* soft nervous substance within the skull; the seat of sensation and intellect; the intellect;—*v. t.* to dash out the brains of.

Brain-fever, (brān'fē-ver) *n.* inflammation of the brain.

Brainless, (brān'les) *a.* without understanding; silly.

Brainpan, (brān'pan) *n.* the skull containing brains.

Brain-sick, (brān'sik) *a.* diseased in the intellect.

Brake, (brāk) *n.* a thicket of shrubs, ferns or briers; instrument for dressing flax; a bit for horses; handle of a pump; an instrument for retarding the motion of wheels, on railways, &c.

Brakeman, (brāk'man) *n.* one who manages the brake on railroads.

Braky, (brāk-i) *a.* full of brakes; rough; thorny.

Bramble, (bram'bl) *n.* a prickly plant, or shrub.

Bran, (bran) *n.* the outer coats of grain separated from the flour by grinding

Branch, (bransh) *n.* a limb; a bough; the shoot of a tree or plant from the main stem, or from another branch; a stream entering a larger one; a division of a subject, &c.;—*v. i.* or *t.* to divide into shoots or distinct parts; to ramify; to fork;—*ppr.* branch'ing;—*pp.* branched'.

Branchless, (bransh'les) *a.* having no branches; naked

Branchlet, (bransh'let) *n.* a little branch or division.

Branchy, (bransh'i) *a.* full of wide-spread branches.

Brand, (brand) *v. t.* to burn with a hot iron; to fix a mark of infamy upon;—*n.* a burnt piece of wood; a waving sword that glitters as if it *flamed*; an iron to burn the figure of letters; mark burnt; a stigma;—*ppr.* brand'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* brand'ed, stigmatised.

Brandish, (brand'ish) *v. t.* to raise; to wave; to shake; to flourish, as a sword;—*ppr.* brandish'ing;—*pp.* brand'-ished;—*n.* a waving.

Brandy, (bran'di) *n.* a spirit distilled from wine, &c.

Casus ubique valet: semper tibi pendeat hamus quo minime credas gurgite, piscis erit.—Luck affects everything; let your hook always be cast in the stream; when you least expect it there will be fish.—Ov.

All venture, all lose.

Branny, (bran'i) *a.* consisting of, or like bran.
Brant, (brant) *n.* a wild fowl of the goose kind.
Braiser, (bră'zher) *n.* one who works in brass; a pan for holding coals.
Brass, (bras) *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc, of a yellow color; impudence;—*a.* brass'y, of or hard as brass; brazen-faced; saucy.
Brat, (brat) *n.* a child, (*vulg.*)
Bravado, (bra-vä'do) *n.* a boastful threat; brag.
Brave, (brāv) *a.* courageous; gallant; noble;—*v. t.* to encounter with firmness; to defy;—*n.* an Indian warrior; a brave man;—*ad.* brave'ly;—*ppr.* brāv'ing;—*pp.* brāved', defied.
Bravery, (brāv'er-i) *n.* courage; heroism; valor; dauntlessness; intrepidity; a display of courage.
Bravo, (brā'vo) *n.* a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin;—*excla.* well done!
Bravura, (brā-voo'ra) *n.* (*mus.*) songs requiring great spirit and volubility.
Brawl, (brawl) *v. i.* to make a loud noise; to scold;—*n.* a quarrel; squabble; a great noise;—*ppr.* brawl'ing;—*pp.* brawled';—*n.* brawl'er, a wrangler.
Brawn, (brawn) *n.* a boar's or swine's flesh; a muscular part; muscular strength
Brawny, (brawn'i) *a.* fleshy; bulky; strong; firm.
Bray, (brā) *v. t.* to beat; to pound in a mortar;—*v. i.* to make a harsh noise;—*n.* cry of an ass;—*ppr.* and *n.* bray'ing;—*pp.* brayed'.
Brayer, (brā'er) *n.* one who brays like an ass; an instrument to grind or spread ink in printing.
Braze, (brāz) *v. t.* to cover or solder with brass;—*ppr.* and *n.* brāz'ing.
Brazen, (brā'zn) *a.* made of brass; impudent; bold;—*v. i.* to be impudent; to bully;—*n.* braz'enness.
Brazenfaced, (brā'zn-fāst) *a.* impudent; bold to excess.
Breach, (brēch) *n.* an opening; a rupture; a breaking of law, &c.; a quarrel.
Breachy, (brēchi) *n.* apt to break fences; unruly.
Bread, (bred) *n.* food made of flour or meal; provisions in general; livelihood
Breadstuff, (bred'stuf) *n.* wheat, oats, rye, meal, &c., of which bread is made;—*pl.* bread'stuffs, cereals.
Bread-fruit-tree, (bred'froot-trē) *n.* a tree growing in the South Sea Islands, which produces a fruit that is roasted for bread.
Breadth, (bredth) *n.* extent from side to side; width.
Break, (brāk) *v. t.* and *i.* [*pret.* broke; *pp.* broke, broken] to part by force; to burst, rend or shatter; to crush; to violate; to separate; to burst forth; to fall out; to tame; to make or become bankrupt; to dawn, as the day; to lose health;—*ppr.* break'ing;—*n.* state of being broken; a pause or interruption; an opening; failure.
Breakage, (brāk'āj) *n.* allowance for things broken.
Breaker, (brāk'er) *n.* that which or one who breaks; waves broken on the beach.
Breakfast, (brek'fast) *n.* the first meal in the day;—*v. i.* to eat the first meal in the day;—*v. t.* to furnish with breakfast;—*ppr.* break'fasting;—*pp.* break'fasted.
Breakwater, (brāk'waw-ter) *n.* a wall or mole at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves.
Bream, (brēm) *v. t.* to cleanse a ship's bottom;—*n.* a fish.
Breast, (brest) *n.* the part of the body between the neck and the belly;—*fig.* conscience; disposition; affections;—*v. t.* to meet in front, and oppose;—*ppr.* breast'ing;—*pp.* breast'ed.
Breast-plate, (brest'plāt) *n.* defensive armor for the breast; a folded piece of cloth worn by the Jewish high priest: a oral defence.
Breast-work, (brest'wurk) *n.* a parapet for defence.
Breath, (breth) *n.* the air drawn in and expelled from the lungs in respiration: a single breathing or the time it occupies;—*fig.* life; a pause; an instant; a gentle breeze or a whisper.
Breathe, (brēth) *v. i.* to draw into and expel air from the lungs; to respire; to live; to rest; to utter softly or in private; to infuse by breathing; to give vent to;—*pp.* breathed', exercised.
Breathing, (brēth'ing) *n.* respiration; exhaling; venting
Breathless, (breth'les) *a.* out of breath; spent with labor; dead;—*n.* breath'lessness;—*ad.* breath'lessly.
Bred, (bred) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Breed;* brought up.
Breech, (brēch) *n.* the lower part of the body behind; hinder part of a gun, &c.
Breeches, (brēch'ez) *n.* a garment worn over the lower part of the body; trousers.
Breech-loader, (brēch-lōd-er) *n.* a fire-arm that receives its charge at the breech instead of the muzzle.
Breed, (brēd) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bred] to produce; to generate; to hatch; to cause or occasion; to train or bring up;—*n.* offspring; progeny; kind; a brood; *n.* *breed'er*, grower; source.
Breeding, (brēd'ing) *n.* a bringing up; education; nurture; training; manners
Breeze, (brēz) *n.* a gentle wind; a wind at sea that often rises suddenly; a fuss
Breezy, (brēz'i) *a.* fanned with or subject to breezes.
Bretherm, (breth'ren) *n. pl.* of *Brothers,* (scriptural).
Bretticees, (bret'ti-sēz) *n. pl.* wooden supports for the roof of a coal-mine to prevent its falling in.
Breve, (brēv) *n.* mark of the longest sound in music, or short (˘) sound of vowels.
Brevet, (bre-vet') *n.* a commission entitling an officer to take rank above that for which he receives pay; *v.t.*
Breviary, (brē'vi-ar-i) *n.* an epitome of a R.C. prayer-b.
Brevier, (bre-vēr) *n.* printing type, size above *minion.*
Brevity, (brev'i-ti) *n.* shortness; conciseness; dispatch
Brew, (broo) *v. i.* to make beer, ale, &c.; to be in a

A divided family can no more stand than a divided commonwealth.

All your geese are swans.

A determination never to deceive often exposes us to deception. (Fr.)—La Rochefoucauld.

A man's house is his castle.

state of preparation ;—*v. t.* to boil and mix; to prepare malt and hops and to perform the business of brewing ; to contrive and plot ; —*ppr.* and *n.* brew'ing ;—*pp.* brewed'. [brews.

Brewer, (brōō'er) one who

Brewery, (brōō'er-i) *n.* a house where beer is brewed

Brewis, (brū-is) *n.* crusts of wheat, rye and Indian bread, softened with milk.

Bribe, (brib) *n.* something given to pervert or influence unduly the judgment, or corrupt the conduct ;—*v. t.* to gain or corrupt by gifts to give a certain vote ; —*ns.* brib'ery, brib'er.

Bric-a-brac, (brēk'-a-brak) *n.* ancient pottery, &c.; small household articles of ornament or taste in general ;—*a.* denoting a variety of indescribable articles.

Brick, (brik) *n.* an oblong or square piece of burnt clay ; —*v. t.* to lay or pave with bricks;—*a.* built of brick.

Brickbat, (brik'bat) *n.* a broken part of a brick.

Brick-kiln, (brik'-kiln) *n.* a kiln for burning bricks.

Bricklayer, (brik'lā-ēr) *n.* a mason; a worker in bricks.

Brickmaker,(brik'māk-er) *n.* one who makes bricks.

Bridal, (brī'dal) *n.* a marriage feast ; a wedding ;—*a.* belonging to a bride, etc.

Bride, (brīd) *n.* a woman to be, or newly married.

Bride-cake, (brīd'kāk) *n.* cake given at a wedding.

Bridegroom, (brīd'grōōm) *n.* a man about to be, or newly married ;—*ns.* bride's'-maid or bride's'-man — attendants at a wedding, who "stand up" with the bride and bridegroom.

Bridge, (brij) *n.* a structure for carrying a road across a river, &c. ; anything like a bridge ;—*v. t.* to span, &c.

Bridle, (brī'dl) *n.* an instrument to govern or guide a horse ;—*v. t.* to put on or manage with a bridle ; to check ; restrain ;—*v. i.* to hold up the head ; to show spirit ;—*ppr.* bri'dling ;—*pp.* bri'dled, held in check.

Brief, (brēf) *a.* short ; concise ;—*n.* short writing ; epitome of a client's cause, &c. ;—*n.* brief'ness ;—*ad.* brief'ly, in few words ;—*a.* brief'less, noting a lawyer without business.

Brier, (brī'er) *n.* a very prickly shrub ; the wild-brier, and the sweet-brier, species of the rose ;—*a.* briery.

Brig, (brig) *n.* a vessel with two masts, square-rigged like a ship's main-mast and fore-mast ; a brigantine.

Brigade, (brig-ād') *n.* troops under a general officer ;—*v. t.* to form into brigades.

Brigadier, (brig-a-dēr') *n.* an officer commanding a brigade. [ber; a freebooter.

Brigand, (brig'and) *n.* a rob-

Brigandage, (brig'and-āj) *n.* freebooting ; plunder.

Bright, (brīt) *a.* full of light; shining ; clear ; evident ; illustrious ; clever ;—*ad.* bright'ly ;—*n.* bright'ness.

Brighten, (brīt'n) *v. t.* or *i.* to make bright or brighter ; to cheer or gladden ; to make witty or acute; to become bright ; to polish ; to clear up ;—*ppr.* bright'ening ;—*pp.* bright'ened.

Brilliant, (bril'yant) *a.* shining; sparkling ; glittering ; splendid ;—*n.* a diamond cut into angles ;—*ad.* brill'iantly ;—*n.* brill'iancy.

Brim, (brim) *n.* the edge ; side; bank ; the top ;—*adjs.* brimm'ing, brim'ful, to the brim, overflowing.

Brimstone, (brim'stōn) *n.* a yellow mineral ; sulphur.

Brindled, (brind'ld) *a.* streaked with brown spots.

Brine, (brīn) *n.* the sea; water impregnated with salt.

Bring, (bring) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* brought] to convey or carry to ; to fetch from ; to draw or induce ; —*ppr.* bring'ing.

Brink, (bringk) *n.* the edge of a steep place, or of a river; side ; verge ; border.

Briny, (brīn'i) *a.* pertaining to brine or the sea ; salt.

Brisk, (brisk) *a.* quick ; full of life ; jovial ; bright ; lively ; effervescing ;—*n.* brisk'ness, vivacity.

Brisket, (brisk'et) *n.* part of the breast, next the ribs, which is very gristly.

Briskly, (brisk'li) *adv.* actively ; vigorously ; with life, energy, and spirit.

Bristle, (bris'sl) *n.* short, stiff hairs, as of swine ;—*v. i.* to stand erect, as bristles; —*v. t.* to cause to rise in bristles ;—*ppr.* brist'ling ;—*pp.* brist'led ;—*ad.* brist'ly.

Brit, (brit) *n.* a small fish of the herring kind.

Britannia-metal, (bri-tan'i-a-met'al) *n.* a metallic compound chiefly of block tin

Britannic, (bri-tan'ik) British, (brit'ish) *a.* pertaining to Great Britain, &c. ;—*n.* Briton, a native of Gr. Br.

Brittle, (brit'l) *a.* apt to break; short ; weak ; frail ;—*n.* brit'tleness, fragility.

Britzska, (bris'ka) *n.* wagon.

Broach, (brōch) *n.* a spit ;—*v. t.* to tap ; to begin upon or open up a business ; to pierce as with a spit ; to let out;—*ppr.* broach'ing;—*pp.* broached' ;—*n.* broach'er.

Broad, (brawd) *a.* wide ; extended from side to side ; unreserved ; unrestricted ; gross; indelicate;—*n.* broad'ness ;—*ad.* broad'ly.

Broad-axe, (brawd'aks) *n.* an axe for hewing timber.

Broadcast, (brawd'kast) *n.* a sowing of seed widely.

Broadcloth, (brawd'kloth) *n.* a broad woollen cloth ; so called from its breadth.

Broaden, (brawd'n) *v. t.* or *i.* to make broad or broader ; to grow broad or extend in width ;—*ppr.* broad'ening ; —*pp.* broad'ened, opened

Broadside, (brawd'sīd) *n.* a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once ; a sheet of paper printed on one side ; a circular.

Broadsword, (brawd'sōrd) *n.* a sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge.

Brocade, (brō-kād') *n.* silk stuff with a raised pattern, or variegated with gold and silver, or enriched with flowers ;—*a.* brocad'ed.

Broccoli, (broc'co-li) *n.* a kind of cabbage or cauliflower.

Brochure, (bro-shōr') *n.* a

Ægroto dum anima est, spes est. To the sick, while there is life there is hope.—CICERO.

Among thorns grow roses.—IT.

Ægrescitque medendo.—The medicine increases the disease.—VIRGIL.

A man forewarned is forearmed.

stitched book ; a pamphlet or literary production.

Brogue, (brōg) *n.* a stout coarse shoe or *brogan* ; a coarse dialect or manner of pronunciation, particularly the Irish accent.

Broidery, (broid'er-i) *n.* embroidery ; needle-work ;—see embroider, embroidery.

Broil, (broil) *n.* a tumult ; quarrel ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to dress or cook over coals ; to be greatly heated ;—*ppr.* broil'ing ; —*pp.* broiled' ; —*n.* broil'er, a grid'iron.

Broken, (brō'kn) *pp.* or *a.* [from *Break*] parted by violence ; uneven ; infirm ; made bankrupt :—*n.* brōk'enness ;—*ad.* brok'enly.

Broken-hearted, (brōk'en-hart-ed) *a.* crushed by grief ; greatly dejected.

Broker, (brō'ker) *n.* one who transacts business for another ;—*n.* bro'kerage, business or commission of a broker in goods, stocks, &c.

Bronchial, (brong'ki-al) *n.* relating to the *bronchiæ* or ramifications of the windpipe in the lungs.

Bronchitis, (brong-kī'tis) *n.* an inflammation of the bronchiæ or of the bronchial membrane.

Bronze, (bronz) *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, or other metals, of a *brown* or *burned* color ; anything cast in bronze ; the color of tan or bronze ;—*v. t.* to give the appearance of bronze to ; to harden :—*ppr.* bronz'ing ;—*pp.* bronzed' ; *a fig.* browned by the sun.

Brooch, (brōch) *n.* an ornamental pin for fastening a shawl, or article of dress.

Brood, (brood) *n.* offspring ; the number hatched at once ;—*v. i.* and *t.* to sit upon or cover in order to breed or hatch ; to cover as with wings ; to think on with long anxiety ; to mature or cherish with care ; —*ppr.* and *a.* brood'ing ;—*pp.* brood'ed, as in thought.

Brook, (brŏŏk) *n.* a little river ;—*v. t.* to bear ; to endure ; to submit to :—*ppr.* brook'ing :—*pp.* brooked'.

Brooklet, (brook'let) *n.* a small brook : *a.* brook'y.

Broom, (broom) *n.* a shrub ; a besom to sweep with.

Broom-corn, (broom-korn) *n.* a variety of maize, from which brooms are made.

Broomstick, (broom'stick) *n.* the handle of a broom.

Broth, (broth) *n.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.

Brothel, (broth'el) *n.* a house of lewd entertainment.

Brother, (bruth'er) *n.* one of two sons of the same parents ; one closely united with another ; a fellow-creature ;—*pl.* brothers, or brethren ;—*a.* broth'erly, fraternal ; *a.* broth'erless.

Brotherhood, (bruth'er-hood) *n.* state of being a brother ; fraternity : an association.

Brother-in-law, (bruth'er-in-law) *n.* the brother of a husband or wife, also a sister's husband.

Brougham, (broo'am) *n.* a one-horse close carriage, either two or four wheeled.

Brought, (brawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Bring.*

Brow, (brow) *n.* the forehead ; the edge of a hill or river.

Browbeat, (brow'bēt) *v. t.* to bear down with stern brow, looks, or harsh speech ; to bully ;—*n.* brow'beating.

Brown, (brown) *a.* of a dusky color, inclining to red or yellow :—*n.* a dark reddish color ; —*v. t.* to make brown ;—*ppr.* brown'ing ; —*pp.* browned' ; —*n.* brown'ness :—*a.* brown'ish, somewhat brown.

Brownie, (brown'i) *n.* a supposed good-natured spirit.

Brown-study, (brown'stud-i) *n.* a dull or gloomy reverie ; dull thoughtfulness ; absent mindedness.

Browse, (browz) *v. t.* or *i.* to feed on the sprouts of plants ;—*ppr.* brows'ing ;—*pp.* browsed' ;—*n.* shrubs, tender shoots or sprouts.

Bruin, (broo'in) *n.* the familiar name of a bear.

Bruise, (brooz) *v. t.* to hurt with blows ; to reduce to small fragments ; —*ppr.* bruis'ing ;—*pp.* bruised' ;—*n.* a contusion, or hurt.

Bruiser, (brooz'er) *n.* a boxer ; one who bruises.

Bruit, (broot) *n.* something noised abroad ; report ; rumor ; —*v. t.* to report : to noise abroad :—*ppr.* bruit'ing ;—*pp.* bruit'ed.

Brumal, (broo'mal) *a.* pertaining to winter ; the season of the year when the days are shortest.

Brunette, (broo-net') a woman with a brown or dark complexion—Not a *blonde.*

Brunt, (brunt) *n.* the heat or violence of an onset or contention : force of a blow

Brush, (brush) *n.* a hairy instrument for sweeping or rubbing ; brisk attack ; a thicket ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to remove dust, &c., from anything by sweeping ; to move over lightly ; —*ppr.* brush'ing ;—*pp.* brushed'.

Brush-wood, (brush'wood) *n.* low wood ; underwood.

Brushy, (brush'i) *a.* rough.

Brusque, (broosk) *a.* blunt ; abrupt in manner : rude : *n.* brusque'rie ; *ad.* brusquely.

Brutal, (broo'tal) *a.* savage ; cruel ; unfeeling ; —*ad.* brut'ally, inhumanly.

Brutalise, (broot'al-īz) *v. t.* to make like a brute ;—*v. i.* to become like a brute ;— —*ppr.* brut'alising ; —*pp.* brut'alised ; *v. t.* bru'tify.

Brute, (broot) *n.* one of the lower animals ; an unfeeling, unreasonable man ;—*a.* rude ; stupid ; irrational ; savage ; unfeeling ; inhuman :—*a.* brutish ; *ad.* brut'ishly, ferociously ; *n.* brutal'ity, brutish'ness.

Bryonia, (brī'ō-ni) *n.* a medicine ; a homœopathic remedy ; a genus of plants.

Bubble, (bub'l) *n.* a small bladder of water ; an empty project ; a cheating scheme ; —*v. i.* and *t.* to rise in bubbles ;—*ppr.* bubb'ling ;—*pp.* bubb'led, gurgled.

Bubo, (bu'bō) *n.* swelling of the lymphatic glands.

Buccaneer, (buk-a-nēr') *n.* a pirate ; a freebooter.

Buck, (buk) *n.* male of rabbits, deer, goat, sheep, &c. ; a dandy ; —*v. t.* to steep clothes in lye ; to put fort

Æquo animo pœnam, qui meruere, ferant.—Let those who have deserved their punishment bear it patiently. Ov.

An empty sack won't stand upright.—ITALIAN.

An enemy's envy is his own punishment.—TAMIL.

one's whole energy: to dash against an obstacle: *a.* buck'ish, foppish, etc.

Bucket, (buk'et) *n.* a vessel to draw, or carry water.

Buckle, (buk'kl) *n.* a contrivance for fastening straps, &c. ;—*v. t.* to fasten with a buckle ; to apply :—*v. i.* to prepare for battle ; to engage with zeal.

Buckler, (buk'ler) *n.* a defensive military shield.

Buckram, (buk'ram) *n.* a coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue ;—*a.* made of buckram ; stiff : precise.

Buckskin, (buk'skin) *n.* a leather prepared from the skin of a buck :*a.* of skin.

Bucolic, (bū-kol'ik) *a.* relating to shepherds: pastoral: —*n.* a pastoral poem, etc.

Buckthorn, (buk'thorn) *n.* a shrub bearing a purgative berry, used in dyeing.

Buckwheat, (buk'wēt) *n.* a plant and its seed, which is ground into flour and used for making pancakes ; *a.* pert. to it as food

Bud, (bud) *n.* first shoot of a tree or plant;—*v. i.* to put forth young shoots ; to begin to grow ;—*v. t.* to graft by inserting the bud of a plant under the bark of another ;—*ppr.* budd'ing : —*pp.* budd'ed;—*n.* bud'let.

Buddhism, (bood'ism) *n.* the religion of Central Eastern Asia;*n.a.* Budd'hist.

Budge, (buj) *v. i.* to stir : to go ; to move. *n.* fur of lambs

Budget, (buj'et) *n.* a bag with its contents ; a store or stock ; statement of the finances of a government.

Buff, (buf) *n.* a leather dressed with oil ; a yellow color.

Buffalo, (buf'fa-lō) *n.* a kind of wild Indian ox ; the Bison ;—*pl.* Buffaloes.—Buffalo-robe, the skin of the buffalo, dressed for use.

Buffer, (buf'fer) *n.* an elastic cushion of rubber, or gutta percha, to deaden the *buff* or concussion of bodies, as railway carriages.

Buffet, (buf'fet) *v. t.* to box: to beat : to strike with the hand : to contend against anything, as misfortunes, difficulties, the winds, waves, &c. ;—*n.* a blow with the fist ;fê, kind of cupboard :—*ppr.* buf'feting :—*pp.* buf'feted.

Buffoon, (buf-foon') *n.* an arch fellow ; merry-andrew

Buffoonery, (buf-foon'er-i) *n.* very low jests ; drollery.

Bug, (bug) *n.* the name of various insects : a beetle.

Bugbear, (bug'bār) *n.* an object of false dread: a scarecrow or hobgoblin.

Buggy, (bug'i) *a.* having bugs ;—*n.* a light carriage ; a four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a top, drawn by one or two horses.

Bugle, (bū'gl) *n.* a military instrument of music ; a hunting horn ; a long shining bead of glass ; a genus of plants.—*n.* bug'ler.

Bugloss, (bū'glos) *n.* a genus of plants used for coloring

Buhl, (būl) *n.* metallic figures inlaid in dark wood.

Buhrstone, (ber'stōn) *n.* a species of quartz, used for mill-stones; a silicious stone

Build, (bild) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* builded, built] to raise a structure ; to construct a building ; to rest or depend ; to create or form : to confirm or establish ;—*n.* make ; figure.

Builder, (bild'er) *n.* one who builds as a business.

Building, (bild'ing) *n.* an edifice or house ; anything built : the art of raising houses, &c. ; *a.* pert. to.

Bulb, (bulb) *n.* a round root, as of hyacinths, tulips, &c.

Bulbous, (bulb'us) *a.* having round roots or heads; growing from bulbs : globular.

Bulge, (bulj) *n.* the *bilge* or widest part of a cask ;—*v. i.* to swell out in the middle : to be protuberant ; to bilge or take in water ;—*ppr.* bulg'ing ;—*pp.* bulged'

Bulk, (bulk) *n.* size ; quantity ; chief part ; the gross ; the majority ;—*a.* bulky.

Bulk-head, (bulk'hed) *n.* a partition in a ship.

Bull, (bul) *v. t.* raise prices ; *n.* a male of the bovine species : a stock jobber ; sign of the zodiac : the pope's edict : a verbal blunder or contradiction ;—*a.* bullish.

Bull-calf, (bul'kâf) *n.* a male calf ; a dull stupid fellow.

Bull-dog, (bul'dog) *n.* a species of dog, of very great courage and ferocity.

Bulldozing, (bul-dōz'ing) *n.* intimidation of voters, especially of colored citizens, at the polls in several Southern States since the manumission of the slaves ;—*v. t.* bull'dōze, to maltreat; to terrify ; to persecute and injure for opinion's sake ;—*n.* bull'dōz'er.

Bullet, (bul'let) *n.* a ball of iron or lead for a gun.

Bulletin, (bul'le-tin) *n.* official report, or statement of facts ; a board where news is posted ; the news itself.

Bull-finch, (bul'finsh) *n.* a singing bird which can be taught to whistle tunes.

Bull-frog, (bul'frog) *n.* a large species of frog.

Bullion, (bul'yun) *n.* gold and silver regarded simply by weight as merchandise.

Bullock, (bul'lok) *n.* an ox or castrated bull ; beef.

Bulls-eye, (bulz'i) *n.* a small window or lantern of thick glass ; center of a target.

Bully, (bul'i) *n.* a quarrelsome blustering fellow ;—*v. t.* to threaten with noisy menaces ;—*ppr.* bull'ying ; —*pp.* bull'ied : *a.* cowed.

Bullrush, (bul'rush) *n.* a large kind of rush growing in water or wet land.

Bull-trout, (bul'trout) *n.* a large species of trout.

Bulwark, (bul'wark) *n.* a work of defence round a place ; a bastion or rampart ; any means of defence or security.

Bumblebee, (bum'bl-bē) *n.* a large bee ; the humble bee.

Bump, (bump) *n.* a thump or heavy blow ; a lump caused by a blow ; a swelling ;—*v. i.* or *t.* to make a loud noise: to strike against

Bumper, (bump'er) *n.* a glass filled to the brim ; the buffer of a railway carriage.

Bumpkin, (bump'kin) *n.* an awkward person ; a rustic.

Bun, (bun) *n.* a small cake.

An equal mind is never at fault. —LATIN.

An equivocation is first cousin to a lie.

An evil conscience needs no accuser.

An evil deed has a witness in the bosom.—DANISH.

Bunch, (bunsh) *n.* a cluster; a hard lump:—*v. i.* to grow in knobs or bunches.

Bunchy, (bunsh'i) *a.* growing or full of bunches.

Buncombe, (bun-kum) *n.* pretended enthusiasm; fictitious sympathy; sham.

Bundle, (bun'dl) *n.* a parcel of things bound together; a roll:—*v. t.* to tie or put into a bundle:—*ppr.* bun'dling;—*pp.* bun'dled.

Bung, (bung) *n.* a stopper for the hole in a barrel; a large cork;—*v. t.* to stop closely with a bung.

Bungle, (bung'gl) *n.* anything clumsily done; a botch or blunder;—*v. t.* and *i.* to perform or act in a clumsy way: mismanage.

Bungler, (bung'gler) *n.* a clumsy workman; an awkward, unskilful person.

Bungling, (bung'gling) *a.* clumsy; awkward; badly executed:—*ad.* bung'lingly, in a clumsy manner.

Bunion, (bun'yun) *n.* an excrescence or inflamed swelling on the ball of the toe, or soles of the feet.

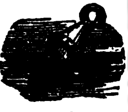
Bunk, (bungk) *n.* a case of boards for a bed or seat; a sailor's sleeping berth;—*v. t.* to bunk, to go to bed.

Bunt, (bunt) *n.* a parasitic fungus which causes a disease of the same name in wheat and other grains; swelling part of a sail.

Bunting, (bunt'ing) *n.* a thin woolen cloth from which a ship's colors are made; a genus of birds allied to finches and sparrows.

Bunt-lines, (bunt'linz) *n.* ropes fixed on the bottoms of very square sails to draw them up, so as to make them catch the wind.

Buoy, (boy, bwoy) *n.* a float used at sea or on shoal water to indicate the position of sand-banks, rocks, a ship's anchor, &c:—*v. t.* or *i.* to fix buoys or marks; to keep afloat; to sustain; to support.



Buoyancy, (boy'an-si) *n.* the capacity of floating lightly on water or in the air;—*fig.* lightness of spirit.

Buoyant, (boy'ant) *a.* that will not sink: floating: light; elastic; cheerful; hopeful:—*ad.* buoy'antly.

Bur, (bur) *n.* the prickly seed case or head of certain plants, which sticks to clothes, &c.; fruit of the Burdock; anything forming a fringe: projection on a deer's horn: roughness.

Burbot, (bur'bot) *n.* a fresh-water fish resembling the eel having a longish beard on its lower jaw.

Burden, (bur'dn) *n.* that which is borne; a load; weight; cargo; that part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza: hence, that which is often repeated, or a subject on which one dwells;—*v. t.* to load; to oppress;—*pp.* bur'dened

Burdensome, (bur'dn-sum) *a.* grievous: troublesome: heavy; oppressive.

Bureau, (bū-rō') *n.* a writing table, or small chest of drawers; an article of furniture with several drawers, mirror, &c.; a place for the transaction of business:—*pl.* Bu'reaux.

Burdock, (bur'dok) *n.* a dock with a bur or prickly head

Burg, (burg) *n.* a borough.

Burgamot, (burg-a-mot) *n.* a kind of pear; perfume.

Burgess, (bur'jes) *n.* a freeman of a city; a magistrate

Burglarious, (burg'lā-ri-us) *a.* consisting in burglary;—*ad.* burgla'riously.

Burglary, (burg'la-ri) *n.* nocturnal house robbery;—*n.* burg'lar, a house-breaker.

Burgomaster, (burg'ō-master) *n.* one employed in the government of a city.

Burgundy, (bur'gun-di) *n.* wine made in Burgundy.

Burial, (ber'i-al) *n.* the act of placing a dead body in the grave; funeral obsequies.

Burin, (bū'rin) *n.* an instrument made of tempered steel for engraving.

Burke, (burk) *v. t.* to murder especially by suffocation, so as to leave few marks of violence; hence, (*fig.*) to dispatch quietly.

Burlesque, (bur-lesk') *a.* tending to excite laughter:—*n.* a ludicrous representation or species of writing:—*v. t.* to turn to ridicule.

Burliness, (bur'li-nes) *n.* great bulk; bluster.

Burly, (bur'li) *a.* bulky and vigorous; lusty; boisterous

Burn, (burn) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* burned, burnt] to consume by fire; to be hot or in a passion; to be inflamed or on fire;—*ppr.* or *a.* burn'ing, glowing;—*n.* a hurt caused by fire.

Burning-glass, (burn'ing-glas) *n.* a glass which collects rays to a focus.

Burner, (burn'er) *n.* one who sets on fire; the part of a lamp which emits flame.

Burning, (burn'ing) *n.* combustion; heat; inflammation;—*a.* vehement; powerful; very hot; scorching.

Burnish, (burn'ish) *v. t.* to polish; to brighten;—*n.* polish; luster; *n.* burn'isher

Burnt-offering, (burnt-of'fer-ing) *n.* sacrifice by burning a victim for sin.

Burr, (bur) *n.* the rough husky sound of *r* sounded in the throat; lobe of the ear; *v. t.* to talk in a hoarse whisper. [pear; an insect

Burrel, (ber'rel) *n.* a kind of

Burrow, (bur'rō) *n.* a lodge in the earth for rabbits, &c.;—*v. i.* to lodge in a hole in the earth: excavate.

Burst, (burst) *v. i.* and *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* burst] to break into pieces; to break open or break forth, come in or fall upon suddenly or with violence; to fail in business;—*ppr.* burst'ing:—*n.* a sudden outbreak; an explosion or disruption.

Burt, (bert) *n.* a flat fish of the turbot kind.

Burthen, (bur'then) *n.* See *Burden*; *a.* bur'thensome.

Bury, (ber'i) *v. t.* to inter in a grave; to conceal; to hide or blot out of remembrance;—*ppr.* bury'ing;—

An evening red and a morning grey, is a sign of a fair day. If the evening's grey and the morning's red, put on your hat, or you'll wet your head.—DANISH.

An evil gain is equal to a loss.—LATIN.

pp. bur′ied;—*n.* bur′ying-place, a grave-yard.

Bush, (boosh) *n.* a shrub; a bough; a region abounding in trees and shrubs;—*v. i.* to grow thick or bushy;—*a.* bush′y, full of shrubs, &c., thick and spreading.

Bushel, (boosh′el) *n.* a dry measure of eight gallons, or four pecks; a quantity.

Bushwhacker, (boosh-wak-er) *n.* a raw countryman; a lawless person or a fugitive from justice, who has taken to the bush, and makes forays on the surrounding country.

Business, (biz′nes) *n.* employment; occupation; affair; concern; activities.

Busk, (busk) *n.* a piece of whalebone or steel worn in stays;—*v. t.* or *i.* to prepare; to attire one's self.

Buskin, (busk′in) *n.* a half boot, or high shoes.

Buskined, (busk′ind) *a.* denoting tragedy on the stage; tragic; wearing buskins;—*n.* *bus*, omnibus.

Buss, (bus) *n.* a kiss;—*v. t.* to kiss, especially in a rude or playful manner (*vulgar*)

Bust, (bust) *n.* a statue of the head and shoulders of any person. a carouse.

Bustard, (bus′tard) *n.* a genus of large, heavy birds, akin to the ostrich family.

Buster, (bust-er) *n.* anything large in size; a man of great strength; a *spree*.

Bustle, (bus′sl) *v. i.* to be busy; to be stirring and active;—*ppr.* bust′ling;—*pp.* bust′led;—*n.* a tumult; hurry; commotion.

Bustler, (bus′ler) *n.* a stirring person; a busy-body.

Busy, (biz′zi) *a.* employed with earnestness; officious;—*v. t.* to occupy; employ; exercise;—*ppr.* bus′ying;—*pp.* bus′ied;—*ad.* bus′ily, actively; earnestly.

Busybody, (biz′ze-bod-i) *n.* a meddling person.

But, (but) *prep.* except; without; besides; only; yet; still; unless;—*con.* more; further;—*n.* end; limit; bound:—*v. t.* to utter an exception; to touch.

Butcher, (booch′er) *n.* one who kills animals to sell; one who delights in cruel and bloody deeds;—*v. t.* to slaughter animals for food; to slay inhumanly;—*a.* butch′erly, cruel, murderous;—*n.* butch′ery, cruel murder; a slaughter-house

Butt-end, (but′end) *n.* striking or heavy end; stump.

Butler, (but′ler) *n.* a servant who has care of plate, &c.

Butment, (but′ment) *n.* a buttress; see abutment.

Butt, (but) *n.* a mark to shoot at; one who is ridiculed; a cask containing 126 gallons of wine; a hinge; the thick and heavy end; a push with the head of an animal;—*v. i.* to strike with the head or horns.

Butter, (but′ter) *n.* an oily substance from cream obtained by churning;—*v. t.* to spread with butter.

Buttercup, (but′ter-cup) *n.* a plant with yellow flowers.

Butterfly, (but′ter-fli) *n.* a genus of insects with four wings, a spiral tongue, and hairy body usually yellow.

Buttermilk, (but′ter-milk) *n.* the milk which remains after the butter is separated by churning.

Butternut, (but′ter-nut) *n.* the fruit of a tree, a nut so called from its oil, which is delicious eating.

Butterprint, (but′ter-print) *n.* a piece of wood engraved as a stamp for butter.

Buttertree, (but′ter-trē) *n.* a genus of plants found in the East Indies and in Africa, remarkable for a buttery substance yielded by their seeds when boiled.

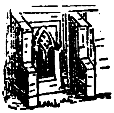
Butter-wort, (but-ter-wurt) *n.* a genus of plants found in marshy places, so called either from the power of the leaves to coagulate milk, or from their peculiar sliminess.

Buttery, (but′ter-i) *n.* an apartment in a house where butter, milk, and provisions in general are kept; a dairy;—*a.* like butter.

Buttock, (but′uk) *n.* upper part of the thigh.

Button, (but′n) *n.* a ball or knob fastened to a smaller body; catch, usually a small disk, but varying in form and material, used to fasten the dress or clothes by means of a buttonhole; any small round mass; bud of a plant;—*v. t.* to fasten—buttonhole, to chat with, while you hold your listener by the *buttonhole*.

Buttress, (but′tres) *n.* a projection from a wall to give strength and support;—*v. t.* to prop or support; to strengthen a cause.



Butyrine, (bū′ter-in) *n.* the oily matter found in butter.

Buxom, (buks′um) *a.* gay; lively; vigorous; wanton.

Buxomness, (buks′um-nes) *n.* gayety; wantonness.

Buy, (bī) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* bought] to purchase; to bribe; to treat about a purchase;—*ppr.* buy′ing.

Buyer, (bī′er) *n.* purchaser.

Buzz, (buz) *n.* a humming sound; a whispered report; talk; commotion;—*v. i.* to make a low sound like bees; to spread secretly.

Buzzard, (buz′ard) *n.* a genus of birds of prey of the falcon family; a blockhead.

Buzzing, (buz′ing) *n.* a low noise or talk;—*n.* buzz′er.

By, (bī) *prep.* near; in presence; through; denoting the agent, cause, means, &c.

By-and-by, (bī an bī) *ad.* presently; soon; shortly.

By-end, (bī′end) *n.* private advantage; interest.

By-law, (bī′law) *n.* law of a society, corporation, &c.

By-path, (bī′path) *n.* an obscure path or means.

By-play, (bī-plā) *n.* anything concurrent with, and subordinate to, the main action;—*a.* bygone, past.

By-stander, (bī-stand-er) *n.* a looker on; a spectator.

By-word, (bī′wurd) *n.* a common saying; a proverb; a disgrace or reproach.

An excess of passion deforms even the wise.—SANSCRIT.

A fool and his money are soon parted.

An extreme rigor is sure to arm everything against it, and at length to relax into a supine neglect.—BURKE.

C

C has two sounds; one hard, like *k*; the other soft, like *s*.

Cab, (kab) *n.* a Hebrew dry measure containing about half a gallon; an abbreviation of cabriolet, meaning a one-horse carriage.

Cabal, (ka-bal') *n.* a small party united for some secret intrigue; something less than conspiracy; the plot itself;—*v. i.* to plot;—*ppr.* caball'ing;—*pp.* caballed';—*n.* caball'er, plotter.

Cabalist, (kab'a-list) *n.* one skilled in Jewish traditions, or the Cabala, the inner or mystical interpretation of the Jewish law.

Cabalistic, (kab'a-list'ik) *a.* pertaining to the mysteries of Jewish traditions; secret; esoteric, as mystic letters and numbers.

Cabbage, (kab'āj) *v. t.* to steal pieces in cutting garments from cloths;—*n.* a plant cultivated as a garden vegetable, the useful part of which is its head.

Cabin, (kab'in) *n.* a berth or saloon in a ship; a cottage; a room;—*v. i.* to live or be confined in a cabin.

Cabinet, (kab'in-et) *n.* a set of drawers; closet; a private room for consultation;—*a.* pert. to furniture.

Cabinet-council, (kab'in-et-koun-sil) *n.* a council or consultation of the members of the Cabinet; the various heads of departments of the general government are called the cabinet when they meet to advise with the president.

Cabinet-maker, (kab'in-et-māker) *n.* a maker of fine wooden furniture.

Cable, (ka'bl) *n.* a strong rope or chain to hold a vessel at anchor; an insulated wire rope extended along the bottom of the ocean, bays, rivers, &c. to carry telegraphic messages; the heavy wire strands twisted together into great cables to support suspension bridges;—*v. t.* to send a message by cable;—*pa.* ca'bled.

Caboodle, (ka-bō-dle) *n.* a crowd, (vulgar.)

Caboose, (ka-boose') *n.* the cook-room, or kitchen of a ship; a small railway car.

Cabriolet, (kab-ri-ō-lā') *n.* a covered carriage drawn by one horse, called also cab.

Cachinnation, (kak-in-nā'shun) *n.* loud laughter.

Cacao, (ka-kā'o) *n.* the chocolate tree found in S. America and the W. Indies from the seeds of which chocolate is made.

Cache, (kash) *n.* a hole for hiding provisions in the ground; secret store.

Cachexy, (ka-kek'si) *n.* a bad state of the body from some disease affecting the whole system.

Cackle, (kak'l) *v. i.* to make the noise of a hen or goose;—*n.* the noise of a hen or goose;—*n.* cack'ler, a fowl; a talking, gossiping person;—*a.*, *n.* cackling.

Cacoethes, (kak-o-ē'thēz) *n.* a bad habit of *scribbling*.

Cacography, (ka-kog'ra-fi) *n.* bad spelling or writing.

Cacology, (ka-kol'o-ji) *n.* bad grammar or pronunciation.

Cacophony, (ka-kof'ō-ni) *n.* a disagreeable sound of words; bad state of voice.

Cactus, (kak'tus) *n.* a natural order of American exogenous plants, most of them having clusters of prickles instead of leaves.

Cadaverous, (ka-dav'er-us) *a.* pale, like a dead body.

Caddy, (kad'di) *n.* a small box to hold tea. (Ch. *catty*).

Cade, (kād) *n.* barrel or cask.

Cadence, (kā'dens) *n.* fall of the voice in speaking; tone; sound; modulation; flow of verses or periods.

Cadenza, (ka-den'za) *n.* fall of the voice in singing.

Cadet, (ka-det) *n.* a volunteer in the army; a student in a military academy.

Cadi, (kā'di) *n.* a Turkish judge of a town or village.

Caduceus, (ka-dū'se-us) *n.* (*myth.*) the rod carried by Mercury — the herald or messenger of the gods: a wand surmounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents;—*a.* cad uce'an.

Caducous, (ka-dū'kus) *a.* falling early, as leaves of plants.

Cadmium, (kad-mi-um) *n.* a white metal occurring in zinc ores;—Cad'mia, oxide of zinc, containing from 10 to 20 per cent. of cadmium.

Cafe, (kāfā) *n.* coffee-house.

Cage, (kāj) *n.* a box to confine birds or fowls;—*v. t.* to shut up in a cage or prison;—*ppr.* cāg'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* cāged', furnished with cells.

Caique, (ka-ēk) *n.* a light skiff used by the Greeks; the skiff of a galley.

Cairn, (kārn) *n.* a conical heap of stones raised as a sepulchral monument; any heap of stones.

Caisson, (kas'on) *n.* a chest of bombs or powder; a wagon for conveying military stores; a strong case for keeping out the water while the foundation of a bridge is being built.

Caitiff, (kā-tif) *n.* a base fellow; a villain;—*a.* servile.

Cajole, (ka-jōl) *v. t.* to flatter; entice; beguile;—*n.* cajol'er.

Cajolery, (ka-jōl'er-i) *n.* flattery; wheedling language; coaxing in order to delude.

Cake, (kāk) *n.* a small loaf of fine bread; a piece of *dough* that is cooked or baked; any flattened mass of a firm external consistence;—*v. t.* to form into a hard mass; to become baked;—*ppr.* cak'ing;—*pp.* caked'.

Calabash, (kal'a-bash) *n.* a vessel like a gourd-shell.

An excuse is worse and more terrible than a lie; for an excuse is a lie guarded.—POPE.

A minute misspent is forever lost.

An extraordinary haste to discharge an obligation is a sort of ingratitude. (Fr.)—LA R.

A miss is as good as a mile.

Calaboose, (kal-a-boos) *n.* a common jail.

Calamint, (kal'-a-mint) *n.* a genus of plants closely allied to balm.

Calamite, (kal'a-mit) *n.* one of a genus of fossil stems of the coal formation, so called from their likeness to gigantic reeds.

Calamitous, (ka-lam'i-tus) *a.* unfortunate; distressing.

Calamity, (kă-lam'i-ti) *n.* misfortune; disaster; loss.

Calamus, (kal'a-mus) *n.* a sweet flag; a native plant belonging to the Aroideæ.

Calash, (ka-lash') *n.* a cover for the head; a carriage.

Calcareous, (kal-kā're-us) *a.* having the nature and properties of lime or chalk.

Calceiform, (kal'se-i-form) *n.* (*bot.*) the form of a slipper.

Calciferous, (kal-sif'er-us) *a.* containing lime; *n.* cal'cite.

Calceolaria, (kal-se-o-la'ria) *n.* a genus of S. American plants—flowers purple.

Calcine, (kal'sin) *v. t.* to expel all volatile ingredients from by heat, so as to reduce to a powder, or to a friable state, or a calx; to burn up;—*n.* calcina'tion.

Calcium, (kal'si-um) *n.* the metallic basis of lime; a yellowish white metal intermediate between lead and gold in hardness.

Calcography, (kal-kog'-ra-fi) *n.* a style of engraving resembling chalk drawing.

Calculate, (kal-kū-lāt) *v. t.* to compute; suppose; believe; intend; to reckon —*v. i.* to make a computation; to estimate;—*a.* cal'culable.

Calculation, (kal-kū-lā'-shun) *n.* the act or process of calculating; estimate; computation;—*ppr.* cal'culating; *pp.* cal'culated;—*a.* cal'culative;—*n.* cal'culator.

Calculous, (kal'kū-lus) *a.* stony; gravelly; gritty.

Calculus, (kal'kū-lus) *n.* the stone in the bladder; one of the higher branches of mathematics;—*pl.* Calculi.

Caldron, (kawl'drun) *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

Caledonian, (kal-ē-dō'ni-an) *a.* pertaining to Scotland.

Calefaction, (kal'e-fak-shun) *n.* the act of warming.

Calefy, (kal'e-fi) *v. t. i.* to grow hot; be heated.

Calendar, (kal'en-der) *n.* an almanac, or register of the months; a list of criminal causes for trial.

Calender, (kal'en-der) *v. t.* to pass under or over a heated roller filled with steam; to press between rollers to give gloss to cloth or paper;—*n.* a press with hot rollers;—*ppr.* cal'endering;—*pp.* cal'endered.

Calends, (kal'endz) *n. pl.* among the Romans the first day of each month.

Calenture, (kal'en-tūr) *n.* (*sp.*) an ardent fever incident to persons in hot climates; in S. and Cent. America, chills and fever.

Calf, (käf) *n.* the young of a cow and some other animals; a stupid, cowardly person; the thick, fleshy part of the leg;—*pl.* Calves.

Caliber, (-re) (kal'i-ber) *n.* the bore of a gun; diameter; (*fig.*) mental capacity; kind.

Calico, (kal'e-kō) *n.* a printed cotton cloth for dresses.

Caliph, (ka'lif) *n.* the name of Mahomet's successors.

Caligraphy, (ka-lig'ra-fi) *n.* beautiful writing.

Calisthenics, (kal-is-then'iks) *n. pl.* exercises to promote grace and strength.

Callipers, (kal'li-pers) *n.* compasses with curved legs, designed to measure the diameter of round bodies, as the head, &c.

Calk, (kawk) *v. t.* to stop the seams of a ship with oakum; to arm with sharp points; to roughen a horse's shoes to keep it from slipping;—*ppr.* calk'ing;—*pp.* calked';—*n.* calk'er.

Call, (kawl) *v. t.* or *i.* to name; to invite; to cry aloud; to make a short visit; demand;—*n.* a demand; summons; a shrill whistle; the cry of a bird.

Calling, (kawl'ing) *n.* trade; profession; occupation.

Callosity, (kal-los'i-ti) *n.* a hard corneous tumor.

Callous, (kal'lus) *a.* hard; indurated; unfeeling; insensible;—*ad.* cal'lously;—*n.* cal'lousness, *a.* cal'los

Callow, (kal'lō) *a.* unfledged.

Calm, (käm) *a.* still; quiet; undisturbed;—*n.* absence of mind; repose; serenity;—*v. t.* to quiet;—*ppr.* calm'ing;—*pp.* calmed';—*ad.* calm'ly;—*n.* calm'ness.

Calomel, (kal'ō-mel) *n.* a preparation of mercury much used as a medicine; a white sublimate obtained from mercury and corrosive sublimate.

Caloric, (ka-lŏr'ik) *n.* the supposed principle of heat.

Calorific, (kal-or-if'ik) *a.* producing heat; heating.

Calotype, (kal'ō-tip) *n.* the art of photographing on prepared paper.

Calumet, (kal'ū-met) *n.* the Indian pipe of peace.

Calumniate, (ka-lum'ni-āt) *v. t.* to slander, or accuse falsely or maliciously;—*v. i.* to spread evil reports; *ppr.* calum'niāting;—*pp.* calum'niāted;—*ns.* calumniā'tion, calum'niātor.

Calumnious, (ka-lum'ni-us) *a.* defamatory; of the nature of calumny; slanderous;—*ad.* calum'niously.

Calumny, (kal'um-ni) *n.* slander; false accusation of a crime or offense knowingly and maliciously made.

Calvary, (kal'va-ri) *n.* a place of skulls; the place of Christ's crucifixion.

Calve, (käv) *v. i.* to bring forth a calf;—*ppr.* calv'ing;—*pp.* calved'.

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm) *n.* the doctrines of Calvin, an eminent religious reformer of the 16th century.

Calvinist, (kal'vin-ist) *n.* one who adheres to Calvinism.

Calvinistic, (kal-vin-ist'ik) *a.* relating to Calvinism.

Calyx, (kā'liks) *n.* the outer covering or cup of a flower;—*pl.* Calyxes or Calices.

Cam, (kam) *n.* a projection on a wheel or axle to produce reciprocating motion.

Camber, (kam'ber) *n.* a piece of timber cut archwise.

Cambric, (kām'brik) *n.* a sort of fine thin linen.

A fool laughs when others laugh. —DANISH.

A foolish son is a grief to his father.

A foolish son is the heaviness of his mother.

A forgetful head makes a weary pair of heels.

Came, (kām) *pret.* of *Come.*

Camel, (kam'el) *n.* an animal of Asia and Africa, with one or two humps on its back, used as a beast of burden and for riding.

Cameleopard, (kām'el'ō-pard) *n.* the giraffe.

Camellia, (ka-mel'-ya) *n.* species of evergreen shrubs, bearing beautiful flowers, natives of China and Japan

Cameo, (kam'ē-ō) *n.* a precious stone, as the onyx, sculptured in relief.

Camera, (kam'er-a) *n.* an apparatus used in taking pictures by photography.

Camerated, (kam'er-āt-ed) *a.* divided into chambers; arched or vaulted.

Camlet, (kam'let) *n.* a stuff of wool and silk, or hair.

Camomile, (kam'o-mil) *n* a plant, or its dried flowers, valued as a medicine.

Camp, (kamp) *n.* a place where troops lodge; order of tents;—*v. i.* to encamp or pitch tents;—*ppr.* camp'ing;—*pp.* camped'.

Campaign, (kam'pān) *n.* the time that an army keeps the field; a large open field or plain:—*n.* campaigner, an old soldier.

Campestral, (kam-pes'tral) *a.* pertaining to an open field; growing in open ground.

Campaniform, (kam-pan'i-form) *a.* in the form of a bell, applied to flowers; also, campan'ulate.

Campanology, (kam-pā-nol'-ō-ji) *n.* a discourse on, or the science of, bells, &c.

Camphene, (kam'fēn) *n.* spirit of turpentine.

Camphor, (kam'fer) *n.* the white solid concrete juice of an Indian laurel tree, having a bitterish taste, and a pleasant smell:—*a.* camphor'ic, of camphor.

Camphorated, (kam'for-āt-ed) *a.* impregnated with camphor *v. t.* cam'phorate.

Can, (kan) *v. i.* [*pret.* could] to be able:—*v. t.* to put up fruit or vegetables:—*n.* a vessel for liquors: a tin.

Canaille, (kan'nāl) *n. Fr.* the mob; the rabble.

Canal, (ka-nal') *n.* a water-course made by art for boats to sail along; a duct in the body, &c., for fluids.

Canary, (ka-nā'ri) *n.* a species of sweet singing bird; a kind of wine.

Cancel, (kan'sel) *v. t.* to cross a writing with lines; to blot out; to efface; to obliterate, or make void;—*ppr.* can'celling;—*pp.* can'celled;—*n.* the act of cancelling: the part of a work suppressed or altered;—*a.* can'cellated, cross-lined.

Cancellation, (kan-sel-lā'-shun) *n.* a defacing by cross lines; annulling.

Cancer, (kan'ser) *n.* a sign of the zodiac, meaning the crab; a virulent ulcer;—*v. i.* can'cerate, become a cancer;—*a.* can'cerous, virulent, as a cancer.

Candelabrum, (kan-dē-lā'-brum) *n.* a branched and ornamented candlestick;—*pl.* Candela'bra.

Candent, (kan'dent) *a.* glowing with heat; bright.

Candid, (kan'did) *a.* fair; unprejudiced; open; frank; sincere; honest; ingenuous;—*ad.* can'didly;—*ns.* can'didness, can'dor.

Candidate, (kan'di-dāt) *n.* one who sues or is proposed for an office; one who aspires after preferment, or high attainments.

Candle, (kān'dl) *n.* a light made of tallow, wax, &c.

Candlemas, (kan'dl-mas) *n.* a festival held Feb. 2d, by the R. C. Church, so called from the number of candles used and blessed.

Candlestick, (kan'dl-stik) *n.* utensil for holding a candle

Candy, (kan'di) *v. t.* or *i.* to conserve with sugar;—*n.* a crystallized sugar; anything preserved in sugar.

Cane, (kān) *n.* a reed; the sugar plant: a walking-stick; *v. t.* to beat with a cane;—*ppr.* cān'ing;—*pp.* cāned', castigated.

Cane-brake, (kān-brāk) *a.* a thicket of canes.

Canine, (ka-nīn') *n.* like or pertaining to the dog.

Canister, (kan'is-ter) *n.* a box or case, usually of tin.

Canker, (kang'ker) *n.* a disease in animals and plants; small sores in the mouth: anything that corrupts or consumes;—*v. i.* to become corrupt;—*v. t.* to infect; to eat into, corrupt or destroy

Cankered, (kang'kerd) *pp.* or *a.* corroded: *a.* cank'erous, corroding like a canker.

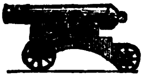
Canker-worm, (kang'ker-wurm) *n.* a worm that destroys plants and fruit.

Cannibal, (kan'ni-bl) *n.* a savage; a maneater.

Cannibalism, (kan'ni-bal-izm) *n.* the eating of human flesh by man.

Cannel-coal, (kan'nel-kol) *a.* coal that yields a brilliant light; a coal that may be cut and polished.

Cannon, (kan'un) *n.* a great gun with long cylindrical tube for throwing balls or other instruments of destruction; *n.* cannon-ball.



Cannonade, (kan-un-ād') *n.* the firing of cannon with ball;—*v. i.* to fire cannon.

Cannoneer, (kan-un-ēr') *n.* one who manages cannon.

Cannot, (kan'not) *can and not,* as an auxiliary verb meaning to be unable.

Canoe, (ka-noo') *n.* a boat made by hollowing a tree trunk, &c.; light skiff.

Canon, (kan'un) *n.* a rule; a dignitary of a church; a large kind of type; a bone

Cañon, (can-yun) *n.* a narrow tunnel-like passage between high and precipitous banks, formed by mountains or table lands, with a river running beneath; a deep gorge.

Canonical, (kan-on'ik-al) *a.* according to canons; regular; ecclesiastical;—*ns.* can'onist, one versed in canon law; canonic'ity, belonging to the canon o genuine books of scripture

Canonicals, (ka-non'ik-alz)

A fracture in gold vanishes when exposed to the fire; in like manner the anger of the good passes away.—TAMIL.

A friend as far as conscience allows.—LATIN.

A friend in court makes the process short.—FRENCH.

n. pl. the official dress of the clergy, while in church.

Canonize, (kan´un-īz) *v. t.* to enrol among saints ;—*n.* canoniza´tion, sainted.

Canopy, (kan´ō-pi) *n.* a covering over a couch, bed, &c., or overhead ;—*v. t.* to cover with a canopy ;—*ppr.* can´opying :—*pp.* can´opied.

Canorous, (ka-nō´rus) *a.* musical ; harmonious.

Cant, (kant) *v. t.* or *i.* to toss : turn over, as a log : to whine ; to talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way ;—*n* a toss : a sing-song or whine ; hypocritic style of speech ; language peculiar to a sect ;—*ppr.* cant´ing —*pp.* cant´ed ;—*n.* cant´er.

Cantaloupe, (kan´ta-loop) a small musk melon.

Cantankerous, (kan-tang´-kēr-us) *a.* contentious ; malicious : perverse.

Cantata, (kan-tā´ta) *n.* a poem set to music ; a song.

Canteen, (kan-tēn´) *n.* a tin vessel for liquors ; the sutler's shop in a garrison.

Canter, (kan´ter) *v. i.* to move as a horse in a moderate gallop ; to ride upon a canter ;—*n.* a moderate gallop.

Cantharides, (kan-thar´i-dez) *n.* a blister of Spanish flies.

Cant-hook, (kant-hook) *n.* a wooden lever, with an iron hook at one end, with which heavy boxes, merchandise, or timbers are turned over.

Canticle, (kan´ti-kl) *n.* a song —*pl.* the Song of Solomon.

Canto, (kan´tō) *n.* a part of a poem ; the treble or leading melody ;—*pl.* Cantos.

Canton, (kan´ton) *n.* division of a country ; also, its inhabitants ;—*v. t.* to divide into small districts ; to allot quarters to troops ;—*n.* can´tonment, encampment

Cantonal, (kan´to-nal) *a.* pertaining to a canton ; divided into cantons.

Canvas, (kan´vas) *n.* a coarse cloth, for sales, tents, &c., and for painting on ; the sails of a ship ; *a.* made of.

Canvass, (kan´vas) *v. t.* or *i.* to discuss ; to examine ; to solicit votes ; to seek or go about to solicit ;—*n.* close examination ; solicitation ; —*ppr.* can´vassing ; —*pp.* canvassed ;—*n.* canvasser.

Canzonet, (kan-zō-net) *n.* a little or short song.

Caoutchouc, (koo´chook) *n.* India-rubber ; very elastic gum of a plant which grows in S. America and Asia.

Cap, (kap) *n.* a cover for the head : top ;—*v. t.* to put on a cap ; to cover the end or top ; to perfect ;—*ppr.* capping ;—*pp.* capped.

Capability, (kā-pa-bil´i-ti) *n.* capacity ; fitness.

Capable, (kā-pa´-bl) *a.* having capacity or sufficient ability, power or skill to perform or execute ;—*n.* căpa´bleness ;—*ad.* căpa´bly.

Capacious, (ka-pā´shus) *a.* wide ; large ; vast ;—*ad.* capa´ciously ;—*n.* capa´ciousness :—*v. t.* capac´itate, to qualify, to enable.

Capacity, (ka-pas´i-ti) *n.* the power of receiving and containing ; mental power ; room ; character ; occupation ; state ; condition.

Capapie, (kap-a-pē) *ad.* from head to foot ; all over.

Caparison, (ka-par´i-sun) *n.* trappings for a horse ;—*v. t.* to dress pompously ; to cover with a cloth, as a horse ;—*pa.* caparisoned.

Cape, (kāp) *n.* a head land projecting into the sea : neck-piece of a coat or cloak for the shoulders.

Caper, (kā´per) *n.* bud of the caper-bush used for pickling ; a leap ;—*v. t.* to skip ; to leap ; to frisk about as a colt, &c. ;—*ppr.* and *a.* că´pering ;—*pp.* că´pered.

Capillary, (kap´il-la-ri) *a.* resembling a hair ; minute ; slender ;—*n.* a tube with a bore as fine as a *hair* ;—in *pl.* the minute vessels that unite the veins and arteries in animals ; *n.* capillar´ity.

Capital, (kap´it-al) *n.* the upper part of a column, pillar, or pilaster ; the money for carrying on any business ; large letter ; chief city ;—*a.* relating to the head, touching life ; criminal ; chief ; principal ; important ; excellent *n.* capital letters.

Capitalist, (kap´it-al-ist) *n.* one who has capital or money in abundance.

Capitalize, (kap´it-al-īz) *v. t.* to convert into capital or bonds ; to print in CAPS.

Capitation, (kap-i-tā´shun) *n.* numeration by heads ; a poll-tax on every person.

Capitol, (kap´i-tol) *n.* the temple of Jupiter in Rome built on the top of a hill ; the house where Congress meets or where a state legislature assembles.

Capitular, (ka-pit´ū-lar) *n.* member of a chapter ; body of the statutes of a chapter, society or fraternity ;—*a.* relating to a chapter in a cathedral or its statutes.

Capitulate, (ka-pit´ū-lāt) *v. i.* to surrender on specified terms ; to agree to certain heads or conditions ;—*n.* capitula´tion surrender.

Capon, (kā´pon, kā-pn) *n.* a male fowl emasculated.

Caprice, (kā-prēs´) *n.* sudden change of mind or humor ; whim ; fancy ; freak.

Capricious, (ka-prish´us) *a.* whimsical ; fanciful ; changeable ;—*ad.* capri´ciously ;—*n.* capric´iousness, variable humors.

Capricorn, (kap´ri-korn) *n.* one of the signs of the zodiac ; winter solstice.

Capriole, (kap-ri-ōl) *n.* a caper ; a leap that a horse makes without advancing.

Cap-paper, (kap-pa-pr´) *n.* a writing or printing paper which measures 14 x 17.

Capsize, (kap-sīz´) *v. t.* to overturn ; upset :—*ppr* capsiz´ing ;—*pp.* capsized´.

Capstan, (kap´stan) *n.* an upright machine turned by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor, on board ship.

Capsular, (kap´su-ler) *a.* hollow like a vessel.

Capsule, (kap´sūl) *n.* gummy coating to medicines ; hollow pericarp with cells for seeds ; a small dish.

Captain, (kap´tān) *n.* the commander of a troop of horse, a company of foot, or a ship ; a leader ;—*n.*

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A friend in prosperity changes like the wind.—SPANISH.

A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty, is worth a whole eternity of bondage.—ADDISON.

A dead bee makes no honey.

captain'cy, the position or rank of a captain.

Caption, (kap'shun) *n.* a preamble to a legal instrument; heading of an article or essay ; seizure ; arrest.

Captious, (kap'shus) *a.* apt to cavil or find fault; peevish; censorious ; insidious; critical ;—*ad.* cap'tiously ; —*n.* cap'tiousness.

Captivate, (kap'ti-vāt) *v. t.* to take prisoner; to charm; to fascinate ; to engage the affections ;—*ppr.* cap'tivāting ;—*pp.* cap'tivātĕd.

Captive, (kap'tiv) *n.* one taken in war ; a prisoner ; —*a.* charmed or subdued by anything:—*n.* *captiv'ity.* bondage ; slavery.

Captor, (kap'ter) *n.* one who takes a prisoner or a prize.

Capture, (kap'tūr) *n.* seizure of a prize ; arrest ;—*v. t.* to take as a prize ; to take by force ;—*ppr.* cap'tūring ;—*pp.* or *a.* cap'tūred.

Capuchin, (kap-ū-shēn') *n.* a hooded cloak for females ; a hooded-friar or pigeon.

Car, (kár) *n.* a cart ; a railway carriage ; a vehicle.

Caracole, (kar'a-kōl) *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes ; a winding stair.

Carafe, (kar'af) *n.* a water-bottle, or decanter.

Carat, (kar'at) *n.* a weight of four grains, for weighing diamonds, and other precious stones ; 1-24th part of pure gold or silver.

Caravan, (kar'a-van) *n.* a body of travelers or traders associated together for safety in crossing deserts ; a large close carriage.

Caravansary, (kar-a-van'-sa-ri) *n.* a kind of unfurnished inn where caravans stop

Caraway, (kar'a-wā) *n.* a plant with aromatic seeds, a tonic and condiment.

Carbine, (kar'bīn) *n.* a short gun borne by light horsemen in time of war : carbin'eer, a light horseman who carries a carbine.

Carbon, (kár'bon) *n.* pure charcoal ;—*v. t.* carbon'ize, to convert into carbon.

Carbonaceous, (kár-bon-a'-shus) carbonic, (kár-bon'-ik) *a.* pertaining to or composed of carbon or charcoal

Carbonate, (kar'bon-āte) *n.* a compound of carbonic acid, and a base &c.

Carboniferous, (kar-bon-if'-er-us) *a.* producing coal.

Carboy, (kár'boy) *n.* a large bottle full of spirits, &c., protected by basket-work.

Carbuncle, (kár'bung-kl) *n.* a fiery red precious stone ; an inflamed ulcer.

Carbuncular, (kâr'bung'-kū-lar) *a.* pertaining to a carbuncle ; red ; inflamed.

Carburet, (kar'bū-ret) *n.* a combination of carbon with some other substance.

Carcanet, (kár'ka-net) *n.* a jewelled collar or chain.

Carcass, (kâr'kas) *n.* a dead body of an animal ; the framework of anything ; putrefying remains.

Card, (kárd) *n.* a written note ; a paper having an address ; a piece of pasteboard marked with figures for playing a game ; a printed paper, chart or business circular or card ; a large comb for wool ;—*v. t.* to comb wool or flax ; to put buttons, jewelry, or other articles on a card for show ; —*ppr.* or *a.* card'ing.

Cardiac, (kar'di-ak) *a.* pertaining to the heart ; cordial ; strengthening.

Cardinal, (kár'din-al) *a.* principal ; chief ; that on which a thing hinges or depends ;—*n.* a dignitary of the Rom. Cath. church ; a woman's short cloak.

Care, (kâr) *n.* uneasiness of mind ; regard ; caution ; management ; solicitude ; anxiety ; the object of anxiety ;—*v. i.* to be solicitous ; to heed ; to be inclined ;—*ppr.* câr'ing ;—*pp.* câred'.

Careen, (ka-rēn') *v. t.* or *i.* to lay a ship on her side, to repair her bottom and keel : to incline to one side, as a ship in sailing ;—*ppr.* careen'ing ;—*pp.* careened'.

Career, (ka-rēr') *n.* a course of action ; speed : course ; a race ;—*v. i.* to move.

Careful, (kâr'ful) *a.* anxious ; watchful ; judicious ; solicitous ; saving ; provident : cautious ;—*ad.* care'fully ; —*n.* care'fulness, attention

Careless, (kâr'les) *a.* heedless ; unconcerned ; —*ad.* care'lessly ;—*n.* care'lessness.

Caress, (ka-res') *v. t.* to embrace ; to treat with affection ; to fondle ;—*ppr.* caress'ing ;—*pp.* caressed'.—*n.* act of endearment.

Caret, (kā'ret) *n.* this mark (^), noting omission.

Cargo, (kár'go) *n.* a ship's lading or freight.

Caricature, (kar-i-ka-tūr') *n.* a representation of anything which, while keeping the likeness, is so overdrawn or overloaded as to be ridiculous ;—*v. t.* to represent ludicrously ;—*ppr.* car'icatūring ;—*pp.* car'icatūred ;—*n.* car'icaturist.

Caries, (kā'ri-ez) *n.* rottenness of a bone ;—*a.* ca'rious, mortified.

Carinated, (kar'in-ā-ted) *a.* formed like a ship's keel.

Cariole, (kar'e-ōl) *n.* a small open carriage, with a top.

Carking, (kark'ing) *a.* distressing ; causing anxiety.

Carman, (kár'man) *n.* one who drives a cart.

Carmelite, (kár'mel'īt) *n.* a mendicant friar of the order established on Mount Carmel ; a kind of pear.

Carminative, (kar-min'a tiv) *n.* a medicine which soothes by expelling wind from the stomach and bowels.

Carmine, (kár'min) *n.* a crimson color made from the cochineal insect ; a bright red dye or color : *a.* pert. to.

Carnage, (kár'nāj) *n.* destruction of lives ; slaughter.

Carnal, (kár'nal) *a.* fleshly ; sensual ; unspiritual.

Carnalist, (kár'nal-ist) *n.* a sensualist : a worldling.

Carnality, (kár-nal'i-ti) *n.* fleshly lust and sensuality.

Carnation, (kár-nā'shun) *n.* a flesh-colored flower.

Carnelian, (kár-nē'li-an) *n.* a precious stone, or chalcedony, red or white.

Carnival, (kár'ne-val) *n.* a papal festival twelve days before the fast of Lent.

Carnivorous, (kár-niv'-ō-us)

A doubtful agreement is to be interpreted against the vendor. —LAW MAXIM.

A muffled cat is a good mouser.

A dead man does not make war. —ITALIAN.

A friend sticks closer than a brother.

a feeding on flesh;—n. carniv′ora, order of animals.

Carol, (kar′ol) n. a song of joy, devotion, or praise;—v. i. to warble; to sing; to praise in song;—n. carolet′to.

Carotid, (ka-rŏt′id) a. a term describing the two great arteries of the neck which carry the blood from the heart to the head.

Carousal, (ka-rouz′al) n. feast, noisy drinking bout.

Carouse, (ka-rouz′) v. i. to drink freely and noisily.

Carp, (karp) n. a voracious fresh-water fish;—v. i. to find fault; to catch at errors;—ppr. carp′ing;—pp. carped′;—ad. carp′ingly.

Carpenter, (kar′pen-ter) n. a worker in wood; a joiner; a builder of houses, warehouses, factories, or ships.

Carpentry, (kar′pen-tri) n. the art of working in wood; the art of building.

Carpet, (kär′pet) n. a worsted woven fabric, embroidered with various devices of fruits, animals, landscapes, &c.; a covering for a floor;—ppr. and n. car′peting;—pp. car′peted;—v. t. to cover with a carpet.

Carpet-Bagger, (kar′pet-bag′-ger) n. in American politics one who has no stake in the community, yet lives by corrupt officeholding; an alien who robs the people he temporarily resides among or governs

Carping, (kärp′ing) a. finding fault peevishly;—n. cavil; censure; abuse.

Carriage, (kar′aj) n. a vehicle; conveyance; behavior.

Carrier, (kar′re-er) n. one who carries parcels; a porter; in *law*, an Express Co. is a *common carrier*.

Carrion, (kar′ri-un) n. the dead and putrid body or flesh of any animal;—a. relating to, or feeding on, putrid flesh or insects.

Carronade, (kar′un-ād) n. a short cannon of large bore.

Carrot, (kar′ut) n. a garden vegetable of a yellowish color—a. car′roty, reddish

Carry, (kar′ri) v. t. to bear; to behave; to convey; to transport; to effect, gain or win;—ppr. car′rying;—pp. car′ried.—To *carry on*, to be jolly; to conduct business; to *carry out* or *through*, to follow instructions; accomplish; *to be carried away*, to be overcome by feeling.

Cart, (kärt) n. a carriage with two wheels;—v. t. to convey in a cart;—ppr. cart′ing;—pp. cart′ed.

Cartage, (kärt′āj) n. the act or cost of carting.

Carte, (kart) n. a bill of fare at a refreshment-room.

Carteblanche, (kärt-blonsh′) n. blank paper, to be filled with conditions at the option of the receiver; unconditional terms.

Carte-de-visite, (kärt-de-viz-it′) n. a photographic portrait on a small card.

Cartel, (kär′tel) n. an agreement for exchange of prisoners of war.

Carter, (kärt′er) n. drayman.

Cartilage, (kär′te-lāj) n. a tough elastic substance softer than bone; gristle,—a. cartilăg′inous, gristly.

Cartography, (kär-tog′ra-fi′) n. art of preparing charts.

Cartoon, (kar-tōōn′) n. a preparatory drawing on strong paper, to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, &c.

Cartouch, (kär-tōōsh′) n. a cartridge box; a case for musket-balls and powder.

Cartridge, (kar′trij) n. a paper case, containing the charge for a gun or pistol.

Cartesian, (kar-tē′zhi-an) a. relating to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or his philosophy;—n. one who.

Cartwright, (kärt′rit) n. a maker or mender of carts.

Carve, (kärv) v. t. to cut ivory, wood and stone; to make or shape figures, devices, &c., by cutting; to cut meat into pieces with a knife; to apportion or distribute;—v. i. to exercise the trade of a sculptor; to cut up or divide scientifically;—ppr. carv′ing;—pp. carved′.

Carver, (kärv′er) n. one who carves; a sculptor; a knife.

Caryatides, (kar-i-at′i-dēz) n. a number of female figures forming columns.

Cascade, (kas′kād) n. a waterfall; a jet of water.

Cascarilla, (kas-ka-ril′la) n. the fragrant bark of a Jamaica tree; it forms an excellent tonic.

Case, (kās) n. a covering: box, or sheath; state; variation of nouns;—v. t. to put in a case;—ppr. and n. cas′ing;—pp. cased′.

Case-harden, (kās′härd-n) v. t. to make hard on the outside;—to *steel* the heart.

Case-knife, (kās′nif) n. a large table knife.

Casemate, (kās′māt) n. a bomb-proof chamber or battery for cannon to be fired through embrasures

Casement, (kās′ment) n. the frame of a window; a window that opens on hinges: a hollow moulding.

Caseous, (kā′sē-us) a. resembling or having the qualities of cheese;—n. ca′sein.

Case-shot, (kās′shot) n. balls or old iron in cases to be shot from cannons, &c.

Cash, (kash) n. money; coin; ready-money;—v. t. to convert into money; to pay money for;—ppr. cash′ing;—pp. cashed′;—n. *cash-book* a book for money accounts.

Cashier, (kash-ēr′) n. a cash-keeper; an officer of a bank; one who has charge of money;—v. t. to dismiss from an office;—ppr. cashier′ing;—pp. cashiered′.

Cashmere, (kash′mēr) n. a rich shawl, so called from *Cashmere*, in India.

Cask, (kask) n. a hollow round vessel, or barrel, for holding liquor &c., made of staves bound with hoops.

Casket, (kas′ket) n. a small box for holding jewels.

Casque, (kask) n. a helmet.

Cassava, (kas′sā-va) n. a starch-like substance taken from the cassava plant.

Cassia, (kash′ya) n. a sweet spice made from the bark of a laurel-tree; wild cinnamon; the senna-tree.

Cassimere, (kas′i-mēr) n. a twilled woollen cloth.

Cassino, (kas-sī′no) n. a game

A dead man has neither relatives nor friends.—FRENCH.

A demon laughs at malevolent thoughts.—TAMIL.

A desire to resist oppression is implanted in the nature of men. —LATIN.

A new broom sweeps clean.

at cards; a saloon for dancing, meetings, &c.

Cassock, (kas′ok) *n.* a close frock-coat for clergymen; a loose cloak or gown.

Cassocked, (kas′sokt) *a.* clothed with a cassock.

Cassowary, (kas′so-war-i) *n.* an ostrich-like bird of E. I.

Cast, (kast) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* cast] to throw or fling; to thrust or drive; to throw together or reckon; to mould or shape;—*v. i.* to receive form or shape; to turn in the mind; to warp;—*n. a.* casting;—*n.* a throw; the thing thrown; the distance thrown; a motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye; a chance; a mould; the form received from a mould; manner.

Cast about;—*v. i.* to turn; to go round; to think of, survey the situation, and seek a remedy or release.

Castanet, (kas′ta-net) *n.* the hard shells strung in pairs which are struck together to make dance music.

Castaway, (kast′a-wā) *n.* one abandoned to destruction.

Caste, (kast) *n.* a tribe of the same profession; a distinction prevalent in India.

Castellated, (kas′tel-āt-ed) *a.* turreted like a castle.

Caster, (kast′er) *n.* one who casts; a small wheel on the legs of furniture; cruet.

Casters, (kast′erz) *n.* a silver stand, &c., for bottles containing condiments.

Castigation, (kas-ti-gā′-shun) *n.* repressive remedy; chastisement; punishment;—*v. t.* castigate;—*ppr.* cas′tigāting;—*pp.* cas′tigāted′.

Casting, (kast′ing) *n.* act of casting; that which is cast or moulded; throwing; computing; contrivance.

Casting-vote, (kast′ing-vōt) *n.* a vote that decides a question; the presiding officer's vote in case of a tie.

Castle, (kas′sl) *n.* a fortified house or fortress; an elegant, spacious mansion.

Castle-building, (kas′l-bild-ing) *n.* building castles in the air, or forming visionary plans; wild schemes.

Cast-off, (kast′off) *pp.* or *a.* rejected; laid aside.

Castor, (kas′ter) *n.* a beaver.

Castor-oil, (kas′ter-oil) *n.* a gentle aperient oil, obtained from a tropical plant.

Castrate, (kas′trāt) *v. t.* to emasculate or geld; to cut or deprive of the power of generation; to render imperfect;—*ppr.* cas′trāting;—*pp.* cas′trāted′; *n.* castrātion.

Casual, (kazh′ū-al) *a.* happening by chance; incidental; fortuitous; without design;—*ad.* cas′ually.

Casualty (kazh′ū-al-ti) *n.* an accident, chance, loss; that which falls out; injury.

Casuistry, (kazh′ū-is-tri) *n.* the science or doctrine of cases of conscience;—*a.* casūist′ical;—*n.* cas′uist.

Cat, (kat) *n.* a common domestic animal; a whip used for punishing criminals.

Catachresis, (kat′a-krē-sis) an abuse of a trope.

Cataclysm, (kat′a-klizm) *n.* a deluge; a vast flood.

Catacomb, (kat′a-kōm) *n.* a cave in the earth or rocks for interring dead bodies.

Catacoustics, (kat-a-kous′-tiks) *n. pl.* science of reflected sounds or echoes.

Catadioptric, (kat-a-di-op′-trik) *a.* reflecting light, etc.

Catafalque, (kat-a-falk′) *n.* a temporary structure representing a tomb or cenotaph; a tomb of state.

Catalepsy, (kat′a-lep-si) *n.* a disease which suddenly suspends motion and sensation;—*a.* catalep′tic.

Catalogue, (kat′a-log) *n.* a list of names, books, &c.;—*v. t.* to put in a catalogue;—*ppr.* cat′aloguing;—*pp.* cat′alogued, arranged.

Catamaran, (kat′a-ma-ran) *n.* a raft made of planks used in India or Brazil.

Catamount, (kat′a-mount) *n.* a wild cat; Am. tiger.

Cataplasm, (kat′a-plazm) *n.* a kind of soft poultice.

Catapult, (kat′a-pult) *n.* an ancient military engine for throwing darts, stones, &c.; a boy's instrument for throwing small stones.

Cataract, (kat′a-rakt) *n.* a large waterfall; a disorder in the eye which comes on as if a veil fell before it.

Catarrh, (ka-tar′) *n.* great secretion from a mucous membrane, especially of the nose; an influenza.

Catastrophe, (ka-tas′trō-fē) *n.* final event; unfortunate conclusion; calamity.

Cat-call, (kat′kawl) *n.* utterances to condemn plays often heard in theaters.

Catch, (kach) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* caught] to overtake; to trap; to seize;—*v. i.* to spread as a disease; to be contagious; to arrest the eye;—*a.* catch′able;—*n.* act of seizing; anything that seizes or holds; that which is caught; advantage taken; a bargain; gain; a song;—*n.* catch′er;—*ppr.* or *a.* catch′ing, infectious.

Catchpenny, (kach′pen-ni) *n.* any worthless thing;—esp. a publication intended merely to gain money.

Catchup, (kach′up) *n.* a sauce prepared from mushrooms.

Catch-word, (kach′wurd) *n.* a popular phrase, having no real significance, used to get up excitement among parties and sects; the first word of a page given at the end of the preceding page; cue to actor's parts.

Catechetical, (kat-ē-ket′ik-al) *a.* consisting of questions and answers;—*n.* catachet′-ics;—*ad.* catechet′ically.

Catechise, (kat′ē-kīz) *v. t.* to question; to examine; to teach by question and answer;—*ppr.* cat′ēchising;—*pp.* cat′ēchised;—*n.* cat′ēchiser, catēchist, one who teaches christianity.

Catechism, (kat′ē-kizm) *n.* a book of questions and answers on various subjects.

Catechu, (kat′ē-kū) *n.* an astringent extract.

Catechumen, (kat-ē-ku-men) *n.* a student of the rudiments of Christianity.

Category, (kat′e-gor-i) *n.* a class, rank, or order of ideas; state or situation; a predicament;—*a.* categor′ical, positive, absolute.

Cater, (kā′ter) *v. i.* to provide

A friend is not known till he is lost.—ITALIAN.

He hath eaten me out of house and home.—SHAKESPEARE.

A friend is one soul in two bodies. (Gr'k.)—ARISTOTLE.

A friend to all is a friend to none.

food, and prepare it for the table ;—*n.* că'terer ca'teress

Cater-cornered, (kat'er-korn-erd) *a.* diagonally ; crooked

Caterpillar, (kat'er-pil-lar.) *n.* the worm state of butterflies; a grub that lives upon the leaves of plants.

Caterwaul, (kat'er-wawl) *v. i.* to cry as cats, or odiously.

Catgut, (kat'gut) *n.* intestines of the sheep, &c., twisted for violin strings, etc.

Cathartic, (ka-thär'tik) *a.* purgative ;—*n.* a purge.

Cathedral (ka-thē'dral) *n.* the principal church in a diocese ;—*a.* Episcopal.

Catholic, (kath'o-lik) *a.* universal ; relating to all Christians ; liberal.

Catholicism, (ka-thol'i-sizm) *n.* the tenets of the R. Catholic church ; universality ; liberality, or breadth of view ;—*n.* catholic'ity.

Catholicon, (ka-thol'i-kon) *n.* a universal medicine.

Catkin, (kat'kin) *n.* a calyx ; a loose cluster of flowers resembling a *cat's tail,* growing on certain trees, as hazels and willows, &c.

Catnip, (kat'nip) *n.* a fragrant herb, the tea of which is used for colic, flatulence, &c., especially in children.

Cat-o'-nine-tails, (kat-ō-nin'-talz) *n.* a whip for punishment with nine lashes.

Catoptrics, (ka-top'triks) *n.* the part of optics which treats of *reflected light.*

Cat's-paw, (kats'paw) *n.* the dupe or tool of another ; a light rippling breeze.

Cat's-tails, *n.* a tall plant growing generally on salt meadows, with rounded heads resembling tails, and covered with a soft substance used to fill cheap mattresses, seat chairs, &c.

Cattle, (kat'l) *n. pl.* beasts of pasture ; bovine animals.

Caucus, (kaw-kus) *n.* a meeting of the leading politicians of a party to agree upon the plans to be pursued and the candidates to be nominated in an approaching election.

Caudal, (kaw'dal) *a.* pertaining to the tail ; or to the thread which terminates the seeds of a plant.

Caudle, (kaw-dl) *n.* a mixture of wine and other ingredients for sick persons.

Caught, (kawt) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Catch;* apprehended.

Caul, (kawl) *n.* a membrane covering the lower part of the bowels ; also covering the head of some infants at their birth; a net or covering for the head; *rare.*

Cauliflower, (kaw'li-flow-er) *n.* a species of cabbage.

Causality, (kawz'al'i-ti) *n.* the supposed faculty of tracing effects to causes; the agency of a cause.

Causation, (kawz-ā'shun) *n.* the act of causing, or producing ; the working of a cause in producing effects.

Causative, (kawz'a-tiv) *a.* that expresses a cause ; causing:—*ad.* caus'atively.

Cause, (kawz) *n.* that which produces an effect ; a suit in law ; motive : reason ; inducement ; an object sought ;—*v. t.* to produce ; to bring about; to make; to exist ;—*ppr.* caus'ing ;—*pp.* caused' ;—*a.* caus'al.

Causeless, (kawz'les) *a.* having no cause or occasion ; —*ad.* cause'lessly ;—*n.* cause'lessness ;*a.* caus'able.

Causeway, (kawz'wā) *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stones, generally over wet ground *a.* cause'wayed.

Caustic, (kaws'tik) *a.* burning; wasting away; severe; cutting ;—*n.* a substance that burns and corrodes the flesh ;—*ad.* caus'tically.

Causticity, (kaws-tis'i-ti) *n.* the quality of burning or corroding ; great severity.

Cauterize, (kaw'ter-iz) *v. t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron or caustic ;—*ppr.* cau'terizing ;—*pp.* cau'terized.

Cauterization, (kaw-ter-iz-ā'shun), cauterism, (kaw'ter-izm), cautery, (kaw'ter-i) *n.* a searing with a hot iron or caustics as flesh.

Caution, (kaw'shun) *n.* prudence; care ; foresight ; security ; counsel ; warning ; —*v. t.* to warn ; to advise against ; to admonish ; to give notice of danger ;—*ppr.* cau'tioning : *pp.* cau'tioned'

Cautionary, (kaw'shun-ar-i) *a.* containing caution; given as a pledge : warning.

Cautious, (kaw'shus) *a.* wary; possessing or using caution ; careful ; watchful ; prudent ;—*ad.* cau'tiously ; —*n.* cau'tiousness, care.

Cavalcade, (kav'al-kād) *n.* a train of persons on horses.

Cavalier, (kav-a-lēr') *n.* a horseman ; a knight ;—*a.* gay ; haughty ; warlike ;—*ad.* cavalier'ly, proudly.

Cavalry, (kav'al-ri) *n.* soldiers mounted on horses.

Cave, (kāv) *n.* a den ; a hollow place in the earth ;—*v. i.* to make hollow ;—*v. t.* to dwell in a cave; to cave in; to fall in, and leave a hole.

Caveat, (kā'vē-at) *n.* a notice to stop proceedings in a court; warning; a negative.

Cavern, (kav'ern) *n.* a deep hollow place in the earth ; —*a.* cav'erned', lodged in a cavern; cav'ernous, hollow.

Caviare, (kav-i-är') *n.* an article of food made from the salted roes of the sturgeon and other fish.

Cavil, (kav'il) *v. t.* to find fault without good reason ; to raise captious or trifling objections ; to use false arguments ;—*ppr.* cav'iling ;—*pp.* cav'illed ;—*n.* false or frivolous objections ;—*n.* cav'iller, a captious person.

Cavity, (kav'i-ti) *n.* a hollow place ; a depression.

Caw, (kaw) *v. i.* to cry as a rook, crow, or raven ;—*n.* the cry of the crow, rook, or raven : also caw'ing.

Cayenne, (kā-en') *n.* a very pungent pepper, from the fruit of capsicum.

A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody.—SPANISH.

A friend's faults should be known, but not abhorred.

Fine (small) by degrees, and beautifully less.—PRIOR.

A green (Yule) Christmas makes a fat church-yard.

Cayman, (kā'man) *n.* a name of the alligator. ([illegible])

Cazique, (ka-zēk') *n.* an Indian chief or king. (*Sp.*)

Cease, (sēs) *v. i.* to stop; to leave off; to abstain; to give over;—*v. t.* to put an end to;—*ppr.* ceas'ing;—*pp.* ceased';—*a.* cease'less, never ceasing, incessant.

Cedar, (sē'der) *n.* a large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood;—*a.* made of cedar; cedared.

Cede, (sēd) *v. t.* to yield; to give up; to relinquish;—*ppr.* cēd'ing;—*pp.* cēd'ed.

Cedrine, (sē'drin) *a.* belonging to the cedar tree.

Ceil, (sēl) *v. t.* to line or plaster the roof of a room.

Ceiling, (sēl'ing) *n.* overlaying with boards; the coat of plaster that seals up the lath overhead in a room.

Celandine, (sel'an-dīne) *n.* a plant called swallow-wort, resembling a poppy.

Celature, (sel'a-tūr) *n.* an engraving; art of engraving.

Celebrate, (sel'ē-brāt) *v. t.* to praise; to extol; to distinguish by marks of honor; to observe a day;—*ppr.* cel'ēbrāting; *pa.* cel'ēbrāted

Celebration, (sel-ē-brā-shun) *n.* commemorating with praise or ceremonies; renown;—*n.* cel'ebrator.

Celebrity, (sē-leb'ri-ti) *n.* public fame; renown; historical reputation; a distinguished name.

Celerity, (se-ler'i-ti) *n.* swiftness; great speed; velocity; rapidity of motion or mind.

Celery, (sel'er-i) *n.* a plant whose leaves are *crisped* or *bleached* by a banking of earth, and which is cultivated for use as a salad.

Celestial, (sē-lest'yal) *a.* heavenly; dwelling in heaven; in the visible heavens;—*n.* an inhabitant of heaven;—*ad.* celest'ially

Celiac, (sē'li-ak) *a.* pertaining to the intestines.

Celibacy, (sel'i-ba-si) *n.* single life; unmarried state.

Celibate, (sel'i-bāt) *a.* pertaining to a single life;—*n.* an unmarried person.

Cell, (sel) *n.* a small room; any small cavity or hollow place; a retreat; a cave.

Cellar, (sel'ler) *n.* a room under a house, where provisions, &c., are kept.

Cellarage, (sel'ler-āj) *n.* cellars in general; space for cellars; charge for storage.

Cellular, (sel'ū-lar) *a.* consisting of minute sacs.

Celluloid, (sel'u-loyd) *n.* a hard substance susceptible of high polish, manufactured from gun cotton and camphor, and used for pencil barrels, jewelry, collars, etc.; superceding rubber in many of the arts.

Cellulose, (sel'ū-lose) *n.* the carbon, hydrogen and oxygen constituting the cellular tissues of plants.

Celt, (selt) *n.* primitive inhabitant of Central Asia and Europe; a prehistoric implement of stone or bronze;—*a.* celt'ic.

Cement, (sē-ment') *n.* mortar; anything that makes two bodies stick together; a bond of union;—*v. t.* to join closely;—*v. i.* to unite together by some cohesive substance; to cohere;—*ppr.* cēment'ing; *pp.* cēment'ed.

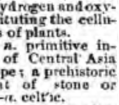
Cementation, (sē-men-tā'shun) *n.* the act of uniting by cement; the process by which iron is turned into steel, glass into porcelain, &c., by being surrounded with a cement or powder and exposed to heat.

Cemetery, (sem'ē-ter-i) *n.* a place for the interment of the dead;—*a.* cem'etral.

Cenobite, (sen'ō-bit) *n.* a monk who lives in a convent, or in a community.

Cenotaph, (sen'ō-taf) *n.* a monument to the memory of one buried elsewhere.

Censer, (sens'er) *n.* a pan in which incense or anything is burned; a bottle with a perforated top used for sprinkling perfumes.



Cense, (sens) *v. t.* to perfume

Censor, (sen'sor) *n.* a Roman magistrate; one who revises manuscripts for the press; one who censures or blames;—*n.* censor'ship.

Censorious, (sen-sō'ri-us) *a.* severe; blaming; full of invectives; captious; prone to find fault;—*ad.* cens'oriously;—*n.* censo'riousness;—*a.* censo'rial.

Censurable, (sen'shur-a-bl) *a.* deserving of censure and blame;—*n.* cen'surableness;—*ad.* cen'surably.

Censure, (sen'shur) *n.* unfavorable judgment; blame; reproach; fault-finding;—*v. t.* to find fault with; to blame; to condemn;—*ppr.* censūr'ing;—*pp.* censūred'.

Census, (sen'sus) *n.* an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, or of a class or denomination;—*a.* cen'sual.

Cent, (sent) *n.* the hundreth part of a dollar, made of copper, nickel or bronze.

Centaur, (sen'tawr) *n.* fabulous monster with the head, trunk and arms of a man, joined to the trunk and extremities of a horse; Archer, one of the signs of the Zodiac; constellation.

Centaury, (sen'taw-ry) *n.* a plant having the tonic properties of gentian.

Centennial, (sen-ten'ni-al) *a.* consisting of or happening in a hundred years;—*a.* and *n.* centen'āry, happening every 100 years as a *centenary* festival; number of a 100;—*n.* centenā'rian, a person 100 years old.

Center, (sen'ter) *n.* the mid-

For by old proverbs it appears, that walls have tongues, and hedges ears.—SWIFT.

A good life defers wrinkles.

A failure establishes only this, that our determination to succeed was not strong enough.

A good heart cannot lie.—HB.

dle point of a thing, as of a circle;—*v. t.* or *i.* to place on or collect to a center; to be placed in the middle; to meet; to gravitate, as to the CENTER OF GRAVITY; the point where all the parts of a body balance each other;—*n.* cen'tring.

Centesimation, (sen-tes'i-mā'shun) *n.* selection of every hundredth person for some particular purpose;—*a.* centes'imal, *hundredth*.

Centifolius, (sen-ti-fo'li-us) *a.* having a hundred leaves.

Centigrade, (sen'ti-grād) *a.* divided into 100 deg., as a Centig. thermometer.

Centime, (sen-tīm') *n.* the hundredth part of a franc.

Centimeter, (sen'ti-mā-tr) *n.* a lineal measure of rather more than 39-100ths of an inch; 100dth part of a *meter*

Centipede, (sen'ti-pēd) *n.* a poisonous insect with a hundred or many *feet*.

Central, (sen'tral) centric, (sen'trik) centrical, (sen'trik-al) *adjs.* relating to, placed in, containing or constituting the center; *ads.* cen'trally, cen'trically

Centralism, (sen'tral-izm) *n.* the combination of several parts into one;—*n.* central'ity, state of a center.

Centralize, (sen-tral-iz) *v. t.* to draw to a center;—*ppr.* cen'tralizing;—*pp.* cen'tralized;—*n.* centraliza'tion, concentration of power in the National Govt.

Center-bit, (sen'ter-bit) *n.* a joiner's tool turning on a center.

Centrifugal, (sen-trif'u-gal) *a.* tending to recede from the center; as revolving planets, or plants which commence to flower at the summit or center

Centripetal, (sen-trip'e-tal) *a.* tending to the center; as planets held in their orbits by the attraction of the sun, or plants flowering from the base or circumference towards the center.

Century, (sen'tū-ri) *n.* the period of a hundred years; a hundred of anything;—*a. v.* cen'tuple;—*ns.* cen'tupling, a hundred fold; cen'turion, ancient Roman commander of 100 men.

Cephalic, (se-fal'ik) *a.* relating to the head;—*n.* a medicine for the head ache.

Ceramic, (se-ram'ik) *a.* pertaining to pottery.

Cerate, (sē'rāt) *n.* a thick ointment made of wax and oil;—*a.* cereceous of wax.

Cere, (sere) *n.* the naked wax-like skin that covers the base of the bill in some birds;—*v. t.* to wax or cover with wax;—*ppr.* cē'ring.

Cereals, (sē-rē-alz) *n.* wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c., cultivated as articles of food.

Cerebellum, (ser'e-bel'um) *n.* the little brain; the hinder and lower part of the brain.

Cerebral, (ser-ē'bral) *a.* relating to the cerebrum.

Cerebrum, (ser'e-brum) *n.* the upper and larger portion of the brain.

Cerecloth, (sēr'kloth) cerement, (sēr'ment) *n.* cloth dipped in melted wax, in which to wrap a dead body.

Ceremonial, (ser-ē-mō'ni-al) *a.* relating to ceremony; formal, as a ritual;—*n.* outward form or rite; prescribed formality.

Ceremonious, (ser-ē-mō'-ni-us) *a.* stiff; exact; precise; awful; civil and formal to a fault;—*ad.* ceremō'niously;—*ns.* ceremō'niousness, ceremo'nialism.

Ceremony, (ser'ē mō-ni) *n.* a sacred rite; forms of civility; external forms of state or of religion.

Ceres, (sē'rēz) *n.* (*myth.*) the goddess of tillage and corn; daughter of Saturn and Ops

Ceriferous, (sē-rif'er-us) *a.* producing wax;—*n.* ce'revus

Cerine, (sē'rin) *n.* the portion of wax which dissolves in boiling alcohol; a waxy substance obtained by boiling grated cork in alcohol.

Cerography, (sē-rog'ra-fi) *n.* the art of writing or engraving on waxed plates.

Certain, (ser'tān) *a.* sure; without doubt; regular; ascertained; firmly fixed; decided; that cannot be denied; some; one;—*ad.* cer'tainly;—*n.* cer'tainty.

Certes, (ser'tez) *ad.* certainly

Certificate, (ser-tif'i-kāt) *n.* a written testimony; a writing to attest a fact;—*v. t.* to give a certificate;—*v. i.* to be verified by a certificate;—*ns.* certifica'tion, a bank's written endorsement on the face of a check, &c.; passport; notice; cer'tifier, he who assures;—*a.* certif'icated.

Certify, (ser'ti-fī) *v. t.* to give certain notice; to make known; to attest; to declare in writing;—*ppr.* cer'tifying;—*pp.* cer'tified.

Certiorari, (ser-shi-o-rā'ri) *n.* in *law*, writ from a superior addressed to an inferior court, calling for the records of a cause.

Cerulean, (sē-rū'le-an) *n.* azure; sky-colored blue.

Cerumen, (se-roo'men) *n.* the unctuous humor, similar to wax, secreted in the ear;—*a.* ceru'minous, waxy.

Ceruse, (sē'rūs) *n.* white lead or the native carbonate of lead, used as a medicine and for cosmetics.

Cervical, (ser'vī-kal) *a.* belonging to the neck.

Cervine, (ser'vīn) *a.* pertaining to the deer or stag.

Cassation, (ses-ā'shun) *n.* stop; pause; respite; rest.

Cession, (sesh'un) *n.* a giving up; surrendering.

Cesspool, (ses'pool) *n.* a cavity to receive filth.

Cestus, (sēs'tus) *n.* an embroidered girdle; girdle of Venus; marriage girdle.

Cesura, (sē-zū'ra) a pause or division in verse; *a.* cesūral

Cetaceous, (sē-tā'shus) *a.* belonging to fishes of the whale kind;—*n.* ceta'cean.

Chafe, (chāf) *v. t.* and *i.* to rub, or wear off the

A fair foe is better than a false friend.

A faithful friend is the true image of the Deity.—FR.

A faithless wife is the shipwreck of her husband's fortunes.

A false balance is an abomination to the Lord.

skin ; to fret, or wear, or make hot by rubbing ; to gall ; to excite ; to vex or enrage ;—*ppr.* chāf'ing ;—*pp.* chāfed' ; *n.* heat caused by rubbing; rage ; passion.

Chafer, (chāf'er) *n.* a beetle.

Chaff, (chaf) *n.* the husks of grain ; empty ; worthless.

Chaffer, (chaf'fer) *v. t.* or *i.* to bargain, to buy ; to haggle about a purchase ;—*ppr.* or *a.* chaf'fering ;—*pp.* chaf'fered ;—*n.* chaf'ferer.

Chaffy, (chaf'fi) *a.* abounding with chaff ; worthless.

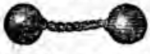
Chaffinch, (chaf'finsh) *n.* a little *chattering* song-bird.

Chagrin, (sha-grēn') *n.* a keen feeling of ill-humor ; vexation ; that which wears or gnaws the mind ;—*v. t.* to vex ; to mortify.

Chain, (chān) *n.* a line of connected links ; a number of things coming after each other ; anything that binds ; a measure of 100 links (66 feet) ;—*v. t.* to fasten with a chain ; to make fast ; to enslave ; to enthral ; to unite ;—*ppr.* chain'ing ;—*pp.* chained'.

Chain-pump, (chān'pump) *n.* a pump used in ships, consisting of an endless chain, holding buckets.

Chain-shot, (chān'shot) *n. pl.* two balls connected by a chain ; a destructive missile in naval warfare.



Chair, (chār) *n.* a movable seat ; the office of a professor or one in authority ;—*fig.* the presiding officer of any deliberative body ;—*n.* chairman, a president.

Chaise, (shāz) *n.* a two-wheeled one-horse carriage

Chalcedony, (kal-sed'ō-ni) *n.* a precious stone ; a quartz of a milk-and-water color.

Chalcography, (kal-kog'ra-fi) *n.* the art of engraving on brass or copper.

Chaldaic, (kal-dā'ik), chaldee, (kal'dē) *a.* relating to *Chaldea*, in Asia.

Chaldron, (châl'drun) *n.* a coal measure of 36 bushels.

Chalice, (chal'is) *n.* a communion cup ; a *cup* or *bowl*.

Chalk, (chawk) *n.* a white calcareous earth ; carbonate of lime ;—*v. t.* to mark with chalk ;—*ppr.* chalk'ing ;—*pp.* chalked' ;—*a.* chalk'y ;—*n.* chalk'iness.

Challenge, (chal'lenj) *v. t.* to claim ; to call to fight or to settle a matter by debate or in any other way ; to object to ; to accuse ;—*ppr.* chall'enging ;—*pp.* chall'enged ;—*n.* a summons to a contest of any kind ; exception to a juror ; the demand of a sentry ;—*n.* chall'engêr ;—*ad.* chall'engeable, debatable, &c.

Chalybeate, (ka-lib'ē-āt) *n.* water impregnated with iron ;—*a.* containing iron.

Chamber, (chām'ber) *n.* an upper or private room ; a hall of justice ; the back end of the bore of a gun :—*pl.* chambers, a court which hears and grants motions, but does not try causes ;—*a.* cham'bered, having chambers, as certain shells.

Chambering, (cham'ber-ing) *n.* wanton, lewd behavior.

Chamberlain, (chām'ber-lin) *n.* treasurer of a city or corporation ; an overseer.

Chamber-maid, (chām'ber-māl) *n.* a female who has care of bed-chambers, &c.

Chameleon, (ka-mēl'yun) *n.* a small lizard, living in trees, whose color changes with its position to the light

Chamfer, (cham'fer) *v. t.* to cut into a sloping edge ; to cut grooves ; to slope.

Chamois, (sha'moi) *n.* a kind of antelope, or goat ; a soft white leather made of goat or sheep's skin.

Chamomile, (kam'ō-mīl) *n.* the *ground apple*, the dried leaves of which have a bitter taste and *apple* smell.

Champ, (champ) *v. t.* or *i.* to bite or chew ; to strike the teeth together as a horse on its bits ;—*ppr.* champ'ing ;—*pp.* champed' ; *a.* chewed

Champagne, (sham'pān) *n.* a brisk sparkling wine.

Champaign, (sham'pān') *n.* a flat open country ;—*a.* level ; flat ; open.

Champion, (cham'pi-on) *n.* a combatant ; one who engages in a successful contest, or espouses a cause with spirit ; a hero ; friend.

Chance, (chans) *n.* an unforeseen occurrence ; risk ; opportunity ; possibility of something happening ;—*v. i.* to happen ; to come unexpectedly ;—*v. t.* to risk.

Chancel, (chan'sel) *n.* part of a church where the communion-table is placed.

Chancellor, (chan'sel-lor) *n.* an officer of a university ; judge of a Court of Chancery or other court ;—*n.* chan'cellorship.

Chance-medley, (chans'-med-li) *n.* the killing of a person by chance or in self-defence : a hap-hazard affray, or quarrel.

Chandelier, (shan-dē-lēr') *n.* a frame with branches for holding lights suspended.

Chandler, (chand'ler) *n.* a general dealer in goods.

Chandlery, (chand'ler-i) *n.* things sold by a chandler.

Change, (chānj) *v. t.* or *i.* to alter ; to exchange ; to put or give one person or thing for another ; to make to pass from one state to another ; to suffer change : *on 'Change*, brokers' bd. ; *a.* chānged' ;—*n.* alteration or variation of any kind ; novelty ; variety ; small coin.

Changeable, (chānj'a-bl) *a.* fickle ; inconstant ; variable ; wavering ; unstable.

Changeableness, (chānj'a-bl-nes) *n.* the quality of being changeable ; mutability

Changeful, (chānj'ful) *a.* full of change : mutable ; fickle ; uncertain : varied.

Changeless, (chānj'les) *a.* constant ; unchanging.

Changeling, (chānj'ling) *n.* a child taken or left in place of another ; a waverer.

Channel, (chan'nel) *n.* the bed of a stream of water ; the deeper part of a strait, bay or harbor ; a strait, c narrow sea ; means of passing or conveying ; a furrow ;—*v. t.* to cut int

A family divided against itself will perish together.—TAMIL.

A father's love, for all other is air.—SPANISH.

A fault confessed is half redressed.

A fault is made worse by endeavoring to conceal it.

channels:—*ppr.* chan'nel'ing;—*pp.* and *a.* chan'nel'ed, grooved, worn.

Chant, (chant) *v. t.* or *i.* to sing; to celebrate in song; to recite in a singing manner;—*ppr.* chant'ing;—*pp.* chant'ed;—*n.* chant'er, a public singer; the tenor or treble pipe; a kind of sacred music, in which prose is sung; a melody.

Chantic'eer, (chant'i-klēr) *n.* male of domestic fowls.

Chantry, (chant'ri) *n.* a chapel for *chanting masses.*

Chaos, (kā'os) *n.* confused, shapeless mass; disorder; the state of matter before it was divided into its proper classes and elements:—*a.* chaot'ic, confused.

Chap, (chop) *n.* a cleft, gap, crack or chink; the jaw;—*pl.* the mouth;—*v. t.* to cut; to cleave or split, as wood; to crack, as the flesh;—*v. i.* to crack or open in slits;—*ppr.* chapp'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* chapped', or chapt, rough skin;—Chap, *n.* a youth or boy; a fellow. (*colloquial*).

Chape, (chāp) *n.* a thin plate at the point of a scabbard; catch of a buckle, &c.

Chapel, (chap'el) *n.* a place of religious worship.

Chaperon, (shap'e-rōn) *v. t.* to attend on a lady in public;—*n.* one who attends a lady in public places as a protector;—*lit.* a hood.

Chap-fallen, (chap'-fawln) *a.* cast down; dejected.

Chapiter, (chap'i-ter) *n.* the head or capital of a column; top part of a pillar.

Chaplain, (chap'lān) *n.* a clergyman who officiates in Congress, in a regiment, a public institution, a family or a chapel;—*ns.* chap'laincy, chap'lainship.

Chaplet, (chap'let) *n.* a garland or wreath for the head; a rosary.

Chapman, (chap'man) *n.* a merchant; purchaser.

Chapparral, (chap-par-ăl) *n.* a tract of land covered with thorns and bushes.

Chapter, (chap'ter) *n.* division of a book; branch of a society or fraternity.

Char, (chār) *v. t.* to reduce to coal or carbon;—*a.* charred', burnt to charcoal.

Character, (kar'ak-ter) *n.* a letter, sign or figure; peculiar quality; reputation; description of the qualities of a person or thing.

Characteristic, (kar-ak-teris'tik) *a.* constituting character;—*n.* that which distinguishes a person from others;—*ad.* characteris'tically, in one's own way.

Characterize, (kar'ak-ter-iz) *v. t.* to describe by peculiar qualities; to give a character to; to distinguish;—*ppr.* characteriz'ing;—*pp.* characterized'.

Charade, (sha-rād') *n.* a kind of riddle in which a word and each syllable contain an enigma; play on words.

Charcoal, (char'kōl) *n.* coal made by charring or burning wood under turf.

Charge, (chārj) *v. t.* to exhort; to command; to impute to; to put to the account of; to load; to make an onset;—*ppr.* charg'ing;—*pp.* charged':—*n.* expense; instruction; command; exhortation; the load of powder, &c., for a gun; onset; accusation; custody; burden; care; the object of care.

Chargeable, (chārj'a-bl) *a.* censurable; blamable; liable;—*n.* charge'ableness.

Charger, (chārj'er) *n.* a dish that holds a large quantity; a war-horse.

Chariot, (char'i-ot) *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage: an ancient war-car;—*n.* chariot'eer.

Charitable, (char'i-ta-bl) *a.* liberal to the poor; inclined to overlook faults and judge leniently;—*ad.* char'itably;—*n.* char'itableness.

Charity, (char'i-ti) *n.* liberality; alms; candor; universal love; benevolence.

Charlatan, (shār'la-tan) *n.* a quack; an empiric; a mere talking pretender;—*n.* char'latanry, deception.

Charm, (chārm) *n.* magic power; spell; that which can please irresistibly;—*v. t.* to delight; to enchant; to allure; to fascinate; to subdue;—*ppr.* and *a.* charm'ing;—*pp.* charmed';—*ad.* charm'ingly;—*n.* charm'er, a pleasing lady.

Charnel, (char'nel) *a.* containing flesh or carcasses;—*charn'el-house*, a place for the bones of the dead.

Chart, (chārt) *n.* a marine map, delineating coasts, isles, shoals, rocks, &c.

Charter, (chārt'er) *n.* a patent; grant; immunity;—*v. i.* to let or hire, as a ship, on contract; to establish by charter, as a city;—*ppr.* chart'ering;—*pp.* or *a.* chart'ered.

Charter-party, (chārt'er-pār-ti) *n.* a board authorized by the government to contract for a vessel's hire.

Chary, (chār'i) *a.* wary; cautious; careful; sparing; nice; scrupulous;—*ad.* char'ily;—*n.* char'iness.

Chase, (chās) *v. t.* to hunt; to pursue; to drive away; to incase; to enchase; to emboss;—*ppr.* chās'ing;—*pp.* chāsed';—*n.* pursuit; the pursued; ground abounding in game; a groove; a printer's frame.

Chasm, (kazm) *n.* a cleft; gap; an opening made by disruption; a vacuity.

Chaste, (chāst) *a.* modest; refined; virtuous; clear; pure; true;—*ad.* chaste'ly.

Chasten, (chās'n) *v. t.* to make pure; to free from faults by afflicting or punishing: hence, to punish; to correct;—*ppr.* chās'tening;—*pp.* chās'tened.

Chastise, (chas-tīz') *v. t.* to correct; to punish; to afflict; to reduce to order or obedience;—*ppr.* chastis'ing;—*pp.* chastised';—*ns.* chas'tisement, chas'tiser.

Chastity, (chas'ti-ti), chasteness, (chāst'ness) *n.* purity of body, conduct, morals, language, taste, or design.

Chat, (chat) *v. i.* to talk idly

A favor done quickly is twice done.

A fifth-wheel to a cart is but an incumbrance.—SPANISH.

A fish in the plate is worth three in the stream.

A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

and glibly ; to prate ; to make a continual noise as birds do ;—*ppr.* chatt′ing ; —*pp.* chatt′ed ;—*n.* idle or familiar talk ;—*a.* chatt′y.

Chateau, (shâ-tō) *n.* a castle or country seat ; *n.* *chat′elet*

Chattel, (chat′l) *n.* any kind of property not freehold.

Chattel-mortgage, (chat′l-mor′-gāj) *n.* security given for a debt on movable and personal property.

Chatter, (chat′ter) *v. i.* to talk idly or rapidly ; to sound as the teeth when one shivers ;—*ppr.* or *a.* chat′tering ;—*pp.* chat′tered ;—*n.* prating ; rapid and inarticulate sounds, as the noise of birds; *n.* chatterer

Chaw, (chau) *v. t.* to champ; to crush with the teeth.

Cheap, (chēp) *a.* low in price or value ; common ;—*ad.* cheap′ly ;—*n.* cheap′ness.

Cheapen, (chēp′n) *v. t.* to beat down in price ; to chaffer ;—*ppr.* cheap′ening ;—*pp.* cheap′ened.

Cheat, (chēt) *n.* a trick; a deceiver;—*v. t.* to injure ; defraud ; deceive ;—*ppr.* cheat′ing ;—*pp.* cheat′ed.

Check, (chek) *v. t.* to curb, rebuke, reprove, or restrain; to mark as in a list; to compare in order to ascertain correctness ;—*ppr.* check′ing ;—*pp.* checked′; —*n.* anything that checks, or restrains, as a rebuke, a rein, a sudden stop ; a term in *chess* when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king; a token; an order for money on a bank ; any counter register used as security; a checkered cloth

Checker, (check′er) *v. t.* to diversify ; vary ; mix ;—*ppr.* checker′ing ;—*pp.* or *a.* check′ered, eventful.

Checkers, (chek′erz) *n. pl.* a game at draughts or chess on a checkered board.

Checkmate, (check′māt) *n.* a movement in chess that ends the game ;—*fig.* a complete check ; defeat ; overthrow ;—*v. t.* to defeat ; to foil ; in chess, to end the game by a move.

Cheek, (chēk) *n.* the side of the face ;—*pl.* plates in a machine facing each other; —*vul.* brass ; impudence.

Cheek-bone, (chēk′bōn) *n.* face; *cheek-by-jowl*, **close.**

Cheer, (chēr) *n.* mirth ; entertainment ; kind treatment; a shout of joy ;—*v. t.* to comfort ; to encourage ; to applaud ; to enliven.

Cheerful, (chēr′ful) *a.* lively; full of good spirits; joyful; sprightly ;—*ad.* cheer′fully; *n.* cheer′fulness, **gayety.**

Cheerless, (chēr′les) *a.* comfortless ; dreary ; dejected.

Cheery, (chēr′i) *a.* sprightly; animated ; with bright and pleasant manners and spirits ;—*ad.* cheer′ily, gayly.

Cheese, (chēz) *n.* curd of milk coagulated, pressed and hardened;—*ns.* cheesecake, a cake made of soft curds, flour, sugar, and butter ;—cheese-press, a machine for separating whey from curds.

Chef, (shef) *n.* a head or chief person ; master cook.

Chemise, (she-mēz) chemisette, (shem′i-zet) *n.* an undergarment for females; a *shift* ;—*pl.* Chemis′es.

Chemist, (kem′ist) *n.* one versed in chemistry.

Chemistry, (kem′is′tri) *n.* the science which investigates the nature and property of bodies, drugs, or plants ;—*a.* chem′ical.

Cherish, (cher′ish) *v. t.* to treat with tenderness and affection ; to encourage certain thoughts ;—*ppr.* cher′ishing ;—*pp.* cher′ished ;—*n.* cher′isher.

Cherry, (cher′i) *n.* small red stone fruit ; the tree that bears it ;—*a.* ruddy.

Chert, (chert) *n.* a kind of quartz or flint ; hornstone ;—***a.* cher′ty, flinty.**

Cherub, (cher′ub) *n.* a celestial spirit ; a beautiful child ;—*pl.* cher′ubs, cher′ubim ;—*a.* cher′ubic, pure.

Chervil, (cher′vil) *n.* a culinary herb with a very fragrant leaf, for salad.

Chess, (ches) *n.* a game played by two persons on a board divided into sixty-four squares, like that used in checkers; *chess-board.*

Chest, (chest) *n.* a large box ; the breast or cavity of the body which contains the heart, lungs ;—*a.* chest′ed.

Chestnut, (ches′nut) *n.* a fruit or nut enclosed in a prickly case ; the tree that bears it ;—*a.* a light brownish color.

Chevalier, (shev-a-lēr′) *n.* a gallant man.

Cheval-de-frize, (sheval-de-frēz) *n.* a piece of timber armed with spikes, to defend a passage, or to stop cavalry ;—*pl.* chevaux-de-frise, (she-vō′de-frēz.)

Cheveril, (chev′er-il) *n.* soft, flexible leather made of kid-skin ;—*a.* like *kid.*

Chew, (chū) *v. t.* to grind with the jaws and teeth ;—*ppr* chew′ing;—*pp.* chewed′

Chibouk, (chi-bōōk′) *n.* a Turkish smoking-pipe.

Chicane, (shi-kān′) *n.* shift ; trickery ; evasion ;—*v. i.* to use artifices ; *n.* chica′nery

Chicken, (chik′en) chick, (chik) *n.* the young of fowls, especially of the hen ; a child's pet name.

Chicory, (chik′o-ri) *n.* herb, also named succory, the root of which when ground is used to adulterate coffee.

Chicken-hearted, (chick′-en-hart-ed) *a.* timid ; cowardly ; fearful.

Chickenpox, (chik′en-poks) *n.* a mild eruptive disease of children; varicella.

Chick-weed, (chik′-wēd) *n.* a low creeping weed that birds are fond of.

Chide, (chīd) *v. t.* to reprove; to blame mildly ; to scold; —*ppr.* chīd′ing ;—*n.* a rebuke; *n.* *chid′er*, a reprover

Chief, (chēf) *a.* highest in office ; leading ; principal ; —*n.* a leader ; the head of a clan ; the principal part of anything;—*ad.* chief′ly; —*n.* chief′tain, **a warrior**

Chiffonier, (chif′fon-ēr) *n.* ornamental cupboard.

Chilblain, (chil′blān) *n.* a sore on the hands or feet caused by frost or cold.

Child, (chīld) *n.* a son or daughter ; infant or young person ; a disciple ;

A little praise upsets a little mind.

A golden key opens all doors save that of Heaven.—DAN.

A good beginning is half the battle.

A good end is better than a bad beginning.—GAELIC.

weak in knowledge, experience, or judgment;—*n.* child′hood, infancy.

Childbirth, (child′berth) *n.* bringing forth a child.

Childish, (child′ish) *a.* like a child; simple; trifling;—*ad.* child′ishly;—*n.* child′ishness;—*a.* child′like; *n.* *child's play*, light work.

Childless, (child′les) *a.* without issue *n.* *childlessness.*

Children, (chil′dren) *n. pl.* of *Child;*—descendants.

Chill, (chil) *a.* shivering with, or slightly cold; distant; formal; not warm;—*n.* moderate cold; anything that damps or disheartens;—*v. t.* to make cold; to discourage;—*ppr.* chill′ing; *pp.* chilled′;—*ad.* chilling′ly;—*a.* chill′y; shivering;—*n.* chill′iness.

Chime, (chime) *n.* the harmonious sound of bells; agreement of sound or of relation;—*v. t.* to cause to sound in harmony; to move in harmony;—*v. i.* to accord: to jingle;—*ppr.* chim′ing;—*pp.* chimed′.

Chimera, (ki-mē-ra) *n.* a vain fancy or wild imagination; a fabulous monster;—*a.* chimer′ical, fanciful; unfounded; delusive.

Chimney, (chim′ni) *n.* a flue; a passage for smoke;—*pl.* chimneys;—*ns.* chimney-piece, a shelf over the fire-place; chimney′shaft, the stalk of a chimney which rises above the building.

Chin, (chin) *n.* the part of the face below the mouth.

Chimpanzee (chim-pan′-zē) *n.* a species of monkey found in Africa which approaches most nearly to man, and is three or four feet in height.

China, (chī′na) *n.* fine earthenware; porcelain.

Chin-cough, (chin′kof) *n.* the whooping-cough.

Chine, (chīn) *n.* back-bone; the edge of a cask in which the head is fixed.

China-aster, (chī-na-as′ter) *n.* a beautiful species of aster with compound flowers.

Chink, (chingk) *n.* a small opening or cleft; the chink or sound of money or any small piece of metal when struck on something hard;—*v. i.* to crack; to sound;—*v. t.* to cause to sound.

Chints, (chintz) *n.* printed calico of many colors and highly glazed.

Chip, (chip) *n.* a piece cut off; a fragment;—*v. t.* to cut or hew into small pieces; to be merry;—*ppr.* chipp′ing;—*pp.* chipped′.

Chirographer, (ki-rog′ra-fer) *n.* a professor of handwriting; copier; transcriber

Chirography, (ki-rog′ra-fi) *n.* one's hand-writing; art of writing; penmanship.

Chirology, (ki-rol′o-ji) *n.* conversing by means of the hand or fingers.

Chiromancy, (kī′rō-man-si) *n.* art of foretelling the events of life by the hand.

Chiropodist, (ki-rop′o-dist) *n.* one who removes corns, bunions, warts, &c.

Chirp, (cherp) *v. i.* to make a short, sharp noise without singing, as certain birds and fowls;—*v. t.* to enliven; to cheer up;—*n.* voice of birds or insects;—*a.* chirp′ing, cheerful.

Chirr, (chėr) *v. i.* to chirp like the cricket or swan.

Chirrup, (cher′up) *v. t.* to animate; to cheer up.

Chisel, (chiz′el) *n.* a tool of iron or steel to pare with, used in carpentry, &c.;—*v. t.* to cut with a chisel;—*ppr.* chis′elling;—*pp.* chis′elled.

Chit, (chit) *n.* a shoot; a sprout; a babe; a lively or pert child.

Chit-chat, (chit′chat) *n.* familiar talk.

Chitterlings, (chit′ter-lingz) *n.* the smaller intestines of a pig or edible animals.

Chivalrous, (shiv′al-rus) *a.* pertaining to chivalry; gallant; bold;—*a.* chiv′alric

Chivalry, (shiv′al-ri) *n.* knight errantry; valor; system of knighthood; an adventure, as of a knight.

Chloride, (klō′rīd) *n.* a compound of chlorine and some other substance.

Chlorine, (klō′rin) *n.* a noxious yellowish-green gas; a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent.

Chlorodyne, (klō′rō-dīn) *n.* a medicine containing opium, chloroform, &c., used for allaying pain and inducing sleep.

Chloroform, (klō′rō-form) *n.* an oily, colorless, volatile liquid, of an aromatic, ethereal odor, much used for inducing insensibility during surgical operations.

Chlorosis, (klo-rō′sis) *n.* a disease which affects young females, characterized by a pale, greenish complexion, languor, palpitation, &c.; a diseased state of plants, in which a greenish yellow color takes the place of the natural hue.

Chocolate, (chok′ō-lāt) *n.* a paste made from the seeds or kernel of the cocoa-nut, mixed with sugar, &c.; infusion of the same.

Choice, (chois) *n.* act of choosing; thing chosen; selection; preference; the preferable or best part;—*a.* select; precious; of great value;—*ad.* choice′ly;—*n.* choice′ness, nicety.

Choir, (kwīr) *n.* body of singers in a church, &c.

Choke, (chōk) *v. t.* to stop the wind-pipe; to stop the growth of; to obstruct; to throttle; to strangle;—*v. i.* to be choked or obstructed;—*ppr.* chōk′ing;—*pp.* chōked′;—*a.* chōk′y.

Choke-damp, (chōk′damp) *n.* carbonic acid gas accumulated at the bottom of wells, and in pits, and causing suffocation.

Choke-full, (chōk-full) *a.* full even to choking; tight.

Choler, (kol′er) *n.* irascibility; anger; petulance; peevishness; irritation of the passions;—*a.* chol′eric.

Cholera, (kol′er-a) *n.* a disease characterized by bilious vomiting and purging, with excessive pain, spasms and prostration.

Choose, (chooze) *v. t.* to make choice of; prefer; pick out; select; adopt; to

A good child will himself bring the rod; a bad one is not to be cured by any rod whatever.

A golden key opens all locks.

A good handicraft has golden foundation.—DANISH.

A good head does not want for hats.—FRENCH.

will or determine ;—*ppr.* choos'ing ;—*pret.* chose ;—*pp.* chosen ;—*n.* choos'er.

Chop, (chop) *v. t.* to cut with a sudden blow or into small pieces ; to exchange or barter ; to put one thing in place of another ;—*v. i.* to do anything with a sudden motion ; to shift suddenly, as the wind ; to exchange words in altercation ;—*ppr.* chopp'ing ;—*pp.* chopped' ;—*a.* chopp'ing, shifting, counteracting ;—*n.* a small piece of meat; a stroke; the chop or jaw ;—*pl.* chops , the jaws; —a Chinese word signifying quality or brand.

Chop-house, (chop'hous) *n.* an eating house, esp. one famous for mutton-chops.

Chopping-knife, (chop'ing-nif) *n.* knife with which cooks mince their meat.

Chop-sticks, (chop'stiks) *n.* two small sticks of wood, iron, &c., used by the Chinese for fork and knife.

Choral, (kō'ral) *a.* belonging to a chorus or choir ;—*n.* a short sacred melody sung in unison ;—*ns.* chō'ralist, cho'rister, chor'ist, a member of a choir ;—*ad.* cho'rally, so as to suit a choir.

Chord, (kord) *n.* string of a musical instrument ; concord ; a straight line in geometry uniting the arc of a circle ;—*v. t.* to furnish with chords or strings.

Chorographer, (kō-rog'ra-fer) *n.* one who describes a region ; a critic who compares ancient and modern geography, and identifies sites, explains changes of name and reconciles conflicting accounts.

Chorus, (kō'rus) *n.* a piece performed by a whole company in concert ; part of music in which all join.

Chose, (chōz) *pret.* and *pp.* of choose ; selected ;—*n.* in *law*, subject-matter.

Chosen, (chōz'n) *pp.* of *Choose* ; selected ; elected.

Chouse, (chous) *v. t.* to cheat ; —*n.* a trick ; a cheat.

Chow-chow, (chow'-chow) *a.* consisting of different kinds mixed together ;—*n.* fruits mixed ; a pickle ;—*n.* chowder, clam stew, &c.

Chrism, (krizm) *n.* unction.

Christ-cross, Christ-cross-row, (kris'-kros-rō) *n.* sign of the cross on certain objects ; the alphabet arranged in the form of a cross for the use of children, A at the top and Z at the foot

Christ, (krist) *n.* the Anointed ; the Messiah ; Jesus.

Christen, (kris'n) *v. t.* to baptize and name ;—*n.* chris'tening, naming, &c.

Christendom, (kris'n-dum) *n.* that part of the world under Christian rule.

Christian, (krist'yan) *n.* a follower of Christ ; one who professes and practises the religion of Christ; a good person ;—*a.* relating to Christ or His religion ;—*adjs.* Christ'like, Christian-like, Christian'ly, like or befitting a Christian ;—*n.* Christian'ity, orthodoxy

Christianize, (krist'yan-iz) *v. t.* to convert to Christianity ;—*ppr.* chris'tianizing ;—*pp.* chris'tianized.

Christless, (krist'les) *a.* without belief in Christ.

Christmas, (kris'mas) *n.* the feast of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th of December ;—Christmas-box, a box for Christmas presents ;—Christmas-tree, a tree hung with Christmas presents.

Christology, (kris-tol'o-ji) *n.* treatise on the personality and attributes of Christ.

Chromatic, (krō-mat'ik) *a.* relating to colors ; colored : in *music*, proceeding by semitones, formerly printed in colors ;—*pl.* chrō'matics ; *n.* the science of colors

Chromatype, (krō'ma-tip) *n.* a photographic process by which a colored impression of a picture is obtained.

Chrome, (krōm) *n.* a metal from which preparations of colors are made.

Chromolithograph, (krō-mo-lith'o-graf) *n.* a lithograph printed in colors.

Chronic, (kron'ik) *a.* of long continuance, as a disease.

Chronicle, (kron'i-kl) *n.* a register of events in the order of time ;—*v. t.* to record in history ; to register or write out the annals of events, &c. ;—*ppr.* chron'icling ;—*pp.* chron'icled ;—*n.* chron'icler, historian.

Chronology, (kro-nol'o-ji) *n.* the science of computing the dates of past events ;—*a.* chronolog'ical, arrayed in the order of time ;—*n.* chron'ologist (or'ger).

Chronometer, (kro-nom'e-ter) *n.* an exact measurer of time ; a watch.

Chrysalis, (kris'a-lis) *n.* the form of a butterfly, &c., before it reaches the winged state ;—*pl.* chrysal ides.

Chrysanthemum, (kris-an'the-mum) *n.* a genus of variegated composite plants, to which belong the Ox-eye Daisy, &c.

Chrysolite, (kris'o-lit) *n.* a mineral of a greenish or golden yellow color.

Chub, (chub) *n.* name of a fish with a thick head.

Chubby, (chub'i) *a.* plump ; short ; thick ; fat.

Chuck, (chuk) *v. t.* or *i.* to make a noise as a hen ; to cluck or chuckle ; to give a gentle blow under the chin so as to make the lips strike together ; to throw a thing with a quick motion.

Chuckle, (chuk'l) *v. t.* or *i.* to laugh inwardly ; to laugh in the throat, or in a suppressed or broken manner, as expressing triumph or derision ;—*ppr.* chuck'ling ; —*pp.* chuck'led ;—*n.* chuck'ling, inward exultation.

Chuff, (chuf) *n.* a clownish person ; blunt ; surly man.

Chum, (chum) *n.* one who lives in the same room ; companion ; mate.

Church, (church) *n.* a place of worship ; body of Christians collectively ; a sect ; ecclesiastical authority.

Church-discipline, (church'-dis-i-plin) *n.* reproof of the errors of its members.

Churchman, (church'man) *n.* Episcopalian ; an ecclesiastic or clergyman.

Church-warden, (chu

A good heart breaks bad fortune.—SPANISH.

Learning without thought is labor lost.—CONFUCIUS.

A good heart is the sun, for it shines bright and never changes.

A good riddance of bad rubbish.

wawrd'en) *n.* an officer or guardian of the church.

Church-yard, (church'yàrd) *n.* a grave-yard, cemetery.

Churl, (churl) *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred surly fellow; a clown; a niggard;—*a.* churl'ish, selfish, miserly; *n.* churlish'ness; rudeness; moroseness;—*ad.* churlishly

Churn, (churn) *n.* a vessel in which cream is agitated to make butter;—*v. t.* to agitate by violent motion.

Churning, (churn'ing) *n.* the making of butter; quantity made at once: *a.* churned'.

Chyle, (kil) *n.* milk-like fluid derived from chyme and absorbed by the lacteal vessels, to be ultimately transformed into blood and poured into the heart.

Chyme, (kim) *n.* food digested in the stomach.

Cicada, (si-ka'da) *n.* a genus of four-winged insects living on shrubs and trees, remarkable for the sounds emitted (by the males only) from a musical apparatus under the abdomen.

Cicatrice, (sik'a-tris) *n.* a scar of a wound when healed; also cicatrix;—*n.* cicatriza'tion, process of healing.

Cicatrize, (sik'a-triz) *v. i.* or *t.* to heal a wound by forming a skin over it.

Cicerone, (sis-e-rō'ne) *n.* one who points out local curiosities and talks *like an orator* about them; a guide.

Cider, (sī'der) *n.* a liquor made from apple juice.

Ciel, (sēl) *v. t.* in *B.* to paint or wainscot;—*ppr.* ciel'ing;—*pp.* cieled';—*n.* ciel'ing, wainscoting; wall.

Cigar, (se-gàr) *n.* a roll of tobacco for smoking.

Cigarette, (sig-ar-et') *n.* a little finely-cut tobacco rolled in paper for smoking.

Cilia, (sil'ia) *n. pl.* the *eyelashes*;—hair-like appendages fringing certain organs, and used by some of the lowest animals as organs of motion; hairlike appendages on the margin of parts of plants;—*adjs.* cil'iary, belonging to the eye-lids; cil'iated, surrounded with bristles; cilic'ious, hairy, made of hair.

Cimeter, (sim'e-ter) *n.* a sword with a convex edge.

Cimmerian, (sim-mē'ri-an) *a.* dark and gloomy; pertaining to the Cimmeri, who are fabled to have lived in continual darkness.

Cincture, (singk'tûr) *n.* a belt; a band worn round the head or body;—*n.* fillets on a column; enclosure.

Cinctured, (singk'tūrd) *a.* having a girdle; belted.

Cinders, (sin'derz) *n. pl.* the refuse of burned coal; anything charred by fire, hot coal which has ceased to flame; a scale thrown off by cooling metal;—*n.* cinera'tion, the act of reducing to ashes or cinders;—*adjs.* cin'dery, like or made of ashes; cineri'tious, cine'reous, ash-colored.

Cinnabar, (sin'na-bar) *n.* red sulphuret of mercury.

Cinnamon, (sin'na-mun) *n.* the spicy inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon.

Cinque, (singk) *n.* a five.

Cinquefoil, (singk'foil) *n.* a five-leaved rosette used in the tracery of windows, &c.

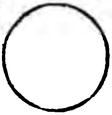
Cipher, (sī-fer) *n.* the figure (0); anything of little value; the initial letters of a name inwoven; a secret character or writing;—*v. i.* to figure on a slate, &c.;—*n.* cipher'ing, the art of calculating by numbers.

Cipher-key, (sī'fer-kē) *n.* a key to a secret cipher.

Circassian, (sir-kash'yan) *a.* and *n.* belonging to the white race, as distinguished from the Mongolian, African and other races; the white race itself; belonging to or an inhabitant of Circassia, a country on the north of Mt. Caucasus.

Circean, (ser-sē'an) *a.* bewitching; magical; poisonous; pertaining to Circe.

Circle, (ser'kl) *n.* a round figure; an orb; circuit; surrounding company;—*v. t.* to move round;—*v. i.* to move circularly; *ppr.* circ'ling;—*pp.* circ'led, ringed.



Circlet, (ser'klet) *n.* a little circle; an orb.

Circuit, (ser'kit) *n.* circular space; a district; the journeys of judges (called circuits) through various counties, to preside at supreme court sessions; extent; a moving round; circumlocution in logic.

Circuitous, (ser-kū'it-us) *a.* going in a circle; not direct;—*a.* circu'itously.

Circular, (ser'kū-lar) *a.* round like a circle; ending in itself; addressed to a circle of persons;—*n.* a printed letter or business advt. sent around to solicit customers, signatures, &c., or to present the writer's views, facts, or projects.

Circularity, (ser-kū-lar'i-ti) *n.* a circular form or character;—*ad.* circularly.

Circulate, (ser'kū-lāt) *v. i.* to move round; to put in circulation;—*v. t.* to cause to pass round; to spread; to propagate;—*ppr.* cir'cūlāting;—*pp.* cir'cūlāted.

Circulation, (ser-kū-lā'-shun) *n.* state of being circulated; dissemination; the gold and silver, or its substitute in use at any time in a country, currency; motion in a circle, or of the blood.

Circumambient, (ser-kum-am'bi-ent) *a.* surrounding.

Circumambulate, (ser-kum-am-bu'lāt) *v. i.* to walk about;—*ppr.* circumambūlating, beating the bush.

Circumcise, (ser'kum-sīz) *v. t.* to deprive of the fore-skin, a Jewish rite;—*n.* circumcision, purifying

Circumference, (sẽr-kum'-fer-ens) *n.* external part of a round body; the line that includes and surrounds any thing; the space inclosed in a circle; *a.* *circumferen'tial*, denoting distance around a circle;—*n.* *circumferen'tor*.

Circumflex, (cer'kum-fleks) an accent between grave

A good Jack does not always make a good Jill.

A good judge considers quickly, judges slowly.—G. HERBERT.

A good key is necessary to enter Paradise.—ITALIAN.

A good laugh is better than money.

and acute (ʌ); *v. t.* cir′cumflect, to accent a word.

Circumfluence, (ser-kum′-floo-ens) *n.* an inclosing with waters;—*a.* circum′fluent, flowing around.

Circumfusion, (ser-kum-fū′-zhun) *n.* act of pouring round;—*v. t.* circumfuse′.

Circumjacent, (ser-kum-jā′-sent) *a.* lying round; bordering on every side.

Circumlocution, (ser-kum-lo-kū′shun) *n.* a manner of expression in which more words are used than are necessary; a circuitous or periphrastic speech;—*a.* circumlocū′tory, indirect.

Circumnavigate, (ser-kum-nav′i-gāt) *v. t.* to navigate or sail round;—*ns.* circumnaviga′tion, sailing around, as the earth; circumnav′igator, one who goes round

Circumpolar, (ser-kum-pō′-lar) *a.* situated round the poles of the earth.

Circumposition, (ser-kum-pō-zish′un) act of placing around anything else.

Circumrotary, (ser-kum-rō′-ta-ri) *a.* turning round;—*n.* circumrota′tion.

Circumscribe, (ser′kum-skrib) *v. t.* to inclose; to limit; to bound; to restrict; to write around;—*ppr.* cir′cumscribing;—*pp.* cir′cumscribed;—*a.* circumscrib′able, limitable.

Circumscription, (ser-kum-skrip′shun) *n.* limitation; outline of a leaf or other organ; the line which marks out the limits, form or magnitude of a body; circular inscription;—*a.* circumscriptive, defining.

Circumspect, (ser′kum-spekt) *a.* wary; prudent; vigilant; at′tentive;—*ns.* cir′cumspection, inspection, watchfulness; circumspectness, caution, wisdom;—*ad.* cir′cumspectly, watchfully; warily.

Circumstance, (ser′kum-stans) *n.* a fact or event attending something else, but not essential thereto; event; incident; accident;—*pl.* *cir′cumstances,* the state of one's affairs;—*v. t.* to place relatively or in a particular position.

Circumstantial, (ser-kum-stan′shal) *a.* particular; detailed; minute; incidental; not essential;—*n. pl.* what is incidental to the main subject, opposed to essentials;—*ad.* circumstan′tially, exactly, &c.

Circumstantiate, (ser-kum-stan′shi-āt) *v. t.* to describe exactly or minutely; to confirm by circumstances;—*n.* circumstantial′ity.

Circumvallation, (ser-kum-val-lā′shun) *n.* fortification or wall round a place.

Circumvent, (ser-kum-vent′) *v. t.* to deceive, overreach, outwit or frustrate;—*ppr.* circum′venting;—*pp.* circumvent′ed;—*a.* circumven′tive;—*n.* circumven′tion, imposture, stratagem.

Circumvest, (ser′kum-vest′) *v. t.* to cover on all sides.

Circumvolve, (ser-kum-volv′) *v. t.* to roll or cause to revolve round about.

Circumvolution, (ser-kum-vo-lū′shun) *n.* a turning round; one turn of a spiral

Circus, (ser′kus) *n.* an enclosed circular place or tent, or an open space for feats of horsemanship.

Cirro-cumulus, (sir′ro-kū′-mu-lus) *n.* a cloud composed of small, well-defined compact masses.

Cirro-stratus, (sir′ro-strā′tus) *n.* a cloud consisting of horizontal masses separated into groups, giving the sky a mottled appearance.

Cirrous, (sir′rus) *a.* terminating in a curl or tendrils; coiling like tendrils.

Cirrus, (sir′rus) *n.* (*bot.*) a tendril or filament; (*zool.*) a long, curled, tendril-like organ, as the foot of the barnacle, &c.; a form of cloud composed of thin filaments, like a brush or lock of hair; a genus of spiral shells or fossils.

Cisalpine, (sis-al′pin) *a.* on the south of the Alps.

Cistern, (sis′tern) *n.* a receptacle for water; a large basin; a tank for liquid.

Cistus, (sis-tus) *n.* the *rock-rose,* a genus of exogenous (outward-growing) shrubby plants, cultivated for the beauty of their flowers;—*pl.* CIS′TUSES, CIS′TI

Cissoid, (sis-soid) *n.* a kind of curve, so called from its likeness to an ivy leaf

Citadel, (cit′a-del) *n.* a fortress near or in a city, for a final point of defence; hence, *fig.* the point of strength, a vital stronghold which must be defended at all hazards; an armory.

Citation, (sī-tā′shun) *n.* a summons to appear before a judge; a quotation; enumeration; mention.

Cite, (sīt) *v. t.* to summon to a court; to call upon officially; to quote;—*ppr.* cit′ing; *pp.* cit′ed; *a.* citatory.

Citizen, (sit′i-zen) *n.* inhabitant of a city; one vested with the rights of a freeman;—*n.* cit′izenship, vested with the privileges of a citizen, or voter.

Citrate, (sit′rāt) *n.* union of citric acid with a base.

Citric, (sit′rik) *a.* noting an acid in lemons, or limes.

Citrine, (sit′rin) *a.* like a citron; lemon colored, dark or greenish yellow.

Citron, (sit′run) *n.* a species of lemon, lime, &c.; the fruit of the citron tree.

City, (sit′i) *n.* a large collection of houses and inhabitants; a town incorporated under a special law or charter of the legislature, and having a mayor, board of aldermen, a police force, &c., and ordinances made by or peculiar to itself.

Cives, (sivz) *n. pl.* a species of leek or onion, growing in tufts, used for soups.

Civet, (siv′et) *n.* a perfume from a bag below the tail of the civet cat.

Civic, (siv′ik) *a.* relating to civil life, or a city.

Civil, (siv′il) *a.* pertaining to society or to internal policy and government, commerce, laws, domestic and ordinary affairs; kind; polite; well-bred; civilized; complaisant; courteous.

Civilian, (si-vil′yan) *n.*

A good man is influenced by God himself, and has a kind of divinity within him.—SENECA.

A necessary lie is harmless.

A good man cares not for the reproof of evil men.—GERM.

A green Christmas, a white Easter.—GERMAN.

professor of civil law: one engaged in civil pursuits.

Civil-engineering, (siv'il-en-ji-nēr-ing) *n.* the art of constructing public works;—*n.* civil-engineer.

Civility, (si-vil'i-ti) *n.* politeness; kind treatment; urbanity; complaisance; refinement: courtesy.

Civilization (siv-il-i-zā'-shun) *n.* state of being civilized; refinement; culture.

Civilize, (siv'il-īz) *v. t.* to reclaim from savage life or a barbarous state; to educate; to polish;—*ppr.* civ'ilizing;—*pp.* and *a.* civ'ilized, polished, polite, cultured.

Clack, (klack) *v. i.* to make sharp noises; to talk much;—*n.* sharp abrupt sounds, continually repeated.

Claim, (klām) *v. t.* to demand or challenge as a right;—*n.* a demand for something supposed to be due; a title to any possession or privilege in the hands of another; right claimed;—*a.* claim'able.

Claimant, (klām'ant) *n.* one who demands, justly or unjustly, anything not already in his possession.

Clairvoyance, (klār-voy'ans) *n.* the pretended mesmeric power of seeing concealed things; vision by means of the spirit rather than the eye;—*n.* clairvoy'ant, one who claims this power;—*a.* relating to clairvoyance.

Clam, (klam) *n.* a genus of bivalve shell-fish.

Clamber, (klam'ber) *v. i.* to climb with difficulty.

Clamminess, (klam'i-nes) *n.* stickiness, moistness.

Clammy, (klam'i) *a.* viscous; ropy; glutinous; cold.

Clamor, (klam'or) *n.* a great noise of voices; popular outcry; exclamation; vociferation;—*v. t.* to cry aloud; *drown* with noise.

Clamorous, (klam'or-us) *a.* boisterous;—*ad.* clamor'ously;—*n.* clamorous'ness.

Clamp, (klamp) *n.* an iron or timber for fastening;—*v. t.* to fasten or strengthen with clamps;—*ppr.* clamp'ing;—*pp.* clamp'ed.

Clan, (klan) *n.* a family; race; tribe; a clique or sect

Clannish, (klan'ish) *a.* suspicious and not disposed to associate with people outside of a particular set; exclusive;—*n.* clannish'ness.

Clandestine, (klan-des'tin) secret; fraudulent; unlawful; sly;—*ad.* clandes'tinely

Clang, (klang) *v. i.* to strike together with a shrill sharp metallic sound;—*ppr.* clang'ing;—*pp.* clanged';—*n.* a sharp ringing sound like that made by metallic substances struck together.

Clangor, (klang'gor) *n.* a loud harsh sound;—*a.* clang'orous, resounding.

Clank, (klangk) *n.* the light sharp *clang* or sound made by collision of metallic bodies, as chains;—*v. t.* or *i.* to make or cause a clank.

Clap, (klap) *v. t.* to strike together; to applaud;—*n.* a striking of hands for applauding; a burst of sound as thunder;—*ppr.* clapp'ing;—*pp.* clapped'.

Clap-board, (klap'bōrd) *n.* a narrow board tongued and grooved; barrel stave.

Clapper, (klap'er) *n.* he who claps; tongue of a bell.

Clare-obscure, (klār'ob-skur) chiāro-oscuro, (ki-ā'ro-os-koo'ro) *n.* distribution of light and shade in painting

Clap-trap, (klap'trap) *n.* a nonsensical talk or shallow trick to gain applause; device to gain the public ear.

Claret, (klar'et) *n.* a French wine of a red color.

Clarify, (klar'e-fī) *v. t.* to make clear;—*v. i.* to become clear;—*ppr.* clar'ifying;—*pp.* clar'ified;—*ns.* clar'ifier, clarifica'tion.

Clarion, (klar'i-on) *n.* a kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill.

Clarionet, (klar'i-on-et) *n.* a musical wind instrument, sounded by means of a reed fixed to the mouthpiece.

Clash, (klash) *v. t.* or *i.* to strike against; to interfere; to meet in opposition or act in a contrary direction;—*ppr. a.* and *n.* clash'ing;—*pp.* clashed';—*n.* a noisy collision; contradiction.

Clasp, (klasp) *n.* a hook; a close embrace;—a device which claps together or encircles and closes with a snap;—*v. t.* to hold fast; to enclose; to hug; to fasten.

Clasper, (klasp'er) *n.* that which clasps; the twining tendrils of a plant.

Clasp-knife, (klasp'nīf) *n.* a knife, the blade of which folds into the handle.

Class, (klas) *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students pursuing the same studies; a scientific division or arrangement;—*v. t.* to form into a class; to arrange methodically;—*ppr.* class'ing;—*pp.* classed'.

Classic, (klas'ik) *n.* **classical,** (klas'ik-al) *a.* an author of the first rank, chiefly used of the best Greek and Roman writers;—*a.* relating to authors of high order; chaste; refined;—*n. pl.* class'ics, ancient and modern writers of the first rank or their works;—*ad.* class'ically;—*n.* classical'ity.

Classify, (klas'i-fī) *v. t.* to make or form into classes; to arrange according to some common properties or qualities;—*a.* classificā'tory, denoting the sciences of botany, mineralogy, zoology, etc.;—*ns.* class'ifier; classification, arrangement, distribution in classes.

Clatter, (klat'er) *n.* confused rattling noises; a repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds;—*v. i.* to make rattling sounds; to rattle with the tongue; to talk fast and idly;—*v. t.* to strike so as to produce a rattling.

Clause, (klawz) *n.* a whole or part of a sentence; part of a contract; article.

Clove, (klōv) *v. t.* did cleave—past tense of cleave.

Clavier, (klā'vē-er) *n.* an assemblage of all the keys of an organ or pianoforte.

Clavicle, (klā'vi-kl, klav'i-kl) *n.* the collar bone;—*a.*

A good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a good name, or to supply the want of it.—BULWER LYT.

A good name is easier lost than gained.—GAELIC.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

clavic′ular, pertaining to the clavicle or collar bone.

Claw, (klaw) *n.* the hooked nail of a beast or bird, or the whole foot; anything like a claw;—*v. t.* to scratch or tear with claws; to tickle; *ppr.* claw′ing;—*pp.* clawed′

Clay, (klā) *n.* a soft, tenacious, ductile earth, used to make bricks: earth in general;—*v. t.* to cover or purify with clay, as sugar; —*adjs.* clay′ey, clayish; consisting of or like clay.

Clay-marl, (klā-marl) *n.* a smooth chalky clay.

Claymore, (klā-mōr) *n.* a large Scotch sword.

Clean, (klēn) *a.* free from stain or whatever defiles; wholesome; guiltless; pure; neat; complete; unused;—*ad.* quite, entirely;—*v. t.* to purify; to cleanse;—*ppr.* clean′ing;—*pp.* cleaned′;—*ns.* clean′ness, clean′liness;—*a.* and *ad.* cleanly.

Cleanse, (klenz) *v. t.* to wash or free from impurities; to make pure or morally clean;—*ppr.* *a.* and *n.* cleans′ing, adapted to cleanse; the act of purifying;—*pp.* cleansed′;—*n.* cleans′er;—*a.* cleans′able.

Clear, (klēr) *a.* free from mixture; pure; transparent; striking; conspicuous; bright; plain; indisputable;—*ad.* in a clear manner; plainly; wholly; quite—*v. t.* to make clear; to free from obscurity, obstruction or guilt; to free, acquit, or vindicate; to leap, or pass by or over; to make profit;—*v. i.* to become clear; to grow free, bright, or transparent;—*ppr.* clear′ing;—*pp.* cleared′;—*ns.* clear′er, clear′ness; —*ad.* clear′ly, distinctly.

Clearance, (klēr′ans) *n.* act of clearing; a permit showing that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

Clear-headed, (klēr-hed-ed) *a.* of a good understanding

Clearing, (klēr′ing) *n.* a justification; a tract of land cleared of wood, &c.

Clearing-house, (klēr′ing-hous) *n.* a place where the accounts of banks with each other and with the treasury are adjusted.

Clear-sighted, (klēr-sit-ed) *a.* discerning; judicious.

Cleat, (klēt) *n.* a narrow strip of board for securing other boards or pieces of wood.

Cleave, (klēv) *v. i.* to stick; to hold to with strong attachment; to part asunder; to crack;—*v. t.* to split; to separate with violence;—*ppr.* cleav′ing;—*pret.* clāve; —*pp.* cleft, cleaved′.

Cleaver, (klēv′er) *n.* a butcher's splitting instrument.

Clef, (klef) *n.* a character to show the key in music.

Cleft, (kleft) *pp.* or *a.* split; divided;—*n.* a crack; fissure; chink; a piece split off from another piece.

Clematis, (klem′ā-tis) *n.* a creeping plant with long tendrils, (lang.) *virgin's bower* or *traveller's joy.*

Clemency, (klem′en-si) *n.* leniency, mildness, forgiveness, tenderness.

Clement, (klem′ent) *a.* mild, gentle, kind, merciful, tender;—*ad.* clem′ently.

Clergy, (kler′ji) *n.* men who adopt the Christian ministry as a profession;—*a.* cler′ical, pertaining to the clergy or to a clerk, writer or copyist;—*n.* cler′gyman, a man in holy orders.

Clerk, (klerk) *n.* a salesman in a store; a scribe or assistant in a law office or court; an accountant, or teller in a bank or counting-house; a public functionary called the County Clerk, who receives and records deeds, mortgages, &c.; church official;—*a.* clerk′ly, clever;—*n.* clerk′ship, office of a clerk, etc.

Clever, (klev′er) *a.* dexterous; talented; sagacious; intellectual; ready; agreeable;—*ad.* clev′erly;—*n.* clev′erness, ability.

Clew, (kloo) *n.* a thread-mark, or trace which affords a guide through a labyrinth: any piece of information which enables one to solve a mystery or form a conclusion; the corner of a sail;—*v. t.* to tie up sails to the yards.

Click, (klik) *v. i.* to make a sharp noise;—*n.* a short, sharp sound; anything that makes such a sound, as a door-latch, &c.;—*ppr.* click′ing;—*pp.* clicked′.

Client, (klī′ent) *n.* one who employs a lawyer or counsel;—*n. pl.* cli′ents.

Cliff, (klif) *n.* a steep rock; bank; precipice; cleft; side of a mountain;—*a.* cliff′y.

Climacter, (kli-mak′ter), climacteric, (kli-mak′ter-ik) *n.* and *a.* a critical period of human life, of which there are supposed to be four, viz.: 21st, 35th, 49th and 63rd, in each of which some great bodily change takes place. The last is called the grand climacteric.

Climate, (klī′māt) *n.* a region or zone of the earth; the condition of a country or place with regard to temperature, moisture, &c.;—*a.* climat′ic, relating to, or limited by, a climate.

Climatology, (kli-ma-tol′o-ji) *n.* science of climates, or climatic changes.

Climax, (klī′maks) *n.* gradation; ascent; a rhetorical figure in which a sentence rises in strength or vigor step by step to the last

Climb, (klīm) *v. i.* or *t.* to mount by the hands and feet; to ascend step by step with difficulty;—*ppr.* climb′ing;—*pp.* climbed′; —*n.* climb′er, a parasite.

Clime, (klīm) *n.* a climate; a tract, region, country.

Clinch, (klinsh) *v. t.* to fasten or rivet a nail or bolt by bending the point when driven through a board or iron plate; to grasp tightly; to settle or confirm by a decisive or clever argument; to hold fast; to bend the fingers into the palm. —*ppr.* clinch′ing;—*pp.* clenched′;—*n.* a *fast hold*, a holdfast; part of a cable; —*n.* clinch′er, a smart reply which ends a debate.

Cling, (kling) *v. t.* to adhere or hang upon by winding around; to hold fast in af-

A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

'Tis not the whole of life to live; nor all of death to die.—MON.

A good name will wear out; a bad one may be turned; a nickname lasts forever.—GER.

A great cry, and a little wool.

fection or interest; to infold; to embrace;—*ppr.* cling'ing;—*pp.* clung.

Clinic, (klin'ik) *n.* a lecture to students in a medical college, by a surgeon or physician; also spelt clin'ique;—*a.* clin'ical, pertaining to a sick-bed; relating to the sick and the treatment of patients.

Clink, (klingk) *v. t.* or *i.* to make a ringing sound; to ring or jingle;—*n.* a ringing sound, as the *clink* of silver and gold.

Clinker, (klingk'er) *n.* slag formed in furnaces by combustion; hard bricks.

Clip, (klip) *v. t.* to cut short with shears or scissors; to curtail;—*n.* anything that clips or holds; the act of clipping; the thing clipped off, as the wool that has been shorn off sheep;—*ppr.* clipp'ing; *pp.* clipped'

Clipper, (klip'er) *n.* one who clips; a sharp built, fast sailing vessel.

Clique, (klēk) *n.* a set of persons united for a selfish purpose — as the rise and fall of stocks, money, corrupting of legislation, &c.; a party or faction aspiring to control public affairs, or to monopolize office and its emoluments; a coterie.

Clitter-clatter, (klit'r-klat'r) *n.* idle, noisy talk.

Cloak, (klōk) *v. t.* to cover with a cloak; to disguise;—*ppr.* cloak'ing;—*pp.* cloaked';—*n.* a loose outer garment; pretext; disguise.

Clock, (klok) *n.* a time-piece.

Clock-maker, (klok'-māk-er) *n.* one who makes clocks.

Clock-work, (klok'wurk) *n.* the machinery, works, or movement of a clock.

Clod, (klod) *n.* a lump of earth; a dull fellow; a dolt; —*v. i.* to collect into a thick mass;—*a.* clodd'y, earthy.

Clodhopper, (klod'hop'er) *n.* a clownish fellow; a dolt.

Clodpate (or pol), (klod'pāt) *n.* a stupid fellow; a blockhead;—*a.* clod'pāted.

Clog, (klog) *v. t.* to load with something; to hinder;—*v. i.* to unite and adhere;—*ppr.* clogg'ing;—*pp.* clogged';—*n.* anything that hinders motion; a heavy wooden shoe;—*a.* clogg'y, apt to clog; heavy; sticky.

Cloister, (klois'ter) *n.* secluded place of religious retirement;—*pl.* arcade;—*v. t.* to immure in a monastery or nunnery; to confine within walls;—*a.* clois'tral, or clois'tered, secluded; retired from the world.

Close, (klōz) *v. t.* or *i.* to shut, join, conclude, finish, to draw or grow together; to come to an end; —*ppr.* clōs'ing; *pp.* closed'; —*n.* the manner or time of closing; a pause or stop; the end; a wrestling.

Close, (klōs) *n.* a small inclosed field or space; narrow passage of a street;—*a.* shut up; confined; unventilated; narrow; near in time or place; compact; crowded; hidden; reserved; stingy;—*ad.* close'ly, intently, accurately, nearly, densely;—*n.* close'ness.

Close-fisted, (klōs'fist-ed) *a.* miserly; niggardly;—*a.* *close-handed*, illiberal.

Closet, (kloz'et) *n.* a recess off a room, for dishes, silver, preserves, &c.; a place for retirement and prayer; —*v. t.* to take or shut up in a closet; to conceal.

Closing, (klōz'ing) *n.* end; conclusion;—*a.* shutting, ending; that concludes.

Closure, (klōz'ūr) *n.* the act of closing; inclosure.

Clot, (klot) *n.* a mass of soft or fluid matter concreted, as blood, or lumps of earth; —*v. t.* to form into clots;—*a.* clotted, red with gore.

Cloth, (kloth) *n.* a covering or garment; woven material from which garments or coverings are made; a term signifying the status or profession of the wearer, as the colloquialism, "a man of your cloth."

Clothe, (klōth) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* clad, clothed] to furnish with garments; to dress;—*fig.* to invest, as with a garment;—*ppr.* cloth'ing;—*pp.* clothed';—*n. pl.* clothes, (klōthz) garments or articles of dress; —*n.* cloth'ier, tailor, &c.

Clothing, (klōth'ing) *n.* garments; dress; covering.

Cloud, (kloud) *n.* a collection of watery particles in the state of vapors;—*fig.* a multitude of people; a great volume of dust or smoke; —*v. t.* to overspread with clouds; to darken the reputation or character; to obscure the meaning; to stain with dark spots or streaks; —*v. i.* to become clouded or darkened;—*ppr.* cloud'ing;—*pp.* cloud'ed;—*a.* cloud'y, gloomy, obscure, stained; not easily understood;—*n.* cloud'let, a little cloud;—*n.* cloud'iness.

Cloudless, (kloud'les) *a.* unclouded in any sense; clear and bright;—*ad.* cloud'lessly

Clough, (kluf) *n.* a cleft; a narrow glen or valley.

Clout, (klout) *n.* a patch; a piece of cloth, &c., sewed on clumsily; a rag;—*v. t.* to mend with a patch or repair clumsily; to sew a piece of cloth over a rent.

Clove, (klōve) *n.* a pungent aromatic spice; the unexpanded flower-bud, *resembling* a *nail*, of the clove tree; small bulbs; herbs.

Cloven, (klōv'n) *pp.* or *a.* of *Cleave*, cleft; split.

Cloven-footed, (klōv'n-foot'ed) *a.* having the hoof divided into two parts;—*fig.* "*show the cloven foot*," wicked and false, as the devil, one of whose feet is pictured as like a beast's.

Clove-pink, (klōv'pingk) *n.* the clove gillyflower or carnation *pink*, which has an odor like that of cloves.

Clover, (klō'ver) *n.* *clovengrass*; a species of trefoil, or *three-leaved* grass, as red, white, or scarlet clover and marl-grass.—*Live in clover*, live in luxury;—*a.* clo'vered.

Clown, (klown) *n.* a rustic; a rude, unpolished fellow.

Clownish, (klown'ish) *a.* coarse and awkward; rustic; ill-bred;—*ad.* clown'ishly;—*n.* clownish'ness.

Cloy, (kloi) *v. t.* to fill to loath-

A good paymaster does not hesitate to give good security.

A good paymaster is keeper of other men's purses.—ITALIAN.

A good paymaster starts not at assurances, (*i. e.*, pays only after the work is done.)—G. H.

A good name will shine forever.

ing; to glut or satiate;—*ppr.* cloy'ing;—*pp.* cloyed'.

Cloyless, (kloi'les) *a.* that cannot *cloy* or satiate.

Club, (klub) *n.* a heavy stick; one of the four suits of cards, having on it the figure of a club or a cloven leaf; an association of persons for the promotion of a common object, as literature, politics, pleasure, &c., each person dividing the expense;—*v. i.* or *t.* to join or unite for a common end; to raise by proportionate assessment;—*ppr.* clubb'ing;—*pp.* clubbed'.

Club-foot, (klub'foot) *n.* short deformed foot, like a club; a cabbage which runs to *feet*, and will not *head*.

Cluck, (kluk) *v. i.* to make the sound of a hen when calling on her chickens, or to call like a setting-hen;—*n.* the call of a hen.

Clue, (klū) *n.* hint, inkling.

Clump, (klump) *n.* a shapeless piece of anything; a small cluster of trees.

Clumsy, (klum'zi) *a.* awkward; ungainly; unwieldly; ill-made; badly executed;—*ad.* clum'sily;—*n.* clum'siness, heaviness.

Cluster, (klus'ter) *n.* a bunch, as of grapes;—*v. t.* or *i.* to gather into bunches; to collect together;—*ppr.* clus'tering;—*pp.* clus'tered.

Clutch, (klutch) *n.* a gripe; grasp; seizure;—*v. t.* to seize or grasp; to clinch;—*ppr.* clutch'ing;—*pp.* clutched';—*pl.* clutch'es, in the hands or power of evil.

Clutter, (klut'er) *n.* a noise; confusion;—*v. t.* to crowd together in confusion.

Clyster, (klis'ter) *n.* a liquid injected into the intestines to wash them out.

Coach, (kōch) *n.* a close four-wheeled carriage;—*v. t.* to convey in a coach;—*fig.* prompting; bolstering up; aiding a weak project or person; helping along; *n.* *ppr.* coach'ing;—*pp.* coached';—*n.* coach'man, one who drives a coach.

Coadjutor, (kōad-joo'-tor) *n.* an assistant; a helper; an associate;—*a.* coadjutant, helping;—*fem.* coadju'trix.

Coagent, (kō'ā'jent) *n.* fellow agent; joint forces.

Coagulate, (kō'ag'ū-lāt) *v. t.* or i. to curdle; to concrete; to make to congeal;—*ppr.* cōag'ulāting;—*pp.* cōagulāted;—*a.* coag'ulable, quality of curdling;—*ns.* coagula'tion, body, or process of curdling; coag'ulant, a substance, as rennet, which causes coagulation; coag'ulum, that which coagulates, as curd or rennet.

Coal, (kōl) *n.* a substance that kindles or burns; a solid black combustible mineral dug out of the earth; wood charred;—*v. t.* to burn to coal or charcoal; to take in coal.—*Blow the coals*, kindle strife.

Coalesce, (kō-al-es') *v. i.* to grow together; to unite into one body or mass; to associate;—*ppr.* cōales'cing;—*pp.* cōalesced;—*n.* coales'cence, act of union;—*a.* coales'cent, united.

Coal-gas, (kōl'gas) *n.* gas made from coal, used for lighting streets and buildings; poisonous gas which escapes from burning coal, stoves, furnaces, &c.

Coalition, (kō-a-lish'un) *n.* act of coalescing into one body; union of persons, states, &c., into one; alliance;—*n.* coalition'ist, one of a *coalition* or league.

Coal-mine, (kōl'mīn) *n.* a pit whence coal is dug from the earth; colliery;—*ns.* cōal'measures, any series of beds which give coal; the carboniferious strata;—*coal'-scuttle*, a household utensil for coals.

Coarse, (kōrs) *a.* gross; rude; rough; not refined or purified;—*ad.* coarse'ly;—*n.* coarse'ness, grossness.

Coast, (kōst) *n.* border of land next the sea; seashore; limit or border of a country;—*v. t.* or *i* to sail along the shore; to sail by or near to;—*ppr.* coast'ing;—*pp.* coast'ed;—*n.* coast'er, a coasting vessel;—*ad.* coast'wise, along the coast.

Coat, (kōt) *n.* an outside body covering; the hair or wool of an animal; vesture or habit; a layer of paint or any covering; *a coat of arms*, or family ensign;—*v. t.* to cover with a layer;—*n.* coat'ee, a short coat.

Coating, (kōt'ing) *n.* a covering; cloth for coats.

Cob, (kob) *n.* the top or head; a knob; a ball; a spider; a spike of maize along which the grains of corn grow in rows; a thick, strong built pony; an old coin.

Coax, (kōks) *v. t.* to appease or persuade by fondling, flattery, &c.; to wheedle;—*ppr.*, *a.* coax'ing, enticing; *pp.* coaxed;—*ad.* coax'ingly;—*n.* coax'er, a flatterer.

Cobalt, (kō'bawlt) *n.* a grey mineral which gives a permanent blue color.

Cobble, (kobl) *n.* a roundish stone;—*v. t.* to mend;—*n.* cobbler, a shoe-mender.

Cobra-de-capello, (kō'bra-da-kā-pel'lo) *n.* the hooded snake, a very venomous reptile in the East Indies.

Cobweb, (kob'web) *n.* a spider's web; a snare.

Cocciferous, (kok-sif'er-us) *a.* producing berries.

Cochineal, (koch'i-nēl) *n.* dried bodies of insects for dyeing scarlet or crimson.

Cochleary, (kok'lē-ar-i) *a.* twisted like a snail-shell;—*a.* coch'leate, spiral.

Cock, (kok) *v. t.* to set upright; to set or draw back, as the cock of a gun; to turn up the eyes or head; as the rooster;—*n.* the male of birds; a weather-cock; a strutting chief or leader; a tap for liquor; a pile of hay; part of a gun-lock.

Cockade, (kok-ād') *n.* a knot of ribbon on the hat.

Cockatoo, (kok-a-too') *n.* a kind of crested parrot.

Cockatrice, (kok'a-tris) *n.* a serpent or lizard.

Cockchafer, (kok'chāf-er) *n.* the May bug, an insect destructive to vegetables.

Cock-crowing, (kok'krō-ing) *n.* early in the morning **when roosters crow.**

Cock-horse, (kok'hors) *a.* on

A good pilot is not known when the sea is calm and the weather fair.—DANISH.

A penny saved is a penny earned.

A good reputation is a fair estate.

A good reputation is easily lost and hardly regained.—HUNG.

horseback; exulting;—*n.* a child's rocking horse.

Cockle, (kok'l) *n.* a weed with a purple flower, which grows among grain; a fish with two wrinkled shells, of a heart shape;—*v. t.* to shrink;—*a.* cockled'.

Cock-loft, (kok'loft) *n.* the room in a house or barn next the roof.

Cockney, (kok'ni) *n.* an effeminate ignorant citizen, with affected manners.

Cock-pit, (kok'pit) *n.* a place where cocks fight; a room in a ship under gun deck.

Cockroach, (kok'rōch) *n.* the common black beetle, which infests pantries, &c.

Cockscomb, (koks'kōm) *n.* crest of a cock; a plant.

Cocksure, (kok'shoor) *a.* quite sure, (vulgar.)

Cockswain, (kok'swān) *n.* the officer who has charge of a boat and its crew.

Cocoa, (kō'kō) *n.* the chocolate or palm tree, and a decoction of the nut.

Cocoanut, (kō'ko-nut) *n.* the fruit of the cocoa-palm, containing a white kernel full of delicious milk.

Cocoon, (kō'koon') *n.* a ball of silk spun by the silk-worm before passing into the pupa state;—*n.* cocoon'ery, a house for silk-worms.

Coctile, (kok'til) *a.* hardened by fire, as a brick.

Coction, (kok'shun) *n.* act of boiling; digestion.

Cod, (kod) *n.* a sea-fish; a husk, shell or pod;—*n.* cod'ling, a young cod-fish.

Coddle, (kod'l) *v. t.* to keep warm; to pamper; to fondle; to parboil; *a.* cod'dling

Code, (kōd) *n.* a system of legal forms or civil laws.

Codex, (ko'deks) *n.* a writing; manuscript volume; code.

Codger, (kod'jer) *n.* old fogy.

Codicil, (kod'i-sil) *n.* supplement to a will;—*a.* codicil'lary, contained in a codicil.

Codify, (kod'i-fi) *v. t.* to put into the form of a code;—*ppr.* cod'ifying;—*pp.* cod'ified;—*n.* codifica'tion, reduced to a system, as laws.

Coefficacy, (co-ef-fi-ca-si) *n.* joint efficacy or power.

Coefficient, (kō-ef-fish'ent) *a.* efficient in company with something else;—*n.* that which co-operates or acts together with another thing;—*ad.* coeffi'ciently:—*n.* coeffic'iency, co-operation to produce effects.

Coemption, (co-em'shun) *n.* a purchasing of the whole quantity of anything.

Coequal, (kō-ē-kwal) *a.* equal with another;—*ad.* cōe'qually;—*n.* coequal'ity.

Coerce, (kō-ers') *v. t.* to compel; to keep within limits; to restrain by force;—*ppr.* cōercing;—*pp.* cōerced';—*n.* coer'cion, compulsion.

Coercible, (ko-ērs'i-bl) *a.* that may be restrained or compelled;—*ad.* coerc'ibly.

Coercive, (kō-er'siv) *a.* compelling; restraining.

Coessential, (kō-es-sen'shal) *a.* of the same essence.

Coeternal, (kō-ē-ter'nal) *a.* equally eternal with another;—*ad.* cōeter'nally.

Coeval, (kō-ē'val) *a.* living at the same time;—*n.* one who is contemporary.

Coexist, (kō-egz-ist') *v. i.* to exist together;—*n.* coexist'ence;—*a.* coexist'ent, existing at the same time.

Coextensive, (kō-eks-ten'-siv) *a.* having equal extent;—*n.* coexten'sion, like space.

Coffee, (kof'fē) *n.* the berry of the coffee-tree; the drink made from it;—*ns.* *cof'fee-house*, a place for refreshments;—*cof'fee-pot*, a vessel in which coffee is boiled.

Coffer, (kof'fer) *n.* a chest; a treasure; a trench.

Coffer-dam, (koffer-dam) *n.* a water-tight barrier or *box* of timber sunk to the bottom of a river, &c., for the purpose of *excluding* the water during the progress of some work, as laying foundations of piers, &c.

Coffin, (kof'fin) *n.* a box for a dead human body;—*v. t.* to confine in a coffin.

Cog, (kog) *n.* the tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel; a boat.

Cogency, (kō'jen-si) *n.* power; urgency; force; great strength; adapted to convince;—*a.* co'gent, convincing;—*ad.* co'gently.

Cogitate, (koj'i-tāt) *v. i.* to think; to meditate; to revolve in the mind;—*n.* cogitation, meditation;—*a.* cogita'tive, apt to think.

Cognate, (kog'nāt) *a.* born of the same family; related to; of the same kind;—*n.* cogna'tion, descent from the same original.

Cognac, (kon'yak) *n.* the best kind of French brandy.

Cognition, (kog-nish'un) *n.* certain knowledge.

Cognizance, (kog'niz-ans) *n.* knowledge or notice, judicial or private; observation; jurisdiction; that by which one is known; a badge;—*a.* cog'nizable.

Cognizant, (kog'niz-ant) *n.* having knowledge of.

Cognomen, (kog-nō'men) *n.* surname or family name; appellation; *a.* cog'nominal

Cognovit, (kog-nō'vit) *n.* (*law*) an acknowledgment by the defendant in an action that the plaintiff's cause or claim is just.

Cog-wheel, (kog-hwēl) *n.* a wheel furnished with cogs to run in a similar wheel.

Cohabit, (kō-hab'it) *v. i.* to live as husband and wife; to dwell together;—*ppr.* cōhab'iting;—*pp.* cōhab'ited;—*n.* cōhabita'tion.

Coheir, (kō-ār') *n.* a joint heir to an inheritance.

Cohere, (kō-hēr') *v. i.* to stick together; follow in regular natural order; agree.

Coherence, (kō-hēr'ens) *n.* union of parts; a cleaving together of two bodies by means of attraction.

Coherent, (kō-hēr'ent) *a.* consistent; connected; regularly adapted;—*ad.* coher'ently, logically · fitly.

Cohesion, (kō-hē'zhun) *n.* state of union; the attraction by which particles of homogeneous bodies cohere; logical connection.

Cohesive, (kō-hē'siv) *a.* sticking; tending to unite into a mass and adhere;—*n.* cohe'siveness;—*ad.* cohe'sively.

Cohort, (kō'hort) *n.* a troop of 500 to 600 soldiers.

A good retreat is next to a victory.—DR. EMMONS.

A goose-quill is more dangerous than a lion's claw.

A good wife is a husband's crown.—ROUM.

A good wife makes a good husband.

Coif, (koif) n. a cap for the head;—v. t. to dress with a coif;—n. coiffūre.

Coil, (koil) v. t. to wind or gather in rings or a circular heap;—n. a circular form, as a serpent, or rope

Coin, (koin) n. money stamped with a legal impression;—v. t. to stamp metal for money, etc.; to make.

Coinage, (koin'āj) n. act of coining money; the pieces coined; invention; fable.

Coincide, (kō-in-sīd') v. i. to agree in opinions; to correspond; to be identical.

Coincidence, (kō-in'si-dens) n. agreement; the occurrence of an event at the same time as another event; tendency of things to the same end;—a. coin'cident;—ad. coin'cidently.

Coition, (kō-ish'un) n. act of generation; copulation.

Coke, (kōk) n. coal charred and deprived of its volatile matters; v. t. half burn

Colander, (kol'an-der) n. a vessel having small holes in the bottom; a strainer.

Colchicum, (kol'chi-kum) n. meadow saffron, a poison.

Cold, (kōld) a. destitute of warmth, physical or moral; frigid; not kind; reserved;—n. sensation produced by loss of heat; a disorder caused by cold;—a. cold'-ish, rather cold;—ad. cold'-ly, indifferently: icily.

Cold-hearted, (kōld'hart-ed) a. void of feeling; apathetic; indifferent.

Coldness, (kōld'nes) n. want of heat; reserve; unconcern; indifference; frost.

Coleoptera, (kō'-le-op'ter-a) n. an order of insects (as the beetle) having two pairs of wings, the outer part being hard or horny, serving as cases for the true wings.

Colewort, (kōl'wurt) n. cabbage which does not head.

Colic, (kol'ik) n. a disorder of the colon; acute pain in the stomach and bowels.

Coliseum, (kol-i-sē'-um) n. a gigantic building: esp. Vespasian's amphitheater at Rome, which was the largest in the world.

Collaborator, (kol-lab'o-rā-tor) n. an associate in literary or scientific labor.

Collapse, (kol-laps) v. i. to fall together, as the sides of a boiler or other cavity; to close; to shrink up;—n. a falling in; sudden depression of the vital powers.

Collar, (kol'lar) n. something worn around the neck; part of a garment at the neck; part of a horse's harness;—v. t. to put on a collar; to seize by the collar.

Collar-bone, (kol'lar-bōn) n. a bone shaped like an S, between the breast-bone and the shoulder-blade, also called the clavicle.

Collatable, (kol-lāt'a-bl) a. capable of being collated.

Collate, (kol-lāt') v. t. to compare; to examine; to place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding;—ppr. collāt'ing;—pp. collāt'ed;—n. colla'tor, gatherer.

Collateral, (kol-lat'er-al) n. notes, bonds or property, put in pledge as security for a loan or debt; a collateral relation;—a. running parallel or side by side; not direct; descended from a common ancestor, but not directly, as the children of brothers.

Collation (kol-lā'shun) n. a bringing together for examination and comparison; a repast between meals.

Colleague, (kol'lēg) n. a partner or associate; v. t. unite

Collect, (kol-lekt) v. t. or i. to bring together; to compile; to infer as a consequence; to recover from surprise; to call for and receive an account, debt or subscription;—ppr. collect'ing, assembling;—pp. and a. collect'ed, gathered; cool; not disturbed;—ad. collected'ly;—a. collect'able, that may be collected, as money;—n. collected'ness, self-possession;—ad. collective'ly, taken together; a. collective

Collect, (kol'lekt) n. a short comprehensive prayer.

Collection, (kol-lek'shun) n. act of collecting; sum collected; assemblage;—n. collec'tor, a receiver of taxes or debts; a compiler.

Collectorship, (kol-lekt'or-ship) n. office of a collector of customs or taxes.

College, (kol'ej) n. an assembly or society; institution for instruction.

Collegiate, (kol-lē'ji-āt) a. belonging to a college; instituted after the manner of a college;—n. colle'gian, a student, &c.

Collet, (kol'let) n. the part of a ring where a stone is set.

Collide, (kol-līd') v. i. to strike or dash together;—ppr. col-līd'ing;—pp. col-līd'ed.

Collier, (kol'yer) n. a digger of, or dealer in, coals; a coal-ship;—n. col'liery, a coal mine; the coal trade.

Collimation, (kol-li-mā'shun) n. act of aiming at a mark.

Collision, (kol-lizh'un) n. a striking together; a clash, as of two railway trains coming together; conflict.

Collocate, (kol'lō-kāt) v. t. to set in order; to place together;—a. placed together;—n. colloca'tion, arrangement; disposition.

Collodion, (kol-lō'di-on) n. a *gluey* solution of gun-cotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography;—a., n. col'loid.

Collop, (kol'up) n. a cut or slice of meat; a fat lump.

Colloquial, (kol-lō'kwi-al) a. pertaining to or used in common conversation;—ad. col'loquially;—n. col'loquy, talk, dialogue.

Colloquialism, (kol-lō'kwi-al-ism) n. a conversational form of words: n. col'loquist

Collude, (kol-lūd') v. i. to conspire in a fraud; to play into each other's hands.

Collusion, (kol-lū'zhun) n. a secret agreement to defraud or deceive;—a. collu'sive, fraudulently concerted;—ad. collusive'ly.

Colocynth, (kol'ō-sinth) n. drug made from the bitter apple; a strong purge.

Colombier, (ko-lom-beer) n. a drawing or ledger paper 23 x 34 inches in size.

Colombo, (ko-lom'bo) n. an aromatic pungent root.

A good shepherd shears the sheep, and does not flay them.

Jest not with the two-edged sword of God's word.—FUL.

A good tale is none the worse for being twice told.

A good tale is often spoiled in the telling.

Colon, (kō'lon) *n.* point (:) denoting a shorter pause than a period; large intestine or receptacle for food.

Colonel, (kur'nel) *n.* commander of a regiment;—*n.* coloneley, his office, etc.

Colonize, (kol'on-īz) *v. t.* to settle with inhabitants; to settle a distant country;—*ppr.* col'onizing;—*pp.* col'onized;—*a.* colon'ial, belonging to a colony;—*ns.* colon'ist, inhabitant of a colony; coloniza'tion, settling of a territory by emigrants; forming colonies.

Colonnade, (kol-o-nād') *n.* a row of columns placed at regular distances.

Colony, (kol'ō-ni) *n.* a body of people who have settled in another country, subject to the parent state; the country inhabited by such.

Colophon, (kol'ō-fon) *n.* the inscription at the *end* of a book, containing a date, &c.

Colossus, (kō-los'us) *n.* a gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo, which stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes;—*a.* coloss'al, huge, gigantic.

Color, (kul'er) *n.* a property of light; appearance of blood in the face; tint, paint; appearance to the eye; palliation; false show; kind;—*n.* colorist, one who paints or excels in coloring;—*v. t.* to dye; to stain; to disguise;—*v. i.* to turn red; to blush;—*pl.* colors, a flag, ensign or standard; paints.

Colorable, (kul'er-a-bl) *a.* plausible; specious; probable;—*ad.* col'orably.

Colored, (kul'erd) *pp.* or *a.* dyed; painted; falsified; specious in appearance.

Colorific, (kul-er-if'ik) *a.* able to produce color.

Coloring, (kul-er-ing) *ppr.* and *n.* act of dying; manner of applying color; specious appearance.

Colorless, (kul'er-les) *a.* without color; transparent.

Colt, (kōlt) *n.* young horse;—*a.* colt'ish, frolicsome.

Colter, (kol'ter) *n.* the fore-iron of a plow, to cut sod.

Colporteur, (kol'pōrt-er) *n.* one who travels to distribute tracts, books, or bibles;—*n.* colport'age, peddling, &c.

Columbary, (kol'um-ba-ri) *n.* a *pigeon-house*, or *dove-cot.*

Columbian, (kō-lum'bi-an) *n.* pertaining to America from *Columbus*, its discoverer.

Columbine, (ko-lum-bīn) *n.* a kind of violet or dove color; a genus of plants; the heroine in a pantomine;—*a.* dove-colored.

Column, (kol'um) *n.* a cylindrical pillar; any upright body or mass like a column; row of lines in a book; a body of troops *a.* col'umned

Columnar, (ko-lum'nar) *a.* in the form of a column.

Colures, (kō-lurz) *n. pl.* two great circles intersecting the solstitial and equinoctial points, at right angles.

Coma, (kō'ma) *n.* hairiness of a comet; preternatural propensity to sleep; lethargy.

Comatose, (kō'ma-tōs) *a.* in a state of stupor from unnatural sleep; drowsy.

Comb, (kōm) *n.* a toothed instrument for cleaning hair, wool, flax, &c.; crest of a cock; the top or crest of a wave; a number of cells in which bees lodge honey; a hollow among hills; a narrow valley;—*v. t.* to dress, unravel, and cleanse with a comb;—*ppr.* comb'ing;—*pp.* combed;—*n.* comb'er.

Combat, (kom'bat) *n.* a battle; a fight; a contest; a duel;—*v. t.* or *i.* to fight; contest; oppose; to beat; contend or struggle with;—*ppr.* com'bating;—*pp.* com'bated;—*adjs.* com'batable, able to be opposed; combat'ive, as one inclined to fight;—*ns.* com'batant, a champion, a controversialist; com'bativeness, a quarrelsome or disputatious disposition; in phrenology, the organ impelling to pugnacity.

Combination, (kom-bi-nā'shun) *n.* intimate association; union of persons for some particular object.

Combine, (kom-bīn) *v. t.* or *i.* to unite intimately; join, agree; to come into close union; in *chem.* to unite and form a new compound;—*ppr.* combin'ing; *a.*, *pp.* combined';—*a.* combin'able, able to be joined.

Combustibility, (kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti) *n.* capacity of burning or being burned; combus'tibleness;—*a.* combus'tible, liable to take fire and burn; quick; irascible;—*n.* a substance that burns.

Combustion, (kom-bust'yun) *n.* a burning; consumption, from heat; tumult, uproar, hurly burly.

Come, (kum) *v. i.* to move towards; advance nearer; to happen; to arrive; to sprout, as plants; to be formed, as butter;—*ppr.* and *a.* com'ing, future, etc.—*pret.* cāme;—*pp.* come.

Comedy, (kom'ē-di) *n.* humorous or dramatic representation of the lighter faults and actions of mankind;—*n.* comē'dian.

Comeliness, (kum'li-nes) *n.* grace; beauty; loveliness.

Comely, (kum'li) *a.* handsome; graceful; appropriate; agreeable; becoming.

Comestible, (ko-mes'ti-bl) *a.* eatable;—*n. pl.* eatables.

Comet, (kom'et) *n.* a heavenly body that emits a long train or beard of luminous matter, and moves in a very eccentric orbit;—*a.* com'etary.

Comfit, (kum'fit) *n.* a dry sweetmeat; preserves.

Comfort, (kum'furt) *v. t.* to strengthen; to relieve from pain or distress; to cheer; to console;—*ppr.* com'forting;—*pp.* com'forted;—*n.* relief; support; consolation; encouragement.

Comfortable, (kum'furt-a-bl) *a.* enjoying ease; giving strength and enjoyment;—*ad.* com'fortably easily.

Comforter, (kum'furt-er) *n.* one who comforts and cheers; the Holy Spirit, as comforting believers; a long, narrow woolen tippet.

Comfortless, (kum'furt-les)

A hair casts its shadow on the ground.—SPANISH.

A handsome shoe often pinches the foot.—FRENCH.

A hare may draw a lion with a golden cord.

A honeyed tongue with a heart of gall.

Give the devil his due.—DRYD.

a. without comfort; forlorn; miserable; wretched.

Comfrey, (kum′fri) *n.* a strengthening herb.

Comical, (kom′ik-al) *a.* relating to comedy; humorous; odd; diverting;—*ad.* com′ically;—*ns.* com′icalness, comical′ity, drollery.

Comity, (kom′i-ti) *n.* courtesy; suavity; civility.

Comma, (kom′ma) *n.* the point (,) noting the shortest pause in reading.

Command, (kom-mand′) *v. t.* to order; to summon; to lead; to have within sight, influence or control; to direct; to govern;—*v. i.* to exercise or have supreme authority;—*ppr.* and *a.* command′ing, fitted to impress or control; authoritative, imperious; anything which occupies a conspicuous place, as a mountain, or a quality of the mind, and overlooks or merges in itself surrounding objects or influences;—*n.* order; injunction; message; word; supreme power; authority.

Commander, (kom-mand′er) *n.* a chief who directs; a military or naval officer;—*n.* command′ant, an officer who commands a place or a body of troops.

Commandment, (kom-mand′ment) *n.* command; order; precept; moral law.

Commaterial, (kom-ma-te-ri-al) *a.* of the same matter or nature as another thing.

Commemorate, (kom-mem′ō-rāt) *v. t.* to keep in the *memory* or *mind;* to celebrate by a solemn act or observation;—*ppr.* commem′ōrating;—*pp.* commem′ōrāted;—*n.* commemora′tion;—*adjs.* commem′orable, that which is worthy of remembrance; commem′orative, the purpose of a celebration: in honor of

Commence, (kom-mens′) *v. t.* to begin; to enter upon;—*v. i.* to take rise; to originate;—*ppr.* commenc′ing;—*pp.* commenced′;—*n.* commence′ment, beginning, origin; exercises at the close of a college term.

Commend, (kom-mend′) *v. t.* to praise; to give into the charge of; to recommend; applaud;—*ppr.* commend′ing;—*pp.* commend′ed;—*adjs.* commend′able, laud′able; commend′atory, conferring praise or praiseworthy;—*ad.* commend′ably;—*n.* commenda′tion, favorable representation; declaration of esteem.

Commensurable, (kom-men′sū-ra-bl) *a.* having a common measure; applied to numbers divisible by the same number without a remainder, as 8 and 24 by 4;—*ad.* commen′surably;—*ns.* commensurabil′ity, commen′surableness.

Commensurate, (kom-men′sū-rāt) *a.* equal in measure or extent; in proportion with;—*ad.* commen′surately;—*ns.* commen′surateness, commen′suration.

Comment, (kom′ment) *v. i.* to make remarks or criticisms on an action, event, passage, &c.;—*n.* com′ment, illustrative or explanatory notes; a remark; observation, criticism.

Commentary, (kom′ment-ar-i) *n.* comment; exposition of the Bible, or an author; a volume of notes;—*n.* com′mentator author.

Commerce, (kom′mers) *n.* interchange of commodities; extended trade or traffic; intercourse; fellowship;—*a.* commer′cial, mercantile;—*ad.* commer′cially, according to the rules of trade or business.

Comminatory, (kom-min′a-tor-i) *a.* threatening.

Commingle, (kom-ming′-gl) *v. t.* to mix together; to mingle in one mass;—*ppr.* or *n.* comming′ling;—*pp.* or *a.* commingled′.

Comminute, (kom′min-ūt) *v. t.* to reduce to minute particles or to powder;—*ppr.* com′minūting;—*pp.* com′minūted′;—*n.* comminu′tion

Commiserate, (kom-miz′er-āt) *v. t.* to compassionate; to feel for the miseries of another; to pity;—*ppr.* commis′erāting;—*pp.* commis′erāted;—*a.* commis′erable, deserving pity.

Commiseration, (kom-miz-er-ā′shun) *n.* compassion; pity for the sufferings of others.

Commissariat, (kom-mis-sā′ri-at) *n.* the department which provides and distributes provisions, &c., to an army, garrison, excursion party, hotel guests, etc.; the body of officers in such a department;—*n.* com′missary, one of the said officers;—*a.* commissā′rial.

Commission, (kom-mish′un) *n.* a trust; compensation for transacting business; a writing conferring certain powers or appointing to certain duties; authority;—*v. t.* to authorize, empower, appoint;—*a.* commiss′ioned, legally empowered;—*n.* commis′sioner

Commissure, (kom-mish′ūr) *n.* a joint, a seam; suture of parts of a body.

Commit, (kom-mit′) *v. t.* to intrust; to imprison; to pledge; to perpetrate;—*n.* commit′ment, imprisonment; reference to a committee; commission.

Committal, (kom-mit′al) *n.* a pledge, actual or implied; betrayal of one's self.

Committee, (kom-mit′tē) *n.* a number of persons selected to manage any business.

Commix, (kom-miks′) *v. t.* or *i.* to mingle together; to blend;—*n.* commix′ture, a promiscuous mass.

Commode, (kom-mōd′) *n.* a small sideboard; a convenience in a sick room.

Commodious, (kom-mō′di-us) *a.* complete; ample; roomy; useful; suitable; comfortable;—*ad.* commo′diously;—*n.* commo′diousness.

Commodity, (kom-mod′i-ti) *n.* merchandise; any article of traffic or useful thing.

Commodore, (kom′o-dōr) *n.* the commander or leading ship of a fleet.

Common, (kom′un) *a.* public; belonging equally to more than one; general, usual, frequent, easy to be had; of little value; vulgar;—*ad.* common′ly, usually;—

A hundred years cannot repair a moment's loss of honor.—It.

A life retired is well inspired. (Italian.)—Ovid.

An idle brain is the devil's workshop. [Scotch.

An ill lesson is easily learned.—

Jesters often prove prophets.

n. tract of open land used in *common* by the inhabitants of a town, city, &c.;—*pl.* com'mons, land or food in common; lower house of the British parliament.

Commonalty, (kom'un-al-ti) *n.* body of people; the bulk of mankind.

Common-council, (kom'mon-koun-sil) *n.* legislative body of a city, or corporate town.

Common-law, (kom'mon-lō) *n.* customs which have by long observance, the force of laws, but are not usually statute laws; law by usage.

Commonplace, (kom'un-plās) *n.* a common topic or subject; a memorandum;—*a.* well-known; trite;—*n.* *commonplace-book*, a note or memorandum book.

Common Pleas, (kom'mon-plēz) *n.* a court having jurisdiction above the Marine court, &c.

Common-sense, (kom'mon-sens) *n.* that plain, sound wisdom and intelligence common to mankind; good sense in affairs, &c.

Commonweal, (kom'un-wēl) *n.* the public welfare.

Commonwealth, (kom'un-welth) *n.* a state; body politic in a free state.

Commotion, (kom-mō'shun) *n.* tumult; agitation; excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental.

Commune, (kom'mūn) *v. i.* to converse, confer; have intercourse; to take the sacrament of the Lord's supper;—*n.* a French word denoting territorial divisions, corresponding to wards in a city; the people in such a district;—*a.* commun'al, communis'tic, pertaining to a commune or to the levelling principles of communists.

Communicate, (kom-mū'ni-kāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to impart; to reveal; to correspond; to have means of passing from one, or one place, to another; to confer; to bestow; to share;—*a.* com-
ble, fit to be sent or
others.
ion. (kom-mu-

ni-kā'shun) *n.* act of imparting; passage or means of intercourse; correspondence; information given.

Communicative, (kom-mū'-ni-kāt-iv) *a.* free to impart information to others; unreserved;—*n.* commun'icativeness, openness.

Communion (kom-mūn'yun) *n.* intercourse; fellowship; a taking of the Lord's supper; concord; union in faith; body of people who so unite;—*n.* commu'nicant, one who participates in the sacrament.

Community, (kom-mū'ni-ti) *n.* society; common possession or enjoyment; people having common rights, etc.; the public or people.

Communism, (kom'ū-nizm) *n.* community of property; doctrine of a system of things in common;—*n.* communist, one who advocates equal sharing of property; a socialist.

Commutable, (kom-mū'tabl) *a.* that may be changed or exchanged; interchangeable;—*n.* commutabil'ity.

Commutation, (kom-mū-tā'-shun) *n.* exchange; one for another; the sum paid for the right to pass back and forth daily on a railroad or any public conveyance; changing a criminal's sentence, as from death to imprisonment; ransom, equivalent; change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less;—*v. t.* or *i.* commute', to diminish, as fares; to mitigate, as a death sentence; exchange; atone.

Commutative, (kom-mūt'āt-iv) *a.* relative to exchange.

Compact, (kom-pakt') *a.* closely united; firm; brief; close; dense;—*n.* a contract, league, union, agreement; —*v. t.* to press together; to consolidate; unite closely; —*ppr.* compact'ing;—*pp.* and *a.* compact'ed;—*ads.* compact'ly, compacted'ly; —*n.* compact'ness, density, closeness, concentration.

Companion, (kom-pan'yun) *n.* an associate; partner; counterpart; match;—*adjs.* compan'ionable, sociable, agreeable; compan'ionless, solitary;—*n.* compan'ionship, fellowship; company.

Company, (kom'pa-ni) *n.* assembly of persons; firm; partnership; state of being a companion; fellowship; society; a band; a crew.

Comparable, (kom'par-a-bl) *a.* worthy of comparison; of equal regard; similar.

Comparative, (kom-par'a-tiv) *a.* estimated by comparing with something else; not positive or absolute; in *gram.* expressing more or less;—*ad.* compar'atively.

Compare, (kom-pār') *v. t.* to liken or represent as similar; to place together and examine as to likeness or unlikeness, agreement or disagreement, fitness or unfitness; in *gram.* to inflect an adjective;—*v. i.* to be like, or equal to; to hold comparison;—*ppr.* compār'ing;—*pp.* compared';—*n.* compar'ison, contrast, proportion, simile, illustration, inflection.

Compartment, (kom-pärt'-ment) *n.* a division; separate part; an enclosed water tight space in a ship.

Compass, (kom'pas) *v. t.* to surround or enclose; obtain; accomplish; plot;—*n.* a circle; space; limit; range; reach or grasp of mind; a magnetized needle used to steer ships by, &c.

Compasses, (kom'pas-ez) *n. pl.* an instrument for describing circles, figures, &c

Compassion, (kom-pash'-un) *n.* pity; mercy; fellow-feeling.

Compassionate, (kom-pash'-un-āt) *a.* inclined to pity; merciful; tender;—*v. t.* to pity; to sympathize with or have mercy upon;—*ppr.* compass'ionāting;—*pp.* compass'ionāted;—*ad.* compass'ionately;—*n.* compass'ionateness, mercy.

Compatible, (kom-pat'i-bl) *a.*

An ill turn is soon done.

An ill wind, that blows nobody good. (Henry IV.)—SHAKES.

A patient waiter is no loser.

An inch in an hour is a foot in a day's work.

An inch to a man's nose makes a great difference.

consistent; agreeable :—*n.* compatibil'ity, suitability.

Compatriot, (kom-pā'tri-ot) *n.* fellow countryman.

Compeer, (kom-pēr') *n.* colleague; companion; equal.

Compel, (kom-pel') *v. t.* to force; constrain; oblige; necessitate; urge irresistibly; to overpower :—*ppr.* compell'ing :—*pp.* compelled' :—*a.* compell'able :—*n.* compell'er, one who or anything that constrains.

Compendium, (kom-pen'di-um) *n.* short cut; abridgment; summary; (compend, for short) :—*a.* compend'ious :—*ad.* compend'iously, shortly, in brief.

Compensate, (kom'pen-sāt) *v. t.* to make amends; to give an equivalent; to reward suitably for services rendered :—*ppr.* compen'sāting :—*pp.* compen'sāted; —*n.* compensa'tion, remuneration; recompense; amends; —*adjs.* compen'sative, compen'satory, rewarding; making good.

Compete, (kom-pēt') *v. i.* to seek or strive after the same thing as another; to rival; contend for prizes.

Competence, (kom'pē-tens) *n.* sufficiency; fitness; legal power; enough property to be independent

Competent, (kom'pē-tent) able; sufficient; fit; legally qualified :—*ad.* com'petently, adequately.

Competition, (kom-pe-tish'-un) *n.* contest; rivalry; strife; double claim :—*a.* compet'itive, rival :—*n.* compet'itor, an opponent.

Compile, (kom-pīl') *v. t.* to rearrange statistics, statements of fact, opinion, &c.; to compose; to gather from various sources or authors, as a book :—*ppr.* compil'ing :—*pp.* compiled' :—*n.* compila'tion, a work or article condensed from one or more sources.

Complacent, (kom-plā'sent) complaisant, (com'plā-zant) *a.* cheerful; civil; affable; accommodating; desirous to please; showing pleasure or satisfaction :—*advs.* compla'cently, com'plaisantly :—*ns.* complā'cence (or cy) self-approbation; satisfaction of mind; pleasure; affability; com'plāisance, civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation; deference.

Complain, (kom-plān') *v. i.* to murmur; to accuse; to find fault; to express grief, pain, censure, &c. :—*ppr.* complain'ing :—*pp.* complained' :—*n.* complain'ant, a fault-finder; prosecutor.

Complaint, (kom-plānt') *n.* a murmuring; an accusation, remonstrance; cause of complaint, as sorrow, grief, or bodily ailment.

Complement, (kom'plē-ment) *n.* that which completes the deficiency; the full quantity or number supplied :—*adjs.* complē-ment'al, complement'ary.

Complete, (kom-plēt) *a.* finished; perfect; entire :—*v. t.* to fill up, finish or perfect; to accomplish :—*ppr.* complēt'ing :—*pp.* complēt'ed :—*ad.* complete'ly; —*ns.* complete'ness, comple'tion, perfect state.

Complex, (kom'pleks) *a.* composed of many parts; difficult; intricate; not simple :—*ad.* com'plexly; —*n.* complex'ity, intricacy

Complexion, (kom-plek'-shun) *n.* the color or hue of the skin, especially the face; texture; temperament; general appearance: —*adjs.* complex'ional, depending on external appearance; complex'ioned, having a certain temperament or state or color.

Compliance, (kom-plī'ans) *n.* a yielding to a request; assent or consent; obedience

Compliant, (kom-plī'ant) *a.* yielding, civil, submissive; obliging; complaisant :—*a.* compli'able :—*ad.* compli'antly :—*n.* com'pliance, obedience, consent.

Complicate, (kom'pli-kāt) *v. t.* to twist together; to make intricate; to entangle :—*ppr.* com'plicāting —*pp.* com'plicāted :—*ns.* complica'tion, com'plicacy, a complex question, difficulty, entanglement.

Complicity, (kom-plis'i-ti) *n.* being an accomplice.

Compliment, (kom'pli-ment) *n.* act or expression of civility; delicate flattery :—*v. t.* to bestow praise upon; to flatter :—*ppr.* com'plimenting :—*pp.* com'plimented :—*a.* compliment-ary, expressing praise.

Complot, (kom'plot) *n.* conspiracy :—*v. t.* complot', to plot together; conspire.

Comply, (kom-plī') *v. t.* to yield to; be obsequious to; accord or suit with.

Component, (kom-pōn'ent) *a.* helping to form a compound :—*n.* constituent part or element.

Comport, (kom-pōr') *v. t.* or *i.* to agree, suit or put up (with), behave; conduct.

Comportable, (kom-pō't'a-bl) *a.* consistent; suitable.

Compose, (kom-pōz') *v. t.* to soothe; quiet; allay; to write or dictate, as a book or music; to constitute, as parts of a whole; to put in order; to set up printing type :—*a.* compōsed, settled, calm, quiet; —*ns.* compos'er, a writer of music, &c.; compos'edness, compos'ure, calmness, tranquility, sedateness.

Composite, (kom'poz-it) *a.* composed of two or more distinct parts; in *arch.*, blending different orders.

Composition, (kom-pō-zish'-un) *n.* act of composing or of setting types; a work in literature, art, music or printing; a mass formed of different ingredients; union; combination; an agreement whereby payment of part of a debt is taken for the whole :—*n.* compos'itor, a type-setter.

Compost, (kom'pōst) *n.* a mixture for manures, &c.

Compound, (kom'pound) *a.* formed of several ingredients; not simple :—*n.* a mixture composed of different substances :—*v. t.* compound', to place together; to mix; to settle or adjust by agreement, as a

Nothing is more terrible than active ignorance.—GOETHE.

A little knowledge (learning) is a dangerous thing.

A kind word is better than a harsh one.—TAMIL.

A lawyer and a cart-wheel must be greased.

felony, *v. i.* to come to terms; to bargain in the lump;—*n.* compound'er, a mixer of medicines, etc.

Comprehend, (kom-prē-hend') *v. t.* to comprise or include; to understand; to imply; to conceive; to embrace within limits, either mentally or physically;—*ppr.* comprĕhend'ing;—*pp.* comprĕhend'ed;—*a.* comprehens'ible, capable of being grasped by the mind; —*ad.* comprehen'sibly;—*n.* comprehensibil'ity.

Comprehension, (kom-prē-hen'shun) *n.* act or quality of comprehending; mental capacity: knowledge.

Comprehensive, (kom-prē-hen'siv) *a.* including much in few words; extensive; full; capacious; large mental powers;—*ad.* comprehen'sively;—*n.* comprehen'siveness, fullness.

Compress, (kom-pres') *v. t.* to force into a narrower space: condense; squeeze; —*a.* compress'ible;—*ns.* compressibil'ity, capable of contraction; compress'ion, pressure, condensation:—*a.* compress'ive, tending to compress.

Compress, (kom'pres) *n.* a soft linen cushion, used in surgery for wounds, &c.

Comprise, (kom-prīz') *v. t.* to comprehend; to contain; to include in itself.

Compromise, (kom'pro-mīz) *n.* an amicable agreement: adjustment by mutual concessions;—*v. t.* to yield something on each side; to abide by the decision of an arbitrator; to adjust; to pledge; to involve; to put in a hazardous or suspicious position to take less.

Compulsion, (kom-pul'shun) *n.* act of compelling: force; violence; constraint or restraint; necessity;—*adjs.* compul'sive, compul'sory, forcing; constraining;—*advs.* compul'sively, compul'sorily; unwillingly.

Compunction, (kom-pungk'shun) *n.* remorse: poignant sorrow for sin; repentance.

Compunctious, (kom-pungk'shus) *a.* giving or feeling pain for offences; repentant; remorseful.

Compurgation, (kom-pur-gā'shun) *n.* a justifying by the testimony of others.

Computation, (kom-pū-tā'shun) *n.* act or process of reckoning; a calculation; estimate; amount.

Compute, (kom-pūt') *v. t.* to count; to calculate; to reckon; to sum up; to number; to cast together in order to find the collective value;—*ppr.* compūt'ing;—*pp.* compūt'ed;—*n.* compūt'er, one who estimates, &c.;—*a.* comput'able.

Comrade, (kom'rād) *n.* a companion; a partner; a mate.

Con, (kon) a prefix denoting *with* or *against*, as in *pro and con*;—*v. t.* to know; to inquire into; to commit to memory;—*ppr.* conn'ing;—*pp.* conned', perused.

Con-amore, (kon-a-mō'rē) *ad.* with love or pleasure.

Concatenate, (kon-kat'ē-nāt) *v. t.* to link; to connect in a chain or series;—*ppr.* concat'ĕnāting;—*pp.* concat'ĕnāted;—*n.* concatena'tion, connection by links or a series of events, &c.

Concave, (kon'kāv) *a.* vaulted or arched;—*n.* a hollow; an arch or vault.

Concavity, (kon-kav'i-ti) *n.* the inner surface of a hollow body: *a.* con'cavous.

Concavo-convex, (kon-kā'vō-kon'veks) *a.* concave on the one side and convex on the other, as a lens.

Concavo-concave, (kon-kā'vo-kon'kāv) *a.* concave or hollow on both surfaces.

Conceal, (kon-sēl') *v. t.* to hide; to secrete; to keep from telling; to disguise; to screen;—*ppr.* and *a.* concealing; *pp.* concealed';—*a.* conceal'able, able to be kept secret;—*ad.* conceal'edly;—*n.* conceal'ment, secrecy; disguise; a hiding.

Concede, (kon-sēd) *v. t.* to grant or give up; to quit, surrender, admit;—*adjs.* concess'ive, granting; concess'ory, yielding.

Conceit, (kon-sēt') *n.* fancy; vanity; idea; thought; imagination; pleasant, fantastical or affected notion; favorable opinion of self, family, ancestors, &c.:—*v. t.* to imagine; to believe;—*a.* conceit'ed, vain, proud, egotistical;—*ad.* conceit'edly;—*n.* conceit'edness.

Conceivable, (kon-sēv'a-bl) *a.* that may be conceived, imagined, understood, or believed;—*ad.* conceiv'ably;—*n.* conceiv'ableness.

Conceive, (kon-sēv') *v. t.* or *i.* to form in the mind; receive into and form in the womb; to become pregnant; to comprehend fully; to imagine: to think;—*ppr.* conceiv'ing;—*pp.* conceived':—*n.* con'cept, a thing conceived: a notion.

Concent, (kon-sent') *n.* concord of sounds: consistency

Concenter, (kon-sent'-er) *v. t.* to bring to or meet in a common center or point.

Concentrate, (kon-sen'trāt) *v. t.* to bring to a common center, into a closer union, or a narrower compass; to condense;—*adjs.* concen'trative; concen'trated, united;—*ns.* concentration, a massing together, a centripetal tendency, etc.; *concen'trativeness*, absorption of mind, powerful exertion of the faculties on one subject or in one direction.

Concentric, (kon-sen'trik) *a.* having a common center; —*ad.* concen'trically.

Conception, (kon-sep'shun) *n.* act of conceiving or object conceived; an idea or purpose in the mind: mental power; apprehension; pointed thought; sentiment; pregnancy;—*a.* concep'tive, active mentality.

Concern, (kon-sern') *v. t.* to affect or make uneasy; to interest; to belong to; to intermeddle;—*n.* an affair; anxiety; solicitude; a business or those connected with it;—*a.* and *pp.* concerned', interested, anxious, affected; engaged in;—

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity. (French.)—DE SALES.

A good tree yields not poisonous fruit, nor a poisonous tree good fruit.—TAMIL.

A good thing is known when it is [lost.

Law is the music of the spheres,

prep. concern'ing, regarding ;—ad. concern'edly ;—n. concern'ment, affair ; solicitude; importance.

Concert, (kon-sert') v. t. to contrive or plan together ; to frame by mutual consultation ; to adjust.

Concert, (kon'sert) n. agreement : union ; musical entertainment ; harmony.

Concerto, (kon-ser'tō) n. a piece of concert music.

Concertina, (kon-ser-tē'na) n. a musical instrument, on the plan of the accordeon.

Concession, (kon-sesh'un) n. act of conceding: the thing yielded ; a grant; apology.

Conch, (kongk) n. sea shell.

Conchoidal, (kong-koid'al) conchiferous, (kong-kif'ĕr-us) a. having elevations or depressions like the valve of a bivalve *shell*.

Conchology, (kong-kol'o-ji) n. the science of shells, and their inhabitants:—n. conchol'ogist, a adept in shells.

Conciliate, (kon-sil'i-āt) v. t. to gain by kindness ; to bring together ; to unite in thought or feeling; to make friendly ; to gain, win or reconcile :—ppr. and a. concili'ating :—pp. concil'iāted, placated, won.

Conciliation, (kon-sil-i-ā'shun) n. act of reconciling; —n. concil'iator, a peacemaker;—a. concil'-iatory, winning, pacific.

Concise, (kon-sis') a. short : abridged ; saying much in a few words ;—ad. concisely ;—n. concise'ness, brevity in speaking or writing.

Conclave, (kon-klāv) n. the room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope ; the body of cardinals ; close assembly; private room.

Conclude, (kon-klūd') v. t. to finish:—v. i. to infer.

Conclusion, (kon-klū'zhun) n. end ; inference ; decision ; judgment ; event.

Conclusive, (kon-klū'siv) a. final ; convincing ; decisive ; consequential ;—ad. conclus'ively ;—n. conclus'iveness, finality.

Concoct, (kon-kokt') v. t. to prepare or mature :—ppr. concoct'ing ;—pp. concoct'ed ;—n. concoc'tion, a devising in the mind ; a scheming project ; digestion of food ; mixture.

Concomitant, (kon-kom'it-ant) a. accompanying, or joined with ; attending ;—n. concurrent with ; collateral ;—ad. concom'itantly ; —n. concom'itance, (or cy) subsistence together with another thing.

Concord, (kong'kord) n. harmony ; union ; peace ; state of being of the same heart or mind ; oneness of feelings, opinions, &c.

Concordant, (kon-kord'ant) a. agreeing ; harmonious ; suitable ;—n. concord'ance, an index or dictionary of the leading words or passages of the Bible or of any author ; agreement.

Concordat, (kon-kord'at) n. an agreement or compact : convention ; esp. one to which the pope is a party.

Concourse, (kong'kōrs) n. assembly of persons running or drawn together.

Concrescence, (kon-kres'-ens) n. a growing by the union of separate particles; — a. con'crescible.

Concrete, (kon-krēt') v. i. or t. to coalesce : to grow by the cohesion of parts ;—a. con'crete, formed into one mass ; congealed ; the opposite of abstract, and denoting a particular thing ; —n. a compound : a wall or pavement formed of lime, sand, stones, &c. ; in logic, a tangible subject :—a. concret'ive, coagulative ;—ns. concre'tion, concrete'ness, coalescence ; a lump :—ad. concrete'ly, as asphalt.

Concubinage, (kon-kū'bin-āj) n. cohabitation without legal marriage :—n. concu'bine, a mistress.

Conculcate, (kon-kul'kate) v. t. to trample under foot.

Concupiscence, (kon-kū'-pis-ens) n. excessive or irregular desire for unlawful pleasure ; lust ;—a. concu'piscent, sinful, lustful.

Concur, (kon-kur') v. i. or t. to agree or combine ; to meet or unite in one point; to assent to ; endorse.

Concurrent, (kon-kur'ent) a. associate ; coming, acting or existing together ;—n. that which agrees ; equal claim ; joint right ;—ad. concurr'ently, in concert ; —n. concurrence, agreement ; joint action.

Concussion, (kon-kush'un) n. a shaking ; agitation ; a violent shock caused by the contact of two bodies, by an explosion, or by a blow on the head producing concussion of the brain

Condemn, (kon-dem') v. t. to find guilty ; doom to punishment; to pronounce unfit for use ; to reject ; censure ; blame ;—a. condemn'able, culpable, blamable ; condemn'atory, containing censure ;—ns. condemna'tion, sentence, blame, state of guilt ; condem'ner, a censor.

Condense, (kon-dens') v. t. or i. to diminish the bulk and not the weight ; to make very dense or thick ; to compact; to grow dense; — a. thick, dense, close, massy, weighty ;—ppr. or a. condens'ing, causing diminution of bulk ;—pp. or a. condensed', reduced in compass, as a book, or body of steam ; a. condensable, reducible in volume ; —ns. condens'er, an apparatus attached to an engine; condensa'tion, process by which a body is rendered more dense and compact.

Condescend, (kon-de-send') v. i. to descend or let one's self down ; to descend willingly from a superior position ; to stoop ; deign ; yield ; submit ;—ppr. condescend'ing ; — pp. condēscend'ed ; — a. condescend'ing, yielding to inferiors ; courteous ; obliging ;—ad. condescend'ingly, with great urbanity.

Condescension, (kon-de-sen'-shun) n. act of condescending: kindness to inferiors ; courtesy ; humility.

Condign, (kon-dīn') a. adequate; deserved ;—ad. con-

A laying hen is better than a standing mill.

A lazy boy and a warm bed are difficult to part.

A lazy man carries around him a perpetual burden.

A liar is not believed when he speaks the truth.—ITALIAN.

dign'ly, fitly, suitably;—*n.* condign'ness, justness.

Condiment, (kon'di-ment) *n.* that which is put along with something else to preserve or pickle it; sauce.

Condition, (kon-dish'un) *n.* state in which things are put together or exist; a particular manner of being; quality, rank, temper; a term of a contract; proposal; arrangement;—*v. i.* or *t.* to make terms; to agree upon;—*ppr.* condi'tioning;—*pp.* condi'tioned;—*adjs.* condit'ional, condit'ioned, with reservations, depending on stipulations; not absolute;—*ad.* condit'ionally, on terms.

Condolence, (kon-dōl'ens) *n.* sympathetic grief for others; civilities and messages of friends upon any loss or misfortune;—*a.* condol'ing;—*v. t.* condole'.

Condone, (kon-don') *v. t.* to forgive; pardon; remit;—*n.* condona'tion, forgiveness, especially of adultery.

Condor, (kon'dor) *n.* the largest flying bird, a species of vulture found in S. Am.

Conduce, (kon-dūs') *v. i.* to lead or tend to; promote; contribute; serve to some purpose;—*adjs.* conduc'ive, conduc'ible; tending; having power to promote;—*n.* conduc'iveness.

Conduct, (kon'dukt) *n.* personal behavior; deportment; escort or guidance; style of management.

Conduct, (kon-dukt') *v. t.* or *i.* to manage; to behave; to bring along, or guide; in *heat* or *electricity*, to carry or transmit;—*ppr.* or *a.* conduct'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* conduct'ed, as in the case of heat transferred from one body to another by conduction;—*a.* conduct'ible;—*n.* conductibil'ity, capacity of transmission.

Conduction, (kon-duk'shun) *n.* transmission by a conductor, as heat or electricity

Conductor, (kon-dukt'or) *n.* leader; commander; railroad fare or ticket collector; that which has the property of transmitting electricity, &c.;—*fem.* conduct'ress.

Conduit, (kon'dit) *n.* channel or pipe to convey water.

Cone, (kōn) *n.* a solid body tapering to a point from a circular base—as a sugar-loaf; fruit shaped like a cone, as that of the pine.

Confabulation, (kon-fab-ū-la-shun) *n.* familiar talk.

Confection, (kon-fek'shun) *n.* a sweetmeat prepared with sugar;—*ns.* confec'tionery, candies, &c.; in general anything made up with sugar; confec'tioner, a dealer in confections.

Confederacy, (kon-fed'er-a-si) *n.* a league or union of persons, or states:—*ns.* confedera'tion, alliance, union, engagement, federal compact; confederate, an ally; an accomplice:—*pl.* in the U. States persons or states that seceded from the Union:—*a.* confed'erate, leagued in a common cause;—*v. t.* to unite, ally, join in a league.

Confer, (kon-fer') *v. t.* or *i.* to discourse; compare; grant or bestow; counsel or advise with;—*ppr.* conferr'ing;—*pp.* conferred'.

Conference, (kon'fer-ens) *n.* a formal discourse; meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction.

Confess, (kon-fes') *v. t.* to own; to acknowledge; to make or hear a confession of faults or a crime;—*ppr.* confess'ing;—*pp.* confessed';—*ad.* confess'edly.

Confession, (kon-fesh'un) *n.* articles of faith; avowal; profession; candid admissions;—*ns.* *confess'or*, a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution; one who suffers for religion; *confess'ional*, a private room where a R. C. priest hears confessions.

Confidant, (kon-fi-dant') *n.* one confided in or trusted with secrets; a bosom friend;—*fem.* con'fidante.

Confide, (kon-fid') *v. t.* to trust wholly or have faith in; to commit to one's care.

Confidence, (kon'fi-dens) *n.* firm trust or belief; self reliance; firmness; boldness; security; full reliance.

Confident, (kon'fi-dent) *a.* assured beyond doubt; bold to excess; without suspicion; trusting without limit;—*n.* one trusted with secrets;—*ad.* con'fidently, with firm trust; positively.

Confidential, (kon-fi-den'shal) *a.* private; worthy of trust; spoken or written in confidence;—*ad.* confiden'tially, with secresy.

Configuration, (kon-fig-ūr-ā'shun) *n.* external figure or shape; relative position or aspect, as of planets;—*v. t.* config'ure, to dispose into any form; to shape.

Confine, (kon'fīn) *v. t.* or *i.* to bound; border; limit; shut up; imprison; restrain; fasten;—*a.* confin'able, liable to be limited;—*ns.* con'fine, border; edge; limit;—*pl.* extreme boundaries; confine'ment imprisonment; restraint; sickness; childbirth or lying in;—*ppr.* confin'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* confined', secluded.

Confirm, (kon-ferm') *v. t.* to make firm or more certain: to settle; to establish; to admit to full communion in the Episcopal Church;—*ppr.* confirm'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* confirmed';—*adjs.* confirm'able, capable of additional proof; confirmato'ry, strengthening;—*ns.* confirma'tion, proof, testimony; establishment, assurance; a rite; confirm'er, a witness.

Confiscate, (kon-fis'kāt) *v. t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the state; to transfer to the public treasury;—*a.* property unlawfully obtained or held and forfeited to the public use;—*ppr.* confis'cating;—*pp.* confis'cated;—*n.* confisca'tion, forfeiture;—*a.* confis'catory, noting the tendency of laws for the appropriation of private property—*n.* confisca'tor.

Conflagration, (kon-fla-grā'shun) *n.* a great fire, etc.

Conflict, (kon-flikt') *v. t.* to strive; to contend; to fight; to be in opposition or disagree;—*ppr.* and *a.* con-

A lazy man goes far, and he who shuns labor, labors doubly.

A leaky house and a scolding wife are two bad companions.

All do not bite that show their teeth.—DUTCH.

A library is a repository of medicine for the mind.—GREEK.

flict'ing, contradictory, incompatible;—pp. conflicted

Conflict, (kon'flikt) n. a contest; struggle; agony; a violent opposition; battle.

Confluence, (kon'flū-ens) n. a flowing together; concourse; place of meeting, as of rivers; a crowding to or in a place;—a. confluent, running one into another.

Conflux, (kon'fluks) n. a junction of currents; a concourse; a multitude.

Conform, (kon-form') v. t. to make like; to adapt to something else;—ppr. conform'ing;—pp. conformed';—a. conform'able, similar, resembling, agreeable to, consistent with, compliant, obsequious;—ad. conform'ably;—a. conform'ant;—ns. conform'er, conform'ist, one who complies with established doctrine, &c.; conform'ity, similitude, adaptation, consistency;—v. i. to comply with; to yield to; to act according to.

Conformation, (kon-form-ā'shun) n. particular make or structure; relative form; act of producing fitness.

Confound, (kon-found') v. t. to throw into disorder; to mix; to confuse; to disconcert; to astonish; to destroy;—pp. confound'ed;—ppr. confound'ing;—ad. confound'edly, enormously, shamefully;—n. confound'er, a disturber; one who mistakes or quotes one thing for another.

Confraternity, (kon-fra-ter'ni-ti) n. brotherhood; a body of men united.

Confrère or confrier, (kon'frā) n. a brother-monk; an associate editor, &c.

Confront, (kon-frunt') v. t. to bring face to face, literally or metaphorically; to stand in presence of; to oppose; to compare;—ppr. confront'ing;—pp. confront'ed;—n. confronta'tion;—n. confront'er.

Confuse, (kon-fūz') v. t. to abash; perplex; mix irregularly; disorder;—ppr. confūs'ing;—pp. and a. confūsed';—ad. confus'edly;—n. confu'sion, disorder, tumult, indistinctness; destruction, ruin; distraction of mind; hurry of ideas.

Confutable, (kon-fūt'a-bl) a. that may be disproved.

Confute, (kon-fūt') v. t. to prove to be futile or false; to repress, check or repel; to disprove;—ppr. confūt'ing;—pp. confūt'ed;—n. confuta'tion, refutation.

Conge, (kon'jē) n. leave of absence; farewell; parting ceremony;—v. i. to take leave; to bow, or courtesy.

Congeal, (kon-jēl') v. t. or i. to freeze; to thicken; to turn by frost from a fluid to a solid state;—ppr. congeal'ing;—pp. congealed';—a. congeal'able;—ns. congeal'ment, congela'tion, concretion by frost, &c.

Congener, (kon'jēn-er) n. a thing of the same nature or origin;—a. congener'ic.

Congenial (kon-jē'ni-al) a. of the same feeling, genius or nature; kindred; cognate;—n. congenial'ity;—ad. conge'nially, suitably.

Conger, (kong'ger) n. a sea-eel 5 to 10 feet long.

Congeries, (kon-jē'ri-ēz) n. a collection of small bodies in one mass;—v.t. congest', heap up; gather together;—adjs. congest'ed, heaped.

Congestion, (kon-jest'yun) n. formation of a mass; unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body; fullness;—a. congest'ive, having a tendency to stagnation of the blood.

Conglobate, (kon-glob'-āt) a. formed into a globe or ball; v. t. to consolidate;—n. conglōba'tion, a round body.

Conglomerate, (kon-glom'er-āt) v. t. to gather into a round mass;—a. gathered as a ball; composed of glands; collected, twisted together;—n. conglomera'ture, accumulation, mixture; a rock of pebbles, &c.

Conglutinate, (kon-glu'tin-āt) v. t. to glue together; cement; reunite; heal wounds;—adjs. conglutinate, joined together; conglutin'ant, gluing, healing; conglutina'tive, causing union;—n. conglutina'tion, reunion, healing; junction

Congratulate, (kon-grat'ū-lat) v. t. to profess joy; to compliment upon any happy event;—ppr. congratūla'ting;—pp. congrat'ūlāted;—a. congrat'ulatory, expressive of satisfaction at another's happiness;—n. congratula'tion, act of professing joy or sympathy for the success or felicity of another;—n. congrat'ulator

Congregate, (kon-grē-gāt) v. t. to assemble; to collect together;—v. i. to flock together; to meet;—a. collected; compact.

Congregation, (kon-grē-gā'shun) n. an assembly met to worship God in public; a mass collected;—a. congrega'tional;—n. congrega'tionalism, a form of church government, in which all authority is invested in each congregation;—n. congrega'tionalist, one who.

Congress, (kon'gres) n. the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; an assembly for political, literary, social or scientific purposes.

Congressional, (kon-gresh'un-al) a. pertaining to congress or its acts.

Congruous, (kon'grōō-us) a. fit; suitable; meet; accordant;—ad. con'gruously;—ns. con'gruence, congru'ity, fitness, consistency; relation or agreement between things;—a. con'gruent, correspondent; suitable.

Conic, (kon-ik) a. like a cone; having the form of or pertaining to a cone;—ad. con'ically;—a. conif'erous, bearing cones or fruit, as the pine tree.

Conics, (kon'iks) n. pl. the science of conic sections; mathematical investigations regarding the parabola, ellipse and hyperbola.

Conjecture, (kon-jekt'ūr) n. an opinion without proof; supposition; guess;—v. t. to guess; to judge by a guess or trifling evidence;—ppr. conject'ūring;—pp.

A lie is but the truth in masquerade—BYRON.

A lie never arrives at old age. (Greek.)—SOPHOCLES.

A lie, though it be killed and dead, can sting sometimes—like a dead wasp.—MRS. JAMESON.

conject'ūred :—*a.* conjec'tural, said or done by guess; —*ad.* conjec'turally.

Conjoin, (kon-join') *v. t.* or *i.* to unite; consolidate into one; league; join together; —*ppr.* conjoin'ing ;—*pp.* conjoined' ;—*a.* con'joint, mutual, jointly ;—*ad.* conjointly, together.

Conjugal, (kon'joo-gal) *a.* relating to marriage; matrimonial; suitable to the marriage state ;—*a.* con'jugally ;—*n.* conjugal'ity.

Conjugate, (kon'joo-gāt) *v. t.* to unite; in *gram.* inflect or decline verbs ;—*n.* conjuga'tion, union, inflection.

Conjunction, (kon-jungk'shun) *n.* association; union; copulation of words, &c.; *a.* conjunc'tive, united, connecting :—*ads.* conjunc'tively, conjunct'ly, in union; not apart.

Conjuncture, (kon-jungk'tūr) *n.* combination of circumstances; important occasion; union; joining together; a crisis.

Conjuration, (kun-jūr-ā'shun) *n.* enchantment; invoking supernatural aid, by spells, incantations, &c.; —*v. t.* cōn'jure, (kun'jėr) to practice charms; enchant; —*n.* cōn'jurėr, a magician.

Conjure, (kon-jūr') *v. t.* to call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; to implore earnestly ;—*n.* conjūre'ment.

Connate, (kon'nāt) *a.* born with another; innate; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* grown together; joined at the base as in certain leaves ;—*a.* conna'tural, connected by nature ;—*n.* connas'cence, community of birth; production or growth together

Connect, (kon-nekt') *v. t.* to knit, fasten, or link together; to unite ;—*ad.* connect'edly, consecutively, conjointly ;—*ns.* connec'tion, connex'ion, continuity, union, junction, intercourse, kindred, business or other relationship, as by blood or marriage ;—*adjs.* connected, united, consistent, logical; connect'ing, joining, linking; connec'tive, acting as a link ;—*ad.* connect'ively, in union.

Connive, (kon-nīv') *v. i.* to wink at; to fail by intention to see a fault; to permit; —*ns.* conniv'ance, voluntary blindness; participation by silence in wickedness or crime; *conniv'er*, one who helps or does not censure another's misdeeds.

Connoisseur, (kon-is-sar') *n.* competent critic or judge.

Connote, (kon-nōt') *v. t.* to imply along with an object something inherent therein; to include ;—*n.* conno-ta'tion, inference; token.

Connubial, (kon-nū-bi-al) *a.* nuptial; matrimonial.

Conoid, (kō'n-oid) *a.* figure approaching the form of a cone.

Conquer, (kon'ker) *v. t.* to overcome; to accomplish by earnest effort; to subdue ;—*adjs.* conquer'able, possible to be surmounted or vanquished; conquer'ing, victorious ;—*ns.* con'quest, subjection, victory, physical or moral; acquisition by force; con'queror, successful general.

Consanguineous, (kon-san-gwin'ē-us) *a.* of the same blood, family or descent; related by birth or blood.

Consanguinity, (kon-san-gwin'i-ti) *n.* relationship by blood or descent from a common ancestor.

Conscience, (kon'shens) *n.* the faculty within us that decides on the right or wrong of our actions or desires; moral sense; scruple; veracity; principle; self-knowledge; candor.

Conscientious, (kon-shi-en'shus) *a.* governed by conscience; scrupulous; exactly just; faithful ;—*ad.* conscien'tiously ;—*n.* conscien'tiousness, tenderness; exactness of justice; —*a.* con'scionable, reasonable, just, moderate ;—*ad.* con'scionably, justly.

Conscious, (kon'shus) *a.* inwardly persuaded; knowledge of one's own thoughts &c.; aware; susceptible ;—*ad.* con'sciously ;—*n.* con'sciousness, internal sense of guilt or innocence.

Conscription, (kon-skrip'shun) *n.* a compulsory levy of soldiers ;—*a.* or *n.* conscript, registered, drafted.

Consecrate, (kon'se-krāt) *v. t.* to dedicate solemnly; to devote one's faculties or possessions to a noble end; to set apart to the service of God ;—*n.* consecra'tion ;—*a.* con'secrated, made sacred; hallowed ;—*n.* con'secrator.

Consecutive, (kon-sek'ū-tiv) *a.* following in train; regular; uninterrupted; successive ;—*ad.* consec'utively ;—*n.* consecu'tion, a series; in *astron.*, lunation.

Consent, (kon-sent') *n.* act of yielding, or subscribing to a proposition or course of action ;—*v. i.* to be of the same mind; admit; allow; agree (with *to*); *adjs.* consenta'neous, accordant, agreeable to, or consistent with anything; *consen'tient*, united in opinion or sentiment: *consent'ing*, approving ;—*ns.* consentan'eousness, consentane'ity, agreement ;—*ad.* consentane'ously, consistently, suitably; agreeably.

Consequence, (kon-se-kwens) *a.* that which follows from any cause or principle; event; effect of a cause; deduction; conclusion; concatenation of causes and effects; influence; importance; moment :—*a.* con'sequent, following ;—*n.* effect ;—*ad.* con'sequently, therefore.

Consequential, (kon-se-kwen'shal) *a.* following as a consequence or result; conceited; pompous ;—*ad.* consequen'tially, showfly.

Conservation, (kon-ser-vā'shun) *n.* preservation, protection, continuance ;—*a.* conserv'ant, preserving ;—*n.* conserv'ator, preserver.

Conservative, (kon-serv'a-tiv) *a.* tending to or desiring to preserve ;—*n.* one who opposes innovations, and desires to keep intact laws, in-

A life of society is unfavorable to all the animal powers of man.—SYDNEY SMITH.

A little nonsense now and then, is relished by the wisest (best of) men. [FRENCH.

A little man fells a great oak.—

A good heart cannot lie.—G. H.

stitutions, social usages and customs consecrated by time:—*n.* conserv'atism, system of principles, &c.

Conservatory, (kon-serv'-a-tor-i) *n.* a greenhouse for exotic plants, &c.; a wing or room exposed to the sun and protected by double windows for the winter-preservation of plants, &c.; a fish pond, &c.; a. keeping.

Conserve, (kon-serv') *v. t.* to keep entire; to retain; to preserve in sugar; to pickle or candy fruit;—*n.* con'serve;—*a.* conserved'.

Consider, (kon-sid'er) *v. t.* or *i.* to think upon with care; work in the mind; deliberate; reflect; not judge hastily or rashly; hesitate; examine; sift; weigh; to respect; regard; requite;—*a.* consid'erate, thoughtful; serious; prudent; moderate;—*ad.* consid'erately;—*ppr.* or *v.* considering; reflecting, or *(we) consider*; *pp.* or *a.* consid'ered; (as *well or ill-considered*).

Considerable, (kon-sid'er-a-bl) *a.* worthy of regard or notice; important; more than a little;—*n.* consid'erableness;—*ad.* consid'erably, largely, greatly.

Consideration, (kon-sid-er-ā'-shun) *n.* serious thought; prudence; value; recompense; motive or reason; cause or basis of a compact.

Consign, (kon-sin') *v. t.* to send to or intrust; to give or set over; to deliver formally or under seal; to transfer;—*ppr.* or *a.* consign'ing;—*pp.* or *a.* consigned, as goods;—*ns.* consign'er, one who places goods on sale, &c.; consigneē', one who receives goods for disposal; consign'ment, a writing or invoice consigning property.

Consist, (kon-sist') *v. i.* to be made up or composed of; to be fixed; to agree; to coexist;—*ns.* consist'ence, degree of density; state of being fixed or firm; *consist'ency*, substance; make; agreement; congruity; uniformity;—*a.* consist'ent; firm; not fluid; not contradictory; congruous; uniform;—*ad.* consistently;—*p. a.* consist'ing, made up of, agreeing with.

Consistory, (kon-sist'or-i) *n.* ecclesiastical court, council

Consociate, (kon-sō-shi-āt) *n.* accomplice; partner;—*v. t.* to unite, join, cement.

Console, (kon-sōl') *v. t.* to comfort; cheer; relieve from the sense of misery; *adjs.* consola'tory, consol'ing, tending to revive the downcast mind or compensate for disappointment;—*n.* consola'tion, solace, alleviation of misery.

Console, (kon'sōl) *n.* ornamental bracket to support cornices, or for placing busts, &c. on (Fr.)

Consolidate, (kon-sol'i-dāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to make solid or firm; to unite into a compact mass; to grow hard or solid;—*a.* fixed, settled;—*n.* consolida'tion, union of two or more bodies or interests; act of solidifying or confirming a thing; blending.

Consols, (kon'solz) *n. pl.* 3 per cent. Annuities in the English Stock, corresponding to our 4 per cent. Bonds but not redeemable.

Consonance, (kon'sō-nans) *n.* accord of sound; concord; consistency; accordance.

Consonant, (kon'sō-nant) *a.* agreeable; consistent; having like sounds;—*n.* a letter which cannot be sounded perfectly by itself;—*ad.* con'sonantly, suitably.

Consort, (kon'sort) *n.* husband or wife; a companion; partner; an accompanying ship; union; concurrence;—*v. i.* consort', to associate; unite or keep company with;—*v. t.* to associate, join, mix, marry.

Conspicuous, (kon-spik'ū-us) *a.* clearly seen; visible to the eye or mind; eminent, famous;—*ad.* conspic'uously;—*ns.* conspic'uousness, prominence, celebrity; conspicu'ity, brightness, boldness to the view.

Conspire, (kon-spir') *v. i.* to concert a crime; plot; hatch secret treason;—*v. t.* to contrive; to concur to one end; to unite for any purpose, as a future result;—*ns.* conspir'acy, plot; concerted treason; tendency of many causes to one event; conspir'ator, a plotter;—*ppr.* conspir'ing;—*pp.* conspired'

Constable, (kun'sta-bl) *n.* an officer of the peace; a rural official or policeman;—*n.* or *a.* constab'ulary, police.

Constant, (kon'stant) *a.* firm; faithful in affection; unvaried; durable; fixed; resolute; steady;—*ad.* con'stantly, perpetually, certainly, patiently, firmly;—*n.* con'stancy, lasting affection; veracity; unshaken determination; perpetuity.

Constellation, (kon-stel-lā'-shun) *n.* an assemblage of beauties or excellencies; a cluster of fixed stars.

Consternation, (kon-ster-nā'-shun) *n.* a terror that overpowers the faculties; astonishment; horror.

Constipate, (kon'sti-pāt) *v. t.* to condense; to stop up; to make costive;—*n.* constipa'tion, imperfect action of the bowels, &c.

Constituency, (kon-stit'ū-en-si) *n.* political supporters; body of voters or electors to whom a representative is responsible.

Constituent, (kon-stit'ū-ent) *a.* essential; real; composing; elemental;—*n.* a person or thing which settles anything in its peculiar state; an essential or elemental part; he who appoints or elects; a voter.

Constitute, (kon'sti-tūt) *v. t.* to appoint; depute; to form or compose; to set up; establish; produce; make.

Constitution, (kon-sti-tū'-shun) *n.* state of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities; corporeal frame; temper of body or mind; system of laws and customs; a written in-

A little house well filled, a little land well tilled, and a little wife well willed, will make a happy man.—Scotch.

A little leaven leavens the whole lump.—1 Corinthians 5, 6.

A little loss frightens, a great one tames.

strument or compact formally ratified by the people, and constituting the fundamental principles of a state: a law or usage; institution:—*a.* constitu'tional, consistent with the civil constitution; legal; bred in the natural frame or organism; radical:—*ad.* constitu'tionally:—*ns.* constitutional'ity, conformity to fundamental written law; legality; *constitu'tional*, a brisk walk taken for the sake of the bodily health; constitu'tionist, one zealous for the established law of the land; —*a.* constitu'tive, elemental, essential, productive.

Constrain, (kon-strān') *v. t.* to compel; force to some action; hinder; restrain; violate; confine; tie; bind; withhold:—*a.* constrain'able, able to be forced:—*ad.* constrain'edly, by compulsion:—*n.* constraint', compulsion, violence; an overruling of desire: *adjs.* constrain'ing, constrain'tive, forcing, able to master the desires; urgent.

Constrict, (kon-strikt') *v. t.* to bind; cramp; contract; cause to shrink:—*ns.* constric'ture, a drawing together: contraction by inherent force; constric'tor, that which contracts.—*Boa constric'tor*, a serpent which crushes its prey in its folds

Constringe, (kon-strinj') *v. t.* to compress; bind: force to contract itself:—*a.* constring'ent, binding.

Construct, (kon-strukt') *v. t.* to build; make; compile; form by the mind:—*n.* construc'tion, act or form of building; structure; fabrication: conformation; act of interpreting; explanation; sense; meaning; analysis of words or sentences:—*a.* construc'tive, not direct, but inferred or deduced:—*a.* construc'tional, respecting sense, meaning, &c.:—*ad.* construc'tively, by fair implication or deduction.

Construe, (kon'strōō) *v. t.* to range words in their natural order; disentangle obscurities; show the meaning, interpret, translate.

Constupration, (kon'stū-prā-shun) *n.* defilement; rape.

Consubstantial, (kon-sub-stan'shal) *a.* having the same substance, nature or essence as the body of Christ in the sacramental wine; *n.* consubstantiation

Consul, (kon'sul) *n.* one of the two chief magistrates of ancient Rome; an officer who resides in a foreign port to superintend the commerce, &c., of his own country:—*a.* con'sular:—*n.* con'sulate, consul'ship.

Consult, (kon-sult') *v. i.* or *t.* to ask advice of; to apply to for instruction; to decide or act in favor of; to consider together; to take counsel:—*ns.* consulta'tion, council, deliberation: consult'er, one who asks advice:—*a.* consult'ing, advising, as a physician.

Consume, (kon-sūm') *v. t.* or *i.* to spend; to destroy by wasting, fire, &c.; to devour; to exhaust; to be exhausted, worn out, spent; —*a.* consūm'able, inflammable; exhaustible:—*n.* consum'er, one who uses.

Consummate, (kon-sum'āt) *v. t.* to complete; perfect; end; finish:—*a.* accomplished: finished: perfect; —*ad.* consumm'ately:—*n.* consumma'tion, completion, perfection, success; close; death; end of life and all present things.

Consumption, (kon-sum'-shun) *n.* a wasting; a fatal disease of the lungs: destruction:—*a.* consump'tive, affected with lung complaint: exhausting.

Contact, (kon'takt) *a.* junction, touch, close union.

Contagion, (kon-tā'jun) *n.* transmission of a disease by contact: pestilence: venomous emanations:—*a.* contag'ious, infectious: poisonous: disseminating evil, or any influence, as laughter from one to another:—*ad.* contag'iously; —*n.* contag'iousness.

Contain, (kon-tān') *v. t.* to hold; comprise; include; restrain; withhold; keep within bounds, as any passion:—*a.* contain'able.

Contaminate, (kon-tam'in-āt) *v. t.* pollute; infect; tarnish; defile; corrupt by base mixture:—*a.* polluted, tainted:—*n.* contamina'tion.

Contemn, (kon-tem') *v. t.* to despise; scorn; slight; disregard; neglect; defy.

Contemper, (kon-tem'per) *v. t.* to reduce by mixture.

Contemplate, (kon-tem'-plāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to meditate; consider attentively; study: ponder; muse on; think studiously; design or intend:—*a.* contemp'lative, studious, thoughtful:—*n.* contempla'tion, continued study of a particular subject; absorbing thought:—*ad.* contem'platively.

Contemporary, (kon-tem-pō-rā'ri) *a.* existing at the same time, or of the same age with something else:—*n.* one who lives at the same time with another:—*v. t.* contem'porize, to place in the same age:—*adjs.* cotem'porary, contemporan'eous, coeval.

Contempt, (kon-temt') *n.* act of despising: scorn: disdain: contumely; hatred of what is mean: in *law*, disobedience of the rules of a court:—*a.* contempt'ible, mean, base, worthless: —*ad.* contempt'ibly:—*n.* contempt'ibleness.

Contemptuous, (kon-tempt'-ū-us) *a.* disdainful; insolent; scornful: haughty:—*ad.* contempt'uously:—*n.* con'tempt'uousness.

Contend, (kon-tend') *v. i.* to strive; to struggle in opposition or emulation:—*a.* contend'ing, opposing:—*n.* contend'er, champion.

Content, (kon-tent') *a.* satisfied: having the desires limited by present enjoyment: quiet: willing:—*n.* satisfaction: acquiescence: moderate happiness:—*v. t.* to satisfy, so as to stop complaint: please; gratify: —*a.* content'ed, not repin-

A little praise is good for a shy temper; it teaches it to rely on the kindness of others.—LAN.

A good memory is the best diary.

Language was given to us that we might say pleasant things to each other. — BOVEE. — (*Summaries of Thought*).

ing, satisfied ; content′ful, quite easy; perfectly pleased ; content′less, dissatisfied ;—*ns.* content′edness, content′ment, gratification, resignation, ease ; rest.

Contention, (kon-ten′shun) *n.* strife ; debate ; quarrel ; mutual opposition ; emulation ; eagerness ; zeal ;—*a.* conten′tious, given to debate ; perverse, not peaceable ;—*ad.* conten′tiously ; —*n.* conten′tiousness.

Contents, (kon′tents) *n. pl.* the capacity, measurement or extent of anything ; the things contained ; subjects treated of in a book.

Conterminable, (kon-ter′-min-a-bl) *a.* capable of the same bounds ;—*a.* conter′-minous, lying adjacent.

Contest, (kon′test) *n.* a dispute ; debate ; struggle for superiority ;—*v. t.* contest′, to call in question ; litigate ; controvert ;—*a.* contest′ing, adverse side ;—*n.* contestā′tion, debate strife ; joint testimony.

Context, (kon′tekst) *n.* parts of a composition which adjoin the portion cited ;—*a.* context′, firmly knit ; context′ural, interwoven ;—*n.* context′ure, manner of formation ; constitution.

Contiguous, (kon-tig′ū-us) *a.* near, touching, adjacent ; —*ad.* contig′uously ;—*ns.* contig′uousness ; contigu′-ity, actual contact ; association of ideas ; nearness.

Continence, (kon′ti-nens) *n.* chastity ; virtue ; moderation ; continuity.

Continent, (kon′ti-nent) *a.* denying sensual pleasure ; restrained ; connected ;—*n.* land not separated by the sea from other lands ; *ad.* con′tinently, chastely ; —*a.* continen′tal, respecting particularly the mainland of Europe ; extensive.

Contingent, (kon-tin′jent) *a.* accidental ; dependent on something else ; liable but not certain to happen ;—*n.* chance ; a share or proportion, esp. of soldiers ;—*ad.* contingent′ly ;—*n.* contin′-gency, accidental possibility ; fortuitous event ; a reaching or touching.

Continual, (kon-tin′ūal) *a.* uninterrupted ; unceasing ; unbroken succession of events ;—*ad.* continu′ally ; —*ns.* contin′uance, continua′tion, uninterrupted succession ; permanence in one state ; abode ; duration ; progression of time ; perseverance, protraction.

Continue, (kon-tin′ū) *v. i.* to remain ; to stay ; to be steadfast ;—*v. t.* to last ; to protract ; to carry on without break ; to draw out ;—*a.* contin′ued, extended, &c.

Continuity, (kon-ti-nū-i-ti) *n.* uninterrupted connection.

Continuous, (kon-tin′ū-us) *a.* continuing ; joined together ; uninterrupted.

Contort, (kon-tort′) *v. t.* to twist ; to writhe ;—*n.* contor′tion, twist, wry motion ; flexure ;—*a.* contort′ed, folded or twisted back upon itself, as some parts of plants ; misshapen.

Contour, (kon-toor′) *n.* the outline of a figure.

Contra, (kon′tra) a Latin prep. signifying *against.*

Contraband, (kon′tra-band) *a.* prohibited ; illegal ;—*n.* goods prohibited by law.

Contract, (kon′trakt) *n.* an agreement ; a bargain ; a bond ; a betrothal ;—*v. t.* or *i.* contract′, to draw together ; shorten ; lessen ; acquire ; incur ; shrink ; bargain ;—*a.* contract′ed, shrunken, shortened ; narrow ; mean ; selfish ;—*n.* contrac′tion, a shrinking, shrivelling, wrinkling ; abbreviation ;—*a.* contract′-ible ;—*n.* contractibil′ity.

Contractile, (kon-trakt′il) *a.* having power to contract ; —*n.* contractil′ity.

Contractor, (kon-trakt′or) *n.* party to a contract ; a master mechanic or employer who takes work at a stipulated price, as a building, steamship, or railroad.

Contra-dance, (kon′tra-dans) *n.* a dance with partners in opposite lines.

Contradict, (kon-tra-dikt′) *v. t.* to oppose verbally ; to assert the contrary ; deny ;—*a.* contradic′tious, inconsistent ; given to cavil ;—*ns.* contradic′tion, opposition, controversial assertion, incongruity in words or thoughts ; contradict′er, one who flatly denies.

Contradictory, (kon-tra-dik′-tor-i) *a.* inconsistent ; disagreeing ; contrary ;—*n.* adverse proposition ;—*ad.* contradict′orily, inconsistently, oppositely.

Contradistinct, (kon-tra-dis-tinkt) *a.* distinguished by opposite qualities ;—*n.* contradistinc′tion ;—*v. t.* contradisting′uish, to draw a line of difference.

Contralto, (kon-tral′to) *n.* the alto or counter-tenor.

Contraptions, (kon-trap-shuns) *n.* (*Am.*) new and peculiar things ; a contemptuous expression to denote anything belonging to another which you want to get rid of, as clothes, trunks, tools, &c.

Contrariety, (kon-tra-rī′e-ti) *n.* opposition ; inconsistency ;—*a.* con′trarious.

Contrariwise, (kon′tra-ri-wiz) *ad.* conversely ; oppositely ; on the other hand.

Contrary, (kon′tra-ri) *a.* in direct opposition ;—*n.* a thing that is contrary or of opposite qualities ;—*n.* con′-trariness ;—*ad.* con′trarily ; *n. pl.* con′traries, things opposite ; propositions which destroy each other.

Contrast, (kon′trast) *n.* dissimilarity in things ; opposition of color, form, &c. to increase effect ; difference.

Contrast, (kon-trast′) *v. t.* or *i.* to place or stand in opposition, to give greater visibility or effect ; to compare.

Contravallation, (kon-tra-val-lā′shun) *n.* a parapet raised by besiegers, in war.

Contravene, (kon-tra-vēn′) *v. t.* to oppose ; obstruct ; hinder ; baffle ;—*n.* contraven′-tion, opposition, as to laws.

Contraversion, (kon-tra-ver′-shun) *n.* a turning to the opposite side.

Contretemps, (kon-tre-tong′) *n.* something happening

Avoid small faults; or by little and little you will fall into greater ones.

A little smattering in philosophy will lead a man to Atheism, but a thorough insight into it will lead a man back again to a first cause.—BACON.

inopportunely or at the wrong time; a blunder.

Contribute, (kon-trib'ūt) *v. t* to give for a common purpose; to pay a share;—*v. i.* to give or bear a part;—*a.* contrib'utive, mutual support to some common design;—*n.* contribu'tion, a cöoperative charity, &c.; sum given; church collection;—*n.* contrib'utor, a helper in common; giver.

Contrite, (kon'trīt) *a.* broken hearted for sin; truly penitent:—*ad.* con'tritely;—*n.* contri'tion, remorse.

Contrive, (kon-trīv') *v. t.* to hit upon; to find out; to plan out; to invent;—*ns.* contriv'er; contriv'ance, invention, scheme, artifice, plan, disposition of parts or cause;—*a.* contriv'able, possible to be planned or invented;—*n.* or *a.* contri'ving, machination, device.

Control, (kon-trōl') *n.* restraint; authority; command; superintendence;—*v. t.* to govern: to check;—*a.* controll'ing, directing, controll'able, subject to control;—*n.* *controll'er*, one who disposes or directs; an officer who keeps the accounts and pays out the revenues of a city or state according to law;—*n.* controll'ership, function of.

Con'roversy, (kon'trō-ver-si) *n* quarrel; lawsuit; dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions, generally in print:—*v. t.* con'trovert, to dispute, to refute, to ventilate in writing;—*ns.* contrever'sialist, controvert'er, controvert'ist, disputants;—*a.* controvert'ible, disputable, deniable;—*ad.* controvert'ibly; *a.* controver'sial, disputatious; art in debate.

Contumacious, (kon-tū-mā'shus) *a* opposing lawful authority with contempt and stubbornness;—*ad.* contuma'ciously;—*ns.* contuma'ciousness, contumacy inflexibility, perverseness.

Contumelious, (kon-tū-mē'li-us) *a.* haughty; reproachful; [illegible]:—*ad.* con- [illegible] con'tumely, rudeness; bitter and contemptuous language.

Contuse, (kon-tūz') *v. t.* to beat exceedingly or bruise to pieces; to crush;—*n.* contusion, a bruise in the flesh.

Conundrum, (kō-nun'-drum) *n.* riddle; low jest; puzzle.

Convalesce, (kon-va-les') *v. t.* to grow strong and well;—*a.* convales'cent, gradually recovering from illness;—*ns.* one restored to health; convales'cence, gradual recovery of health and vigor.

Convene, (kon-vēn) *v. t.* to call together; assemble; convoke;—*v. i.* to associate; unite, come together;—*ppr*, *a.* or *n.* conven'ing, formation of a convention; act of calling or coming.

Convenient, (kon-vēn'yent) *a.* fit; suitable; proper; handy;—*ad.* conven'iently, with entire ease—*n.* conven'ience, fitness, propriety, ease, commodiousness, accommodation; a tool.

Convent, (kon-vent') *n.* a monastery or nunnery: an association of religious recluses:—*a.* convent'ual, monastic; *n.* monk or nun.

Conventicle, (kon-vent-i-kl) *n.* meeting; religious assembly; nocturnal gathering of conspirators.

Convention, (kon-ven'-shun) *n.* an assembly; formal meeting for a deliberative purpose; agreement.

Conventional, (kon-ven'-shun-al) *a.* agreed to; stipulated; growing out of tacit agreement or custom; following certain established precedents; not original; according to accepted traditions, in society, art, literature, &c.:—*ad.* conventionally;—*ns.* conventional'ity, conven'tionalism, that which is established by tacit agreement or precedents, as a mode of speech, customs, &c.

Converge, (kon-verj') *v. i.* to incline to one point: to come together;—*n.* conver'gence;—*a.* converg'ent.

Conversant, (kon'vers-ant) *a.* familiar; acquainted by study; proficient.

Conversation, (kon-ver-sā'-shun) *n.* easy talk; familiar discourse; interchange of ideas; intercourse;—*a.* conversa'tional;—*n.* conversa'tionalist, one who excels in conversation.

Conversazione, (kon-ver-sat-se-ō'nā) *n.* meeting for conversation, notably on literary subjects; *pl.*-'ni.

Converse, (kon'vers) *n.* conversation; familiar intercourse;—*v. t.* converse', to hold intercourse with or be a companion to any one; to talk familiarly;—*ppr.* convers'ing;—*pp.* conversed';—*n.* a proposition in which the subject and predicate have changed places;—*a.* reversed in order or relation: reciprocal;—*ad.* con'versely, contrary.

Conversion, (kon-ver'shun) *n.* change of heart, religion, opinion, or conduct; appropriation to a special purpose; interchanging the terms of a proposition.

Convert, (kon'vert) *n.* one who has changed his religion, opinions, or life:—*v. t.* convert', to change; transmute; apply to a particular purpose: turn from a bad to a good life;—*v. i.* to undergo a change.

Convertible, (kon-ver'ti-bl) *a.* susceptible of change; so much alike that one may be used for the other;—*ad.* convert'ibly, reciprocally, with interchange of terms;—*n.* convertibil'ity.

Convex, (kon'veks) *a.* the reverse of concave; round dish on the exterior;—*n.* a convex body:—*ad.* convex'ly;—*n.* convex'ity, protuberance in a circular form.

Convey, (kon-vā') *v. t.* to carry; bear; transmit; transfer; remove secretly; impart;—*a.* convey'able, as to carry in a certain way.

Conveyance, (kon-vā'ans) *n.* that which conveys, as a carriage, a steamer, a railroad; or the deed which transfers property; act of

All men are equal; it is not birth, but virtue alone that makes the difference. (Fr.)—VOLT.

A good man regards the root; he fixes the root, and all else flows out of it. The root is filial piety; the fruit, brotherly love. (Chinese.)—CONFUCIUS.

removing anything: transmission; secret substitution; artifice;—*ns.* convey′ancer, a real estate dealer, lawyer to draw deeds, &c.

Convict, (kon′vikt) *n.* one convicted of crime; a felon;—*v. t.* convict′, to prove guilty; to convince; to make conscious of sin.

Conviction, (kon-vik′shun) *n.* a proving guilty; a strong belief; sense of guilt

Convince, (kon-vins′) *v. t.* to satisfy; to force the acknowledgment of a contested position; to persuade by reasoning, &c.;—*p. a.* convinc′ing, working conviction;—*ad.* convinc′ingly, so as to produce conviction;—*a.* convinc′ible, not set in one's opinions.

Convivial, (kon-viv′i-al) *a.* festive; social; relating to a feast;—*ad.* conviv′ially;—*n.* convivial′ity, joviality.

Convoke, (kon-vōk′) *v. t.* to call together; to summon to an assembly;—*n.* convoca′tion, a meeting; ecclesiastical assembly; synod.

Convoluted, (kon′vō-lut-ed) *a.* rolled upon itself; twisted:—*n.* convolu′tion;—*v. t.* convolve′, to roll together.

Convolvulus, (kon-vol′vū-lus) *n.* a genus of twining plants; bindweed.

Convoy, (kon-voy′) *v. t.* to accompany on the way for protection;—*n.* con′voy.

Convulse, (kon-vuls′) *v. t.* to contract the muscles by spasms; to agitate by violent action;—*n.* convul′sion, involuntary contraction of the muscles; violent commotion; revolution;—*a.* convul′sive, spasmodic;—*ad.* convul′sively;—*n.* convuls′iveness.

Cony, (kō′ni) *n.* a rabbit.

Coo, (koo) *v. i.* to cry as a dove or pigeon; to caress.

Cook, (kook) *n.* one who dresses victuals;—*v. t.* to prepare food for eating.

Cookery, (kook′er-i) *n.* the art or practice of cooking.

Cool, (kool) *a.* slightly cold; free from excitement; calm; not zealous or ardent; indifferent; impudent;—*v. i.* and *t.* to grow cold; to allay or moderate, as heat, excitement, passion, &c.; to make cool; to quiet passion;—*ad.* cool′ly.

Cooler, (kool′er) *n.* a vessel or anything that cools.

Coolie, (kool′i) *n.* Chinese laborers or immigrants.

Coolness, (kool′nes) *n.* moderate cold; want of zeal.

Coop, (koop) *n.* a box or cage for fowls, &c.; a barrel;—*v. t.* to cage; to shut up.

Cooper, (koop′er) *n.* one who makes casks, &c., or puts on hoops;—*n.* coop′erage.

Cöoperate, (kō-op′er-āt) *v. i.* to work or act together.

Cöoperation, (kō-op-er-ā′shun) *n.* joint labor with others;—*n.* cöop′erator.

Cöoperative, (kō-op′er-ā-tiv) *a.* promoting the same end;—*n. pl.* laborers and men of small means uniting their skill or resources, and establishing *cooperative societies, factories* or *stores* where they can become *self-employers*, or buy their supplies at low prices, and share the profits.

Cöordinate, (kō-or′din-āt) *a.* holding the same rank with something else;—*ad.* cō-or′dinately;—*n.* cöordina′tion, not subordinate, but holding equal powers, as the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government, one being necessary to, and complementing both the others.

Coot, (kōōt) *n.* a water fowl.

Copaiba, (ko-pā′ba) *n.* a medicinal resinous juice.

Copal, (kō′pal) *n.* gum resin for varnish, &c., secreted by the Rhus copallinus.

Coparcener, (kō-pars′en-er) *n.* a joint heir; a partner in an inheritance, &c.;—*n.* coparc′eny, joint share or succession; partnership in guilt or craft.

Copartner, (kō-part′ner) *n.* equal partner;—*n.* copart′nership, business firm.

Cope, (kōp) *n.* a priest's cloak or hood; archwork or anything spread overhead, as the *cope of heaven;*—*v. t.* or *i.* to contend; to vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully;—*n.* cop′ing, upper course of masonry which covers the wall, sloping.

Copier, (kop′i-er) *n.* an imitator or transcriber.

Copious, (kō′pi-us) *a.* plentiful; not concise;—*ad.* co′piously;—*n.* co′piousness.

Copper, (kop′er) *n.* a metal of a reddish color: a copper pot or boiler; a cent;—*v. t.* to cover with copper;—*adjs.* copp′ered, sheathed with copper; copp′ery, cop′perish, like copper.

Copperas, (kop′er-as) *n.* sulphate of iron; vitriol.

Copperhead, (kop′er-hed) *n.* a flat-headed poisonous reptile, named from its yellow copperish color. It is extremely venomous, and its bite is deadly; hence the name was applied in American politics to ultra, rabbid *sectionalists* during our Civil War.

Copperplate, (kop′er-plāt) *n.* a polished plate of copper engraved, or the impression taken from the plate.

Coppice, (kop′is). copse, (kops) *n.* a brushwood.

Coprolite, (kop′ro-līt) *n.* petrified dung of animals.

Copula, (kop′ū-la) *n.* the word that unites the subject and predicate of a proposition; a bond or tie.

Copulate, (kop′ū-lāt) *v. i.* to have sexual intercourse;—*a.* joined;—*ns.* copula′tion, sexual connection; conjunction in general;—*n.* (*gram.*), cop′ulative, a word that unites sentences, &c., as *and*;—*a.* coupling.

Copy, (kop′i) *n.* manuscript for printing; pattern; imitation of an original work;—*v. t.* to transcribe; to imitate; to write, paint, &c., according to an original;—*ns.* *copy′book*, a book of exercises in writing; *copying-book*, a book containing prepared paper to receive impressions of business letters; *cop′ier*, *cop′yist*, an imitator, a plagiarist; *copy′hold*, in *Eng. law*, tenure of land by copy of

All men think all men mortal but themselves.—DR. YOUNG.

A good man doubles the length of his existence; to have lived so as to look with pleasure on our past existence is to live twice.—LATIN.

An inch too short is as bad as an [ell.

record; *copy'right*. the sole right to publish a book, &c., for a term of years.

Coquet, (kō-ket') *v. t.* to excite notice or love from vanity;—*v. i.* to trifle with or deceive in love;—*n.* coquet'ry, trifling in love.

Coquette, (kō-ket') *n.* a vain, deceitful, trifling woman; a jilt;—*a.* coquett'ish, affected, airy;—*ad.* coquett'ishly;—*n.* coquett'ishness, style of a flirt.

Coral, (kor'al) *n.* a calcareous shell growing on the bottom of the sea, composed of the skeletons of zoophytes;—*a.* like coral.

Coralline, (kor'al-in) *a.* of, like, or containing coral;—*n.* a moss-like coral; a coral-like substance.

Corban, (kor'ban) *n.* a gift; an alms-basket; charity

Corbel, (kor'bel) *n.* any ornamented projection supporting a superincumbent weight (*arch.*)

Cord, (kord) *n.* a line, or small rope; a measure of wood containing 128 cubic feet;—*v. t.* to bind with a cord: to pile wood.

Cordage, (kord'āj) *n.* ropes.

Cordate, (kord'āt) *a.* having the form of a heart.

Cordial, (kor'di-al) *n.* an exhilarating liquor;—*a.* reviving; hearty; sincere; affectionate;—*ad.* cor'dially;—*n.* cordial'ity, heartiness.

Cordon, (kor-don') *n.* a line of military posts; a row of jutting stones;—*fig.* any forbidden boundary, as a *sanitary line*, to prevent the spread of contagion.

Corduroy, (kor-dū'roy') *n.* thick cotton stuff, ribbed; a rough kind of road, consisting of loose poles or logs laid across a swamp, showing a ribbed outline.

Cordwainer, (kord'wān-er) *n.* a shoemaker.

Core, (kōr) *n.* the heart, or inner part, as of fruit;—*fig.* the gist of any subject.

Coriaceous, (kōr-i-ā'shus) *a.* of or like leather.

Coriander, (kōr-i-an'der) *n.* an annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have a *bug*-like smell; used as a medicine, spice, &c.

Corinthian, (ko-rinth'i-an) *a.* denoting a Grecian order of architecture, which is highly ornamental.

Cork, (kork) *n.* the outer bark of the cork-tree; a stopper made of cork;—*v. t* to stop with a cork; to stop up;—*n.* cork'-screw, a gimlet or screw to draw out corks from bottles.

Cormorant, (kor'mō-rant) *n.* a genus of web-footed sea-birds, of great voracity; a glutton; human greed.

Corn, (korn) *n.* the edible grains in general; maize or Indian corn, which is the only grain popularly called corn in U. S.; a hard tumor on the feet;—*v. t.* to sprinkle with salt; to granulate;—*ppr.* corn'ing;—*pp.* corned', as salt beef or pork.—*To acknowledge the corn*, is to own up, or confess a charge or imputation, esp. a joke.

Cornea, (kor'nē-a) *n.* the horny membrane in the front part of the eye;—*a.* corn'eous, horny; hard.

Cornel, (kor'nel) *n.* the *cornelian*-cherry or dog-wood tree, so named from the horny nature of its wood.

Corner, (korn'er) *n.* angle; a secret place; a strait or stringency produced by speculators in stocks, produce, &c., who have *bought up* the supply on the market, and thus control the price;—*a.* corner'ed, having corners;—*fig.* driven into a corner by hard questions or adverse circumstances;—*n.* *cor'ner-stone*, the foundation stone at the corner of a building, monument, &c., which is often laid with public celebrations;—*fig.* any safeguard or palladium, as the basis of personal excellence or national well-being.

Cornet, (kor'net) *n.* a horn-shaped musical instrument; a cavalry officer.

Cornice, (kor'nis) *n.* the top of a wall or column; a moulded projection.

Corniculate, (kor-nik'u-lāt) *a.* shaped like a horn.

Corn-stalk, (korn'stolk') *n.* a stalk or stem of maize.

Cornopean, (kor-nō'pe-an) *n.* a musical wind-instrument like a horn or trumpet.

Cornucopia, (kor-nū-kō'pi-ā) *n.* the horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as coming; the fabled horn of the goat that suckled Jupiter, placed among the stars as an emblem of plenty.

Corolla, (ko-rol'a) *n.* inner covering or leaves of a flower, called petals.

Corollary, (kor-ol-la-ri) *n.* deduction from recognized facts; conclusion, surplus.

Coronal, (kor'ō-nal) *n.* a garland; crown; frontal bone;—*a.* denoting a crown or the top of the head;—*n.* corona'tion, a crowning.

Coroner, (kor-o-nēr) *n.* an officer who summons a jury to hold an inquest into the cause of accidental or suspicious deaths.

Coronet, (kor-ō-net) *n.* an ornamental head-dress;—*a.* cor'oneted, wearing a coronet.

Corporal, (kor'po-ral) *n.* inferior military officer;—*a.* relating to the body; having a body; not spiritual;—*ad.* cor'porally;—*n.* corporal'ity, embodied state.

Corporate, (kor'po-rāt) *a.* united so as to act as an individual; belonging to a corporation;—*ad.* cor'porately;—*n.* cor'porateness.

Corporation, (kor-po-rā'shun) *n.* a body corporate or politic empowered to transact the business connected with a town or city;—*n.*

All true love is grounded on esteem.—BUCKINGHAM.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life the best philosophy; a clear conscience the best law; honesty the best policy, and temperance the best physic.

Avoid all bribes. Avoid strife.

corpora'tor, one who helps to form such a body.

Corporeal, (kor-pō're-al) *a.* having a body or substance; material;—*ad.* corpo'really;—*n.* corporeal'ity.

Corps, (kōr) *n.* a body of troops;—*pl.* corps, (kōrz).

Corpse, (korps) *n.* a dead body of a human being.

Corpulence, (kor'pū-lens) *n.* excessive fatness;—*a.* cor'pulent, fleshy, bulky, fat.

Corpuscle, (kor'pus-l) *n.* a physical atom; a minute particle;—*a.* corpus'cular.

Correct, (kor-rekt') *v. t.* to punish: to counterbalance; to reform: to make straight; —*a.* exact; accurate; precise: free from faults;—*ad.* correct'ly, justly;—*n.* correct'ness, propriety, &c.

Correction, (kor-rek'shun) *n.* amendment; discipline;—*adjs.* correc'tional, correc'tive, calculated to reform or make right;—*n.* applied in the way of curing or righting anything;—*n.* correc'tor, that or he who corrects;—*n. pl. corrigen'da*, things to be corrected.

Correlate, (kor-re'lāt) *v. i.* to be mutually related, as father and son;—*n.* correla'tion;—*a.* correl'ative, reciprocal;—*n.* a person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing;—*ad*, correl'atively; *n.* correl'ativeness.

Correspond, (kor-rē-spond') *v. i.* to answer; fit; suit; agree; to have intercourse, especially by sending and receiving letters;—*ad.* correspond'ingly, suitably.

Correspondence, (kor rē-spond'ens) *n.* agreement: interchange of letters; friendly intercourse; suitableness;—*a.* correspond'ent, suitable;—*n.* one with whom intercourse is kept up by letters, &c.

Corridor, (kor'ri-dōr) *n.* a gallery or open passage to separate chambers.

Corrigible, (kor'ri-ji-bl) *a.* that may be amended.

Corroborate, (kor-rob'ō-rāt) *v. t.* to confirm: to strengthen; to make more certain; *adjs.* corrob'orating, corrob'orant, strengthening;—*n* corrobora'tion; confirmation, addition of strength.

Corrode, (kor-rōd) *v. t.* to eat away by degrees; to rust; —*adjs.* corrōd'ing; corrōs'ive, gnawing, wasting with care and sorrow; *corrod'ible*, capable of rust, as iron, or gradual waste, as the body;—*ns.* corros'ion, act of eating away; *corrod'ent*, that which rusts or preys upon; *corros'iveness*, quality of eating away; or giving pain; acrimony;—*ad.* corros'ively.

Corrugate, (kor'rū-gāt) *v. t.* to wrinkle; to draw into folds by contracting or pressing together;—*a.* cor'rugant, able to contract; cor'rugated, wrinkled;—*n.* corruga'tion, contraction.

Corrupt, (kor-rupt') *v. t.* ori. to spoil; to bribe; to defile; to debase; to rot; to lose purity;—*a.* putrid; depraved; defiled; not genuine; full of errors;—*ad.* corrupt'ly;—*ns.* corrupt'ness; corrupt'er, one who taints.

Corruptible, (kor-rupt'i-bl) *a.* liable to decay as matter, to deterioration as morals, or to bribery as an unprincipled man; *ad.* corrupt'ibly, vilely;—*ns.* corruptibil'ity, corrupt'ibleness;—*a.* corrupt'ive, exerting a pernicious or destructive influence;—*n.* corrup'tion, rottenness; putrid matter; depravity; impurity; bribery.

Corsair, (kor'sār) *n.* a pirate.

Corse, (kors) *n.* a corpse.

Corselet, (kors'let) *n.* armor for the breast.

Corset, (kor'set) *n.* a bodice for ladies; stays.

Cortege, (kor'tāzh) *n.* train of attendants, procession.

Cortex, (kor'teks) *n.* the bark or skin of a plant, a covering;—*a.* cor'tical, pertaining to bark; external;—*a.* cor'ticate, furnished with or resembling bark.

Coruscate, (kor-us'kāt) *v. i.* to sparkle as by shaking; to throw off flashes of light; —*a.* corus'cant, flashing.

Coruscation, (ko-rus-kā'shun) *n.* a glittering or sudden flashing of light.

Corvette, (kor-vet') *n.* sloop.

Corvine, (kor'vin) *a.* pertaining to the crow.

Cosey, (kō'zi) *a.* snug; comfortable; chatty.

Cosmetic, (koz-met'ik) *a.* promoting beauty;—*n.* a preparation used for beautifying the complexion.

Cosmical, (koz'mik-al) *a.* relating to the world or to the universe; rising and setting with the sun;—*ad.* cos'mically;—*n.* cosmog'ony, science of the formation of the universe;—*a.* cosmograph'ical, denoting a general description of the world;—*n.* cosmog'raphy, map of the world; science of the constitution of the universe;—*ns.* cosmog'rapher, cosmog'onist.

Cosmology, (koz-mol'o-ji) *n.* a treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation;—*a.* cosmolog'ical;—*n.* cosmol'ogist, one versed in this subject.

Cosmopolite, (koz-mop'o-līt) *n.* a citizen of the world; one who can make a home everywhere;—*a.* cosmopol'itan, free from local attachments or prejudices.

Cosmorama, (koz-mo-ra'ma) *n.* a view, or a series of views, of different parts of the world;—*a.* cosmoram'ic.

Cossett, (cos'et) *n.* a lamb brought up without the dam; a pet of any kind.

Cost, (kost) *n.* price paid; charge; expense; loss;—*v. i.* to be had at the price of, as stated;—*v. t.* to require to be laid out or suffered;—*pl.* costs;—*a.* cost'ly, expensive, valuable;—*n.* cost'liness, expensiveness, sumptuousness.

Costal, (kost'al) *a* pertaining to the ribs, &c.

Costermonger, (kos'tēr-mung-gēr) *n.* an itinerant seller of fruit.

Costive, (kos'tiv) *a.* bound in the bowels: constipated; close: formal; reticent:—*ad* cos'tively:—*n.* cos'tiveness, slow motion of bowels.

Costume, (kos'tūm) *n.* dress

A lucky chance does oft decide the fate of mighty monarchs. —THOMSON.

Animus tamen omnia vincit, Ille etiam vires corpus habere facit.—Courage conquers all things; it even gives strength to the body.—OVID.

in painting and sculpture, true to the period or place.

Cot, (kot) *n.* cottage; a berth on a steamboat; small bed in which children sleep.

Cote, (kōt) *n.* a sheepfold.

Cotemporary, (kō-tem'pō-ra-ri) *a.* and *n.* contemporary; living in the same age;—*a.* cotempora'neous, occurring at the same time.

Coterie, (kō'te-rē) *n.* an exclusive society; a number of persons who meet familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes; a clique.

Cotillion, (ko-til'yun) *n.* a square dance of 8 persons.

Cottage, (kot'tāj) *n.* a small neat dwelling:—*n.* cott'ager

Cotton, (kot'tn) *n.* soft substance like fine wool, got from the pods of the cotton plant; cotton cloth.

Cotyledon, (kot-i-lē'don) *n.* the cup-shaped leaf which nourishes the seed of a plant;—*a.* cotyle'donous.

Couch, (kouch) *v. i.* to lie down for the purpose of sleep, concealment, &c.; to bend or stoop in reverence; —*v. t.* to hide; to arrange in language;—*n.* a seat; any place for rest or sleep.

Couchant, (kouch'ant) *a.* couching or lying down with the head raised.

Cough, (kof) *n.* effort of the lungs to throw off phlegm; —*v. i.* to make this effort; —*v. t.* to expel from the throat or lungs by a cough.

Could, (kood) *pret.* of *Can.*

Council, (koun'sil) *a.* an assembly of persons met for consultation or advice;—*n.* coun'cillor, a member, &c.

Counsel, (koun'sel) *n.* consultation; deliberation; plan; purpose: an advocate;—*v. t.* to give advice; to exhort; to warn;—*n.* coun'sellor, an adviser; a lawyer:—*n.* coun'sellorship

Count, (kount) *v. t.* to number, reckon, sum up; to ascribe, esteem, consider; —*v. i.* to add to a number; to depend;—*n.* act of numbering; the number counted: a particular charge in an indictment.

Count, (kount) *n.* a title of nobility on the continent of Europe;—*fem.* count'ess

Countenance, (koun'ten-ans) *n.* the face or features: expression; appearance; air; support;—*v. t.* to support; patronize; encourage.

Counter, (kount'er) *n.* he who or that which counts, or indicates a number; a piece of metal, &c., used in reckoning; a table on which money is counted or goods laid; high tenor in music: —*ad.* against; in opposition:—*a.* contrary, adverse.

Counteract, (koun-ter-akt') *v. t.* to act in opposition: to hinder; to frustrate;—*n.* counterac'tion;—*a.* counteract'ive, tending to defeat or act counter to;—*n.* the forces counteracting;—*ad.* counteract'ively.

Counterbalance, (koun-ter-bal'ans) *v. t.* to weigh against with an equal weight; to act against with equal power or influence;—*n.* an equal agency working in opposition.

Counter-current, (koun'ter-kur'rent) *a.* force of water or air moving in a *contrary* way to the main current.

Counterfeit, (koun'ter-fit) *a.* forged; deceitful; fictitious; false; spurious;—*n.* a forgery; something false or copied, or that pretends to be true and original; a deceitful person;—*v. t.* to forge; to imitate; to copy without authority and in opposition to the real or genuine article;—*n.* coun'terfeiter, one who makes and issues false money, checks or bonds; a cheat.

Counterfoil, (koun'ter-foil) *n.* the corresponding part of a tally or check.

Counter-irritation, (koun'-ter-ir-i-ta'shun) *n.* producing one disease in order to relieve another;—*n.* coun'-ter-irritant, any influence which diverts attention from a pain or grievance.

Countermand, (koun'ter-mand) *v. t.* to give contrary orders; revoke; oppose; contradict;—*n.* a contrary order; revocation of a former order;—*a.* countermand'able, revocable.

Countermine, (koun'ter-min) *v. t.* to scheme adroitly in opposition to another; to intrigue;—*n.* a mine to blow up a besieger or a city.

Countermotion, (koun'ter-mō-shun) *n.* a motion made to defeat another, as in a legislative body.

Counterpane, (koun'tēr-pān) *n.* a *stitched* coverlet for a bed, generally white.

Counterpart, (koun'ter-pärt) *n.* opposite or similar part.

Counterplot, (koun'ter-plot) *n.* a plot to foil another.

Counterpoise, (koun'ter-poiz) *n.* equal weight in opposition;—*v. t.* to balance; equal; act against.

Counterscarp, (koun'ter-skärp) *n.* side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers.

Countersign, (koun'ter-sīn) *n.* a military watchword; name affixed to a writing; —*v. t.* to sign as secretary or on the opposite side; to attest the authenticity of.

Countertenor, (koun-ter-ten'-or) *n.* the highest adult male voice, and the lowest female voice, between the pitch of *counter* and *tenor*.

Countervail, (koun-ter-vāl) *v. t.* to balance; compensate; avail against;—*n.* equal strength, power, &c.

Counting-house, (kount'ing-hous) *n.* a mercantile or exchange office for money.

Countless, (kount'les) *a.* numberless; infinite.

Country, (kun'tri) *n.* a rural region as distinct from a town; a tract of land; the land in which one was born, or in which one resides;—*ns.* country'man, of the same country; rustic: *country-seat*, rural residence of a citizen; *county*, subdivision of a state, &c.

Coupē, (koo-pa) *n.* a carriage.

Couple (kup'l) *n.* two; a pair;—*v. t.* to join; unite.

Couplet, (kup'let) *n.* two lines of verse; a pair.

Coupling, (kup'ling) *n.* that which couples or connects.

Coupon, (koo-pōn) *n.* one of the certificates or checks

All things are ever changing, nothing perishes. (Lat.)—Ov.

All things are difficult before they are easy.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole.—POPE.

All are good maids, but whence come the bad wives?

attached to a bond, on presenting which at the place of payment the holder receives the interest on the bond, for three, six, or twelve months, as may be.

Courage, (kur'āj) *n.* spirit; heart; bravery; the quality that enables one to meet dangers without fear;—*a.* coura'geous, brave, bold; —*ad.* coura'geously;—*n.* coura'geousness, pluck.

Courier, (koo'ri-er) *n.* a messenger sent in haste; a travelling attendant.

Course, (kōrs) *n.* a race or running track for horses; career; the direction pursued on a journey or voyage; regular progress from point to point, as in travelling, in life's journey, or in conduct; method of procedure; part of a meal served at one time;—*v. i.* or *t.* to hunt, run, pursue;—*n.* cours'er, swift horse.

Court, (kōrt) *n.* a front yard, a space enclosed, or surrounded by houses; the palace or attendants of a sovereign; civility, as to *pay court*: the hall of justice and its judges and officials: any body assembled to try causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical; —*v. t.* to pay attentions to; to woo, to solicit, to seek;—*ns.* court'ing, court'ship, a seeking in marriage.

Courteous, (kurt'yus) *a.* polite; civil; obliging; of kind and polished deportment;—*ad.* court'eously; —*ns.* court'eousness, court'esy, court'liness, elegance of manner, act of civility or respect;—*a.* court'ly.

Courtesan, (kurt'ē-zan) *n.* lewd woman of the town.

Courtesy, (kurt'si) *n.* the gesture of salutation or respect performed by women by slightly depressing the body or bending the knees; —*v. i.* to make a courtesy.

Courtier, (kōrt'yer) *n.* one who courts or flatters.

Court-martial, (kōrt-mär'shal) *n.* a court to try military or naval offenders.

Court-plaster, (kōrt-plas-ter) *n.* sticking plaster made of silk, with some adhesive substance on one side.

Cousin, (kuz'n) *n.* the child of an uncle or aunt.

Cove, (kōv) *n.* small inlet, creek or bay;—*v. t.* to overarch, and thus form a hollow; *a.* coved, arched.

Covenant, (kuv'enant) *n.* an agreement or the writing containing it;—*v. i.* to stipulate; to bargain;—*ns.* covenantee', one to whom a covenant is made; coven'anter, one who makes it.

Cover, (kuv'er) *v. t.* to spread over; to clothe; to hide; to brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs; to be sufficient for, as to cover expense;—*n.* a shelter; a pretence.

Covering, (kuv'er-ing) *n.* any thing that covers or conceals;—*n.* cov'erlet, an upper bed-cover; a cov'ercle.

Covert, (kuv'ert) *a.* hid; concealed; sly; secret;—*n.* a shelter; place that affords protection;—*ad.* cov'ertly, in a sly or secret manner.

Coverture, (kuv'er-tur) *n.* the state of a married woman; shelter, defence.

Covet, (kuv'et) *v. t.* or *i.* to desire eagerly or unlawfully;—*a.* cov'etable, desirable; *cov'etous*, avaricious, greedy;—*ad.* cov'etously;—*n.* cov'etousness.

Covey, (kōv'i) *n.* a brood of birds;—*n.* cōve, a boy.

Cow, (kow) *n.* female of the bovine species;—*v. t.* to keep under; dishearten.

Coward, (kow'ard) *n.* one wanting courage; a dastard;—*a.* afraid of danger, timid, mean;—*ad.* cow'ardly;—*n.* cow'ardliness.

Cowardice, (kow'ard-is) *n.* want of courage, timidity.

Cower, (kow'er) *v. i.* to sink through fear; crouch.

Cowhide, (kow'hid) *n.* whip; —*v. t.* to beat with a lash.

Cowl, (kowl) *n.* a monk's hood; any cap or hood; a cover for a chimney.

Cow-pox, (kow'poks) *n.* a disease which appears in pimples on the teats of a cow, the matter from which is used for *vaccination*.

Cowry, (kow'ri) *n.* a small shell used as money in the E. Indies, and in Africa.

Coxcomb, (koks'kōm) *n.* a fop; a red flower.

Coy, (koy) *a.* shy, bashful, modest;—*ad.* coy'ly;—*n.* coy'ness;—*a.* coy'ish, prudish, reserved;—*ad.* coy'ishly;—*n.* coy'ishness.

Cozen, (kuz'n) *v. t.* to cheat; to flatter in order to deceive;—*ns.* coz'ener, a knave; *coz'enage*, deceit.

Cozy, (kō'zi) *a.* chatty; snug; comfortable;—*ad.* co'zily.

Crab, (krab) *n.* a shell-fish; a wild apple; sign of the zodiac;—*a.* rough, austere.

Crabbed, (krab'ed) *a.* peevish; sour-tempered; harsh; rough; difficult; perplexing;—*ad.* crabb'edly;—*n.* crabb'edness, surliness.

Crack, (krak) *n.* a sudden noise; a fissure,—*v. i.* or *t.* to break into chinks; rend asunder; split wholly or in part; produce a sharp quick sound;—*a.* *crack'-brained'*, crazed, wild, visionary.

Cracker, (krak'er) *n.* a firework; a hard biscuit; a clownish native of the South Jersey pine-woods.

Crackle, (krak'l) *v. i.* to give out slight but frequent noises, as trampled straw, or burning wood.

Cracknel, (krak'nel) *n.* a hard, brittle biscuit.

Cradle, (krā'dl) *n.* a bed or crib in which children are rocked; a scythe for cutting grain, having long fingers shaped like a cradle for holding and arranging the straw in swaths;—*fig.* infancy, the beginning of an art, enterprise, &c.; a case for a broken limb; a frame under a ship for launching it:—*v. t.* to lay or rock in a cradle; to cut and lay in a swath.

Craft, (kraft) *n.* manual art; trade; cunning; intellectual ability; skill; dexterity; small vessels.

Craftsman, (krafts'man) *n.* an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in machinery.

Crafty, (kraft'i) *a.* cunning; artful; subtle; skillful;—

All my possessions for a moment of time!—LAST WORDS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

After the leaves have fallen, the tree has to fall. (Lat.)—PLAUT.—(*i. e.*, if an injury is too patiently submitted to, others will follow).

ad. craft'ily;—*n.* craft'iness, cunning, stratagem.

Crag, (krag) *n.* a rugged, rough, steep rock or point;—*adjs.* cragg'ed, cragg'y, full of broken rocks;—*ns.* cragg'edness, cragg'iness.

Cram, (kram) *v. t.* or *i.* to stuff; force down; fill the mind; eat greedily; fill to superfluity; study hard.

Cramp, (kramp) *n.* painful spasmodic contraction of the muscles; restraint; a piece of iron bent at the ends, to fasten wood, stone, &c.;—*v. t.* to affect with spasms; to confine; to hinder; to fasten with irons.

Crampfish, (kramp'fish) *n.* the torpedo, which affects with cramp the arms of those who touch it.

Cranberry, (kran'ber-ri) *n.* a red, sour berry much used for tarts, pies, &c., growing on vines in bog-meadows.

Crane, (krān) *n.* a migratory bird, has long legs neck & bill; a machine for raising and moving heavy weights; a siphon.

Craniology, (krā-ni-ol'o-ji) *n.* a treatise on the skull.

Cranium, (krā'ni-um) *n.* the skull; bones inclosing the brain;—*a.* crān'ial.

Crank, (krangk) *n.* the end of an axis bent, and used to give rotary motion; a twisting or conceit in speech;—*a.* bold; stout; in *nautical phrase*, *weak*, easily overset;—*a.* crank'y, queer, odd

Cranny, (kran'i) *n.* crevice; fissure; a chink; a secret place;—*a.* crann'ied.

Crape, (krāp) *n.* a thin transparent crisp or crimpled mourning silk.

Crash, (krash) *v. i.* to make a clattering noise;—*n.* noise of something breaking;—*n.* crash'ing, a crushing.

Crasis, (krā'sis) *n.* in *gram.*, the mingling or contraction of two vowels into one long vowel, or dipthong.

Crass, (kras) *a.* gross, thick, coarse;—*n.* crass'itude.

Crassament, (kras'a-ment) *n.* the thick part of blood, &c.

Cratch, (krach) *n.* a grated crib to hold hay for cattle.

Crate, (krāt) *n.* a hamper for earthenware; box for marketing cranberries: an airy box holding smaller ones for strawberries, &c.

Crater, (krā'ter) *n.* the mouth or aperture of a volcano.

Craunch, (krânch) *v. t.* to crush with teeth; chew.

Cravat, (kra-vat') *n.* a gentleman's neck-tie.

Crave, (krāv) *v. t.* to beg earnestly; long for; beseech; demand;—*n.* crāv'ing, vehement desire.

Craven, (krāv'n) *n.* a coward; *a.* cowardly, spiritless

Craw, (kraw) *n.* crop or first stomach of fowls.

Crawfish, (kraw'fish) *n.* a small species of fresh-water crab or lobster.

Crawl, (krawl) *v. i.* to creep; cringe; move feebly; have a *queer* feeling on the skin.

Crayon, (krā'on) *n.* a colored pencil; a drawing;—*v. t.* to sketch or plan in pencil.

Craze, (krāz) *v. t.* to impai the mind; to break;—*n.* a hallucination or mania, which sets men wild after a new project, or popular speculation, as real estate, railroad building, stocks, mining, &c.: excitement.

Crazy, (krā'zi) *a.* mentally deranged; broken; weak; mad; crack-brained;—*ad.* craz'ily;—*n.* craz'iness.

Creak, (krēk) *v. i.* to make a grating sound as of a hinge, new shoes, &c.;—*n.* creak'ing, harsh noise; friction.

Cream, (krēm) *n.* the oily substance which forms on milk; the best part of anything;—*v. i.* and *t.* to gather or form cream; to skim;—*a.* cream'y, buttery, rich;—*n.* cream'iness.

Crease, (krēs) *n.* mark left by compression or folding;—*v. t.* to fold tightly.

Create, (krē-āt') *v. t.* to make; to form out of nothing; to beget; to invest with a new office, form or character; to produce or cause;—*n.* creā'tion, a bringing forth; the universe; the world;—*a.* creā'tive, formative.

Creator, (krē-āt'or) *n.* God; he who creates; a maker.

Creature, (krē'tūr) *n.* whatever has been created, animate or inanimate; a term of contempt or endearment; one who owes his position in society to another; a dependent or tool.

Credence, (krē'dens) *n.* belief; credit; trust; confidence; claim to belief.

Credentials, (kre-den'shalz) *n. pl.* testimonials; official introduction or letters credit.

Credible, (kred'i-bl) *a.* that may be believed; probable;—*ns.* credibil'ity, cred'ibleness;—*ad.* cred'ibly.

Credit, (kred'it) *n.* belief; reputation, esteem, honor, good character; sale on trust; time allowed for payment; money or goods due; the side of an account on which payments received are entered;—*v. t.* to believe, to trust, to sell or lend to on time; to set to the credit of;—*n.* cred'itor, he to whom a debt is due.

Creditable, (kred'it-a-bl) *a.* reputable;—*ad.* cred'itably

Credulous, (kred'u-lus) *a.* apt to believe on slight evidence; unsuspecting;—*ad.* cred'ulously; *ns.* cred'ulousness, credu'lity.

Creed, (krēd) *n.* belief; summary of religious tenets.

Creek, (krēk) *n.* a small bay; inlet of the sea or a river; any turn or winding;—*a.* creek'y, full of creeks.

Creole, (krē'ōl) *n.* a S. American or West Indian; an individual born in the country but of a race not native to it, or European.

Creosote, (krē'ō-sōt) *n.* an oily colorless *preserving* liquid distilled from wood-tar.

Creep, (krēp) *v. i.* to move slowly as a worm, or on the

All affectation is the vain and ridiculous attempt of poverty to appear rich. (Ger.)—LAV.

A forest that has sheltered you you will not call a shrubbery.—OJI. (*i. e.*, you will not detract from the benefits of a benefactor).

belly as a snake: to grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine: to fawn:—*n.* creep'er, a person or thing that creeps, as the myrtle, ivy, &c.; a genus of small climbing birds:—*ad.* creep'ingly, in a dull manner.

Cremation, (kre-ma'shun) *n.* a burning, esp. of the dead.

Crenate, (krē'nāt) *a.* in *bot.*, having the edge notched.

Crenelated, (kre-nel-āt'ed) *a.* furnished with *crenelles* (or notches in a parapet) to fire through; indented.

Crepitation, (krep-i-tā'shun) *n.* crackling sounds in burning:—*v. i.* crep'itate, to crackle, as salt when suddenly heated.

Crepuscular, (krē-pus'ku-lar) denoting twilight.

Crescent, (kres'ent) *a.* increasing; growing:—*n.* the moon as she increases towards half-moon: the Turkish standard or power; a range of buildings in the form of a crescent.

Crescendo, (kres-sen'dō) *ad.* with an increasing volume of sound, a musical term whose sign is <

Cress, (kres) *n.* a plant used for salad, as water-cress.

Cresset, (kres'et) *n.* a light set upon a beacon house.

Crest, (krest) *n.* a figure placed over a coat of arms; the comb of a cock; a plume of feathers on a helmet; the brow of a hill; pride; courage, as a cock raising its crest for battle;—*v. t.* to furnish with, or serve for, a crest:—*a.* crest'less, without a crest:—*n.* crest'ing, ornamental iron-work, which is run around the flat roofs and towers of many fine buildings:—*a.* crest-fallen, dejected.

Cretaceous, (krē-tā'shus) *a.* of the nature of chalk.

Cretin, (krē'tin) *n.* one of a class of idiots found in deep valleys, esp. among the Alps, and generally afflicted with goitre.

Crevasse, (krē-vas') *n.* a crack or split, esp. applied to a cleft in a glacier, or to a break in the artificial banks of a river which inundates the land, as at N. Orleans.

Crevice, (krev'is) *n.* a small crack: a narrow opening.

Crew, (kroo) *n.* a ship's company; a mean crowd; a clump of people; *crew*, did crow, past tense of crow.

Crewel, (kroo'el) *n.* a ball of worsted yarn, twisted.

Crib, (krib) *n.* a manger; rack; stall; a frame for a child's bed: a small cottage; *v. t.* to enclose or confine; to steal: *n.* cribble, sieve

Cribbage, (krib'āj) *n.* three-handed game of cards.

Crick, (krik) *n.* a stiff neck.

Cricket, (krik'et) *n.* a small insect; a game; a low seat;—*n.* crick'eter, one who plays at cricket with bats, wickets and a ball.

Crier, (krī'er) *n.* one who announces sales or causes.

Crime, (krīm) *n.* a violation of law, either Divine or human; offence; sin.

Criminal, (krim'in-al) *a.* violating laws; abandoned;—*n.* one guilty of crime; a malefactor:—*ad.* criminal'ly:—*n.* criminal'ity, guilt.

Criminate, (krim'in-āt) *v. t.* to charge with crime;—*n.* crim'ination, accusation:—*a.* crim'inatory, accusing.

Crimp, (krimp) *a.* ridged, contracted, wrinkled;—*v. t.* to pinch; curl; wrinkle; plait; make crisp; to seize.

Crimple, (krimp'l) *v. t.* to shrink; to plait; curl.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *n.* a deep red tinged with blue, produced by an insect called *kirmizi*;—*v. t.* to dye a deep red:—*v. i.* to become crimson; to blush; to flush red.

Cringe, (krinj) *n.* a low bow;—*v. i.* to crouch with servility; to flatter; to fawn;—*n.* cringe'ling, a fawner.

Crinite, (krī'nīt) *a.* hairy; in *bot.*, like a tuft of hair.

Crinkle, (kring'kl) *v. i.* to bend in turns;—*n.* a fold.

Crinoline, (krin'o-lin) *n.* a lady's stiff petticoat, made of hair-cloth or expanded by hoops, &c.; mohair padding, bustle, or under petticoat, to widen the skirt.

Cripple, (krip'l) *n.* a lame person: one who has lost the use of his limbs;—*v. t.* to make lame; to disable.

Crisis, (krī'sis) *n.* a critical time; the decisive moment; a monetary or revolutionary panic: turning point of a disease:—*pl.* Crises.

Crisp, (krisp) *v. t.* to curl; to make brittle; to form into ringlets, as the hair;—*a.* so dry as to be crumbled easily:—*a.* crisp'y, brittle:—*ad.* crisp'ly:—*n.* crisp'ness.

Criterion, (kri-tē'ri-on) *n.* a standard of judging; rule.

Critic, (krit'ik) *n.* one who judges or examines into the merit of productions in literature, the fine arts, &c.; a fault-finder;—*a.* crit'ical, discriminating; accurate; captious; decisive; important:—*ad.* crit'ically:—*n.* crit'icalness, decisiveness.

Criticise, (krit'i-sīz) *v. t.* to judge and remark with exactness; to censure;—*ns.* crit'icism, a censorious remark; nice discrimination in literature or art; literary review; cri'tique, an article reviewing new books, &c.

Croak, (krōk) *n.* the cry of a frog or raven;—*v. i.* to utter a rough sound; to forebode evil; grumble;—*n.* croak'er, a dolorous talker.

Crock, (krok) *n.* earthen pot;—*n.* crock'ery, vessels of baked clay; earthenware.

Crocodile, (krok'ō-dīl) *n.* a large amphibious reptile.

Crocus, (krō'kus) *n.* an early plant with beautiful flowers, one species of which produces saffron.

Croft, (kroft) *n.* field; farm.

Cromlech, (krom'lek) *n.* a rude structure of two or more unhewn upright stones supporting a large flat stone, found in various parts of the world, and supposed to be sepulchres.

Crone, (krōn) *n.* a crafty, grumbling old woman.

Crony, (krōn'i) *n.* an old and intimate companion; chum.

Crook, (krook) *n.* a bend: an artifice or trick: a shepherd's staff;—*v. t.* or *i.* to bend: to turn from straight line;—*a.* crook'ed

A living dog is better than a dead lion.—CHINESE.

The longest way round is the shortest way home.

A little dog may have courage before his master's door.—HAYTIEN. [WALPOLE.

All men have their price.

bent; perverse; dishonest; not straightforward;—*ad.* crook'edly;—*n.* crook'edness, a curving; deformity.

Crop, (krop) *n.* anything gathered; produce, as corn, fruits, &c.; the craw of a bird;—*v. t.* to cut off; to reap, mow, or gather.—*Crop out*, to appear; come to light; to show involuntarily, as a bad disposition or wicked trait in character

Croquet, (krō'kā') *n.* game of wooden balls which two or more players with mallets drive through arches set in the ground.

Crosier, (krō'zher) *n.* a bishop's pastoral staff.

Cross, (kros) *n.* a straight body crossing another; the ensign of the Christian religion; the sufferings of Christ; anything that crosses or thwarts; adversity; a crossing or mixing of breeds, esp. of cattle;—*a.* athwart; oblique; opposite,; adverse; ill-tempered; peevish; *ad.* cross'ly;—*n.* cross'ness;—*v. t.* to lay athwart; to cancel by drawing cross lines; to pass from side to side; to obstruct: to interfere with.

Cross-bill, (kros'bil) *n.* a bird resembling a bullfinch.

Cross-bow, (kros'bō) *n.* weapon for shooting arrows.

Cross-examine, (kros-egz-am'in) *v. t.* to subject a witness to examination by the opposite side;—*n.* cross'-examina'tion, a questioning.

Cross-grained, (kros-grānd) *a.* intertwined, as wood, &c., in which the fibres run across, not lengthwise: perverse, contrary, untractable

Cross-purpose, (kros'pur-pos) *n.* a contrary purpose.

Cross-road, (kros'rōd) *n.* a way or road that crosses another;—*n.* cross'ing.

Crosswise, (kros'wis) *ad.* across; transversely.

Crotch, (kroch) *n.* the forking of a tree; forked stick.

Crotchet, (kroch'et) *n.* perverse fancy; a whim, conceit or hobby; a note in music;—*a.* crotch'ety.

Croton, (krō'ton) *n.* a genus of tropical plants, producing a brownish-yellow oil, having a hot, biting taste—a powerful medicine; the water supplied from the Croton River, &c., to the city of New York.

Crouch, (krouch) *v. i.* to stoop low; to cringe; to fawn.

Croup, (kroop) *n.* a disease in the throat of children, accompanied by a hoarse cough; the rump of a fowl: the place behind the saddle; buttocks of a horse.

Croupier, (kroo'pi-ēr) *n.* a vice-chairman; gamester.

Crow, (krō) *n.* a large black bird, which utters a croak; the cock's voice;—*v. t.* to utter the cry of a cock;—*v. i.* to boast; to exult.

Crowbar, (krō'bār) *n.* an iron bar used as a lever.

Crowd, (krowd) *n.* a throng; a multitude; populace;—*v. t.* to press close;—*v. i.* to press together in a crowd;—*a.* crowd'ed, packed.

Crown, (krown) *n.* top of anything, esp. of the head; a badge of royalty; a garland; honor; reward; completion; accomplishment; 5*s.* of English money;—*v. t.* to invest with a crown; adorn; dignify; perfect;-*n.* crown'-paper, a blank book paper, &c., size 15x19.

Crown-glass, (krown'glas) *n.* window-glass, formed in circular plates or discs.

Crucial, (kroo'shi-al) *a.* transverse; like a cross: severe; trying; searching, as a *test*

Crucible, (kroo'si-bl) *n.* a chemical vessel; an earthen pot for melting ores, &c.

Crucifix, (kroo'si-fiks) *n.* figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross;—*n.* crucifix'ion, death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross, esp. the death of Christ;—*a.* cru'ciform, shaped like a cross;—*v. t.* cru'cify, to put to death on a cross; to mortify: to subdue completely, as sin.

Crude, (krood) *a.* in a natural state; rough; ill-arranged; unripe; undigested; unfinished;—*ad.* crude'ly;—*ns.* crude'ness, crud'ity, unripeness; rawness; the production of an ignoramus.

Cruel, (kroo'el) *a.* inhuman; unfeeling; unmerciful; barbarous;—*ad.* cru'elly; —*n.* cru'elty, disposition to cause pain; barbarity; a merciless act: unkindness.

Cruet, (kroo'et) *n.* a vial for sauces or condiments.

Cruise, (krooz) *v. i.* to rove on the sea; to sail to and fro;—*n.* a voyage on land or water;—*n.* cruis'er.

Cruller, (krūl'er) *n.* a long twisted cake made of sweetened dough boiled in lard.

Crumb, (krum) *n.* a small morsel of bread.

Crumble, (krum'bl) *v. t.* to break into crumbs;—*v. i.* to fall into small pieces; to decay; to perish;—*a.* crumm'y, soft; in pieces.

Crump, (krump) *a.* crooked.

Crumple, (krum'pl) *v. t.* to draw into wrinkles; to crease;—*v. i.* to become wrinkled; to contract.

Crupper, (krup'er) *n.* strap of leather passing from the saddle under the horse's tail, to secure the saddle.

Crural, (kroo'ral) *a.* shaped as, or belonging to, a leg.

Crusade, (kroo-sād) *n.* earnest attempt to overthrow wrong; a battle waged singly or by a party against social evils or national sins, as intemperance, slavery, &c.; originally, a military expedition to recover the Holy Land from infidels;—*n.* crūsad'er, one who engages in a crusade.

A loquacious doctor is successful.—TAMIL.

A lost good name is never retrieved.—GRAY.

A *little* too late, much too late.

All is to be feared where all is to be lost.—BYRON.

All looks yellow to the jaundiced eye.—ALEX. POPE.

Cruse, (krooz) *n.* a small cup or vial; earthen pot.

Cruset, (kroo'set) *n.* a goldsmith's melting pot.

Crush, (krush) *v. t.* to ruin; to bruise or break by pressure; to subdue;—*n.* a crash; a violent collision.

Crust, (krust) *n.* outer part of bread or a pie; in *geol.*, solid exterior of the earth; a hard covering:*a.* crust'ed

Crustacea, (krus-tā'shi-a) *n.* a class of animals with a crust-like shell covering, such as lobsters, shrimps, and crabs;—*a.* crustā'ted;—*ns.* crustā'cean, a shell-fish; crusta'tion, adherent crust;—*a.* crusta'ceous, denoting shell-fish; hard, thin

Crusty, (krust'i) *a.* hard; short; surly; peevish;—*ad.* crust'ily;—*n.* crust'iness.

Crutch, (kruch) *n.* a staff with a cross piece at the head for cripples;—*v. t.* to support on crutches; prop.

Cry, (kri) *v. t.* or *i.* to call; to weep; to proclaim; to implore; to utter a loud sound of weeping;—*n.* any loud sound; outcry; yell; weeping; prayer;—*pl.* cries.

Crypt, (kript) *n.* an underground cell or chapel, esp. one used for burial.

Cryptogamia, (krip-to-gā'mi-a) *n.* the class of flowerless plants, or those which have their fructification concealed;—*adjs.* cryptogam'ic, criptog'amous.

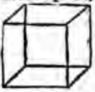
Cryptic, (krip'tik) *a.* hidden; secret; unseen; occult.

Crystal, (kris'tal) *n.* a solid transparent body which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces; a superior kind of glass;—*a.* lucid; pellucid.

Crystalline, (kris'tal-in) *a.* consisting of or like crystal in clearness, &c; pure; clear;—*n.* crystalliza'tion, congelation into crystals;—*v. t.* or *i.* crys'tallize, to make into, or assume, a crystalline form:—*n.* crystallog'raphy, a description of crystalline forms.

Cub, (kub) *n.* the young of certain animals, as the dog, bear, lion, &c;*v. t.* bear

Cube, (kūb) *n.* a *solid square;* a body with six equal sides; the third power of a number, as—2x2x2=8;—*v. t.* to multiply twice into itself;—*a.* cuboid', resembling a cube in shape;—*n.* *cub'ature*, the finding of the solid contents of a body;—*a.* cub'ical, fashioned as, or contained in, a cube;—*ad.* cūb'ically;—*a.* cūb'iform.



Cubeb, (kū-beb) *n.* a spicy berry of the pepper kind.

Cubit, (kūb'it) *n.* measure used by the ancients, equal in length to the arm from *the elbow* to tip of the middle finger;—*a.* cub'ital.

Cuckold, (kuk'old) *n.* husband of an adulteress.

Cuckoo, (koo'koo) *n.* a bird which cries *cuckoo*, remarkable for laying its eggs in the nests of other birds.

Cucumber, (kū'kum-ber) *n.* a creeping plant with large oblong fruit, used as a salad and pickle.

Cud, (kud) *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again; a quid of tobacco.

Cuddle, (kud'dl) *v. i.* to lie close and snug or to crouch or crowd together; to hug; to embrace; to fondle.

Cuddy, (kud'di) *n.* a ship's cabin—a nautical term.

Cudgel, (kud'jel) *n.* a thick heavy stick;—*v. t.* to beat.

Cudweed, (kud'wēd) *n.* the downy plant "goldy locks"

Cue, (kū) *n.* the end or tail of a thing; the part one has to play; any hint; humor; a rod used for billiards.

Cuff, (kuf) *n.* a blow; part of a sleeve;—*v. t.* to strike with the open hand.

Cuirass, (kwi-ras') *n.* a breastplate for defence;—*n.* cuirassiēr', a soldier.

Culinary, (kū'lin-ar-i) *a.* belonging to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery.

Cull, (kul) *v. t.* to select; pick out; collect together.

Cullender, col'andēr, (kul'ander) *n.* a strainer, having small holes in the bottom.

Cullion, (kul'yun) *n.* cowardly fellow; a wretch.

Culminate, (kul'min-āt) *v. i.* to be vertical, or at the highest point of altitude; to come to the top; to reach the turning point or crisis of a disease, an affliction, a passion or joy;—*n.* culmina'tion, rise of a planet to its meridian; highest point.

Culpable, (kulp'a-bl) *a.* deserving censure; faulty; criminal;—*ad.* culp'ably;—*ns.* cul'pableness, culpabil'ity, blameableness; guilt.

Culprit, (kul'prit) *n.* one culpable, or in fault; one arraigned for a crime.

Cultivate, (kul'ti-vāt) *v. t.* to till the soil; to improve the mind; to devote attention to; to civilize or refine;—*ns.* cul'tivator, a farmer; a horse-hoe; *cultiva'tion*, tillage; study; civilization; improvement; refinement.

Culture, (kul'tūr) *n.* act of cultivating; the state of being cultivated; advancement, refinement, grace.

Culver, (kul'vēr) *n.* a dove.

Culvert, (kul'vert) *n.* arched drain or water-course.

Cumber, (kum'ber) *v. t.* to clog; burden; retard; perplex; trouble;—*adjs.* cum'bersome, cum'brous, burdensome; oppressive; vexatious;—*ns.* cum'bersomeness, cum'brance, heaviness, burden, clog;—*ad.* cum'brously;—*n.* cum'brousness, heaviness.

Cumin, (kum'in) *n.* a plant with aromatic bitter seeds.

Cumulate, (kūm'ū-lāt) *v. t.* to heap together;—*a.* *cu'mulative*, consisting of *parts in a heap;* increasing by successive additions

Cuneal, (kū'nē-āl) Cuneate, (kū'nē-āt) Cuniform, (kū'ni-form) *a.* wedge-shaped.

Cunning, (kun'ing) *a.* artful; sly; skillful; clever;—*n* knowledge; skill; art; faculty of using stratagem t accomplish a purpose;-*ad.* cun'ningly, craftily.

Cup, (kup) *n.* a drinking ve sel; part of a flower; th

All men are by nature equal, made of the same earth by one workman; and, however we deceive ourselves, as dear unto God is the poor peasant as the mighty prince. (Gr.)—PLATO.

All are not friends that smile on you.—DUTCH.

liquid contained in a cup; that which we must receive or undergo; afflictions or blessings;—*v. t.* to extract blood from the body by means of cupping-glasses from which the air has been exhasuted.

Cupboard, (kup'bōrd) *n.* a closet or place with shelves for cups, plates, &c.

Cupel, (kū'pel) *n.* small cup used in refining precious metals;—*n.* cupella'tion.

Cupid, (ku'pid) *n.* the god of love. (*Myth.*)

Cupidity, (kū-pid'i-ti) *n.* inordinate desire for; lust after; covetousness.

Cupola, (kū'-pō-la) *n.* a dome; [arched roof

Cupreous, (ku-pre-us) *a.* of or like copper.

Cur, (kur) *n.* a dog; a snappish fellow;—*a.* curr'ish, brutish, snarling.

Curable, (kur'a-bl) *a.* that may be cured;—*ns.* curabil'ity, cur'ableness.

Curate, (kū-rāt) *n.* a clergyman in the C. of E. who performs the duties of a rector or vicar;—*n.* cur'acy.

Curator, (kū-rā-tor) *n.* one who has care of anything.

Curb, (kurb) *v. t.* to restrain or check; to bend to one's will; to furnish with or guide by a curb, as a horse; to bridle;—*n.* a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle; restraint.

Curb-stone, (kurb'-stōn) *n.* a flat stone placed edgeways along street gutters, &c.

Curd, (kurd) *a.* milk thickened or coagulated; the cheese part of milk.

Curdle, (kurd'l) *v. i.* to coagulate;—*v. t.* to cause to turn into curd: congeal.

Cure, (kūr) *n.* the act of healing; a remedy;—*v. t.* to restore to health; to salt and dry; to preserve;—*a.* cūr'ative, tending to cure;—*a.* cure'less, without remedy; not to be healed.

Curfew, (kur'fū) *n.* a signal bell at the close of day.

Curious, (kū'ri-us) *a.* desirous of information: singular; showing great care or nicety; skillfully made; rare;—*ad.* cu'riously;—*ns.* cu'riousness, oddness; curiosity, great inquisitiveness; that which is unusual or wonderful; a rarity.

Curl, (kurl) *n.* a ringlet of hair; a wave, bending or twist;—*v. t.* or *i.* to bend or shrink into ringlets; to coil; to rise in undulations; to writhe; to ripple;—*n.* curl'iness;—*a.* curl'y, full of curls or ripples.

Curlicues, (kurl'i-kūz) *n.* fantastic ornaments on the person. (*Colloquial.*)

Curmudgeon (kur-muj'un) *n.* a miser; an avaricious, ill-natured fellow.

Currant, (kur'ant) *n.* a garden shrub and its fruit.

Currency, (kur'en-si) *n.* circulation; paper passing for money; circulating medium; general estimation, as a widespread report.

Current, (kur'ent) *a.* circulating; common; generally received; passing; present;—*n.* a stream; a portion of water or air, or a crowd moving in a certain direction; course:—*ad.* cur'rently;—*n.* cur'rentness.

Curricle, (kur'ri-kl) *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise.

Curriculum (kur-rik'ū-lum) *n.* course of study at a university; a course.

Currier, (kur'i-er) *n.* dresser of tanned leather.

Curry, (kur'ri) *v. t.* to rub down and dress a horse; to beat; to scratch; to dress tanned leather.—*To curry favor*, to seek favor by flattery;—*n.* a kind of sauce or seasoning, compounded of pepper, ginger, and other spices; a stew mixed with curry-powder.

Currycomb, (kur'i-kōm) *n.* a comb to clean horses.

Curse, (kurs) *v. t.* to wish evil to; to vex; to injure; *v. i.* to utter imprecations; to swear;—*a.* cursed', under or deserving a curse; hateful; vexatious;—*ad.* curs'edly, badly; *n.* curs'er

Cursory, (kur'sor-i) *a.* superficial; careless; hasty; slight;—*ad.* cur'sorily;—*a.* cur'sive, flowing, rapid.

Curt, (kurt) *a.* short; concise;—*ad.* curt'ly;—*n.* curt'ness, sharpness of speech.

Curtail, (kur-tāl') *v. t.* to cut short; to abridge: lessen.

Curtain, (kur'tin) *n.* a hanging cloth to a bed or window;—*v. t.* to enclose, hide.

Curvature, (kurv'ā-tūr) *n.* a curve or bending from a straight line;—*n.* curva'tion, a bend;—*a.* curv'ated, bent in a regular form.

Curve, (kurv) *a.* crooked; bent round;—*n.* any thing bent; an arch;—*v. t.* to inflect; to bend;—*a.* curved.

Curvet, (kurv'et) *n.* a certain leap of a horse in which he gives his body a curve; a leap or frolic;—*v. i.* to leap with both feet: to frisk.

Curvilinear, (kurv-i-lin'e-ar) *a.* having a curved line; bounded by curved lines.

Cushat, (koosh'at) *n.* the ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

Cushion, (kush'un) *n.* case filled with some soft, elastic stuff, for resting on, or for a seat;—*v. t.* to furnish with cushions.

Custard, (kus'terd) *n.* a composition of milk, eggs, and sugar flavored and baked.

Cusp, (kusp) *n.* the point or horn of the new moon.

Cuspidate, (kus'pi-dāt) *a.* in *bot.*, having a sharp end.

Custody, (kus'to-di) *n.* imprisonment: security; care;—*n.* custo'dian, one who guards property, secrets, &c.

Custom, (kus'tum) *n.* habitual practice; usage; way; an act or habit repeated; a frequenting of a shop or store to buy goods; regular trade or business;—*pl.* duties on imports and exports.

Customary, (kus'tum-ar-i) *a.* according to or established by custom; usual; holding or held by custom;—*ad.* cus'toraarily;—*n.* cus'tomariness, habitual practice.

Customer, (kus'tum-er) *n.* buyer of goods at a store.

Custom-house, (kus'tum-hous) *n.* the house where duties are paid and vessels are entered and cleared.

Cut, (kut) *v. t.* or *i.* to carve: hew: chop: castrate;—*n.* a cleft: gash; slice: lot;

All over is all ill; but over the water, and over the hill.—SCOTCH.

All a woman has to do in this world is contained within the duties of a daughter, a sister, a wife, and a mother.—STEELE.

colloq., to cut didoes, to be frolicsome; to *cut up shines*, to play tricks. (*Am.*)

Cute, (kūt) *a.* *acute*, cunning

Cuticle, (kū'ti-kl) *n.* outer or scarf-skin;—*n.* cūtis, *true* skin or corium;—*a.* *cuta'neous, cutic'ular*, belonging to or on the skin.

Cutlass, (kut'las) *n.* a broad one-edge curving sword.

Cutlery, (kut'ler-i) *n.* the business of making knives, forks, edged tools, &c.;—*n.* cut'ler, a dealer in knives.

Cutlet, (kut'let) *n.* a small piece of meat, as veal, cut off for cooking or cooked.

Cutter, (kut'er) *n.* a swift sailing vessel with one mast and sharp bows that *cut* the water.

Cut-throat, (kut'thrōt) *n.* an assassin.

Cutting, (kut'ing) *a.* severe; pungent;—*n.* piece cut off; incision; a twig or graft.

Cuttle-fish, (kut'l-fish) *n.* a mollusc with an oblong, depressed, sack-like body containing a *knife-like* bone, and remarkable for its power of surrounding itself with a black, inky liquid, from which sepia is made.

Cycle, (sī'kl) *n.* an interval of time in which events re-occur in a certain order; an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens;—*a.* cy'clic.

Cycloid, (sī'kloid) *n.* a geometrical curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line;—*a.* cycloid'al

Cyclone, (sī'klōn) *n.* a rotary storm of extended circuit.

Cyclopean, (sī-klō-pē'an) *a.* pertaining to the *one-eyed* Cyclops; vast; gigantic.

Cyclopedia, (sī'klō-pē'di-a) *n.* a body of sciences, and the books containing them.

Cygnet, (sig'net) *n.* a swan.

Cylinder, (sil'in-der) *n.* long circular body of uniform diameter;—*a.* cylin'drical, *roller*-like;—*n.* cyl'indroid, oval body like a cylinder.

Cymbal, (sim'bal) *n.* a hollow, brass, basin-like, musical or *tinkling* instrument, beaten together in pairs.

Cynical, (sin'ik-al) *a.* surly; austere;—*ad.* cyn'ically.

Cynic, (sin'ik) *n.* a morose, surly man; a snarler;—*n.* cyn'icism, austerity.

Cynosure, (sī'no-snoor) *n.* *the dog's tail*, a constellation containing the north-star;—hence, anything that strongly attracts attention.

Cypress, (sī'pres) *n.* an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals; a symbol of death.

Cyst, (sist) *n.* bag of morbid matter in animal bodies.

Cytherean, (sith-e-rē'an) *a.* belonging to Venus.

Czar, (zär) *n.* the emperor of Russia;—*fem.* Czäri'na.

Czarowits, (zär'o-vits) *n.* the eldest son of the Czar.

D

Dab, (dab) *v. t.* to hit gently: to moisten:—*n.* a gentle blow; a moist lump; a fish.

Dabble, (dab'bl) *v. i.* to play in water: to do anything in a trifling way;—*v. t.* to sprinkle; to spatter:—*n.* dab'bler, superficial doer.

Dabchick, (dab'chik) *n.* a small water-fowl that *dives*

Dabster, (dab'ster) *n.* one who is expert in anything.

Dace, (dās) *n.* a river fish.

Dactyl, (dak'til) *n.* a poetical foot of one long and two short syllables, as *du*alist, *mer*rily;—*a.* or *n.* dactyl'ic.

Dactylology, (dak-til-ol'o-ji) *n.* art of talking with the fingers, as the deaf and dumb.

Dad, Daddy, (dad, dad'i) *n.* father, used by children.

Dā'dō, *n.* moulding or paper on lower walls of a room.

Daffodil, (daf'ō-dil) *n.* a flower of the lily tribe.

Dagger, (dag'er) *n.* a short sword; in printing, a mark of reference (†).

Daggle, (dag'l) *v. i.* to trail in dirt or on wet ground.—*n.* *Daggle-tail*, a slattern.

Daguerreotype, (da-ger'ō-tīp) *n.* a picture on metal plates

Daft, *a.* stupid; giddy; mad

Dahlia, (dāl'i-a) *n.* a plant bearing large beautiful flowers of various colors.

Daily, (dā'li) *a.* *n.* and *ad.* every day: a newspaper.

Dainty, (dān'ti) *a.* toothsome; fastidious; pleasant to the palate: delicious; elegant: tender:—*n.* a delicacy;—*ad.* dain'tily;—*n.* dain'tiness, delicacy.

Dairy, (dā'ri) *n.* the place where milk is kept and butter and cheese made.

Dais, (dā'is) *n.* a raised floor with a seat and canopy.

Daisy, (dā'zi) *n.* a flower which closes at night and opens in the morning.

Dale, (dāl) *n.* a low place or valley between hills.

Dalliance, (dal'i-ans) *n.* act of fondness: delay.

Dally, (dal'li) *v. i.* to delay; trifle; fondle: play.

Dam, (dam) *n.* the mother of animals; a bank to confine water;—*v. t.* to confine.

Damage, (dam'āj) *n.* injury; hurt; loss; harm to property or person;—*pl.* compensation for loss or injury:—*v. i.* to take injury;—*v. t.* to injure; to hurt;—*a.* dam'ageable, liable to injury.

Damask, (dam'ask) *n.* figured stuff, of linen, cotton, or wool;—*v. t.* to flower or variegate, as cloth.

Dame, (dām) *n.* a lady; a matron: mistress of a house

Damn, (dam) *v. t.* to condemn; to sentence to eternal punishment:—*n.* damna'tion;—*adjs.* dam'natory, ruinous, woful: dam'nable, bad: hateful; pernicious;—*ad.* dam'nably;—*n.* dam'nableness, badness

Damp, (damp) *a.* moist; h mid; watery;—*n.* moist ai fog; lowness of spirits;—

All are not saints that go to church.—ITALIAN.

All are not soldiers that go to the wars.—SPANISH.

All cats are grey in the dark.—SCOTCH.

All cruelty springs from weakness. (Lat.)—SENECA.

dangerous vapors in mines, &c.;—v. t. to wet; to dispirit, discourage;—ad. damp'ly;—n. damp'ness, humidity.

Damper, (damp'er) n. valve in a stove, furnace, or pipe; an occurrence which *damps* the spirits, discourages, etc.

Damsel, (dam'zel) n. a young woman; a girl.

Damson, (dam'zn) n. a small black plum, (*damascene.*)

Dance, (dans) v. i. to move with measured steps to music;—v. t. to make to dance or jump;—n. a stepping to the sound of music;—ns. danc'er; danc'ing, the act or art of moving in the dance.—To *dance attendance*, is to be constantly in another's company, a *hanger-on*, a dangler.

Dandelion, (dan-de-li'un) n. a common plant with a yellow flower and naked stalk, so called from the jagged *tooth-like* edges of its leaf.

Dandle, (dan'dl) v. t. to shake on the knee; to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby p. a. dan'dled, petted

Dandruff, (dan'druf) n. scurf on the head:—to get one's *dander up*, is to get into a passion or show spirit.

Dandy, (dan'di) n. a fop

Danger, (dān'jer) n. exposure to evil, risk or hazard;—a. dan'gerous, unsafe, insecure;—ad. dan'gerously.

Dangle, (dang'gl) v. i. to hang loose and shaky; to follow any one about;—v. t. to make to dangle:—n. dang'ler, one who hangs about others, esp. women.

Dank, (dangk) a. moist; damp;—n. moisture.

Dapper, (dap'er) a. little; active; brisk; neat; spruce.

Dapple, (dap'l) a. grey, with spots, like an apple;—v. t. to variegate with spots.

Dare, (dār) v. i. [*pret.* durst] to have sufficient courage; to venture;—v. t. to defy; to challenge;—a. dar'ing, intrepid, fearless;—n. boldness;—ad. dar'ingly, audaciously, boldly; valiantly.

Dark, (dark) a. void of light; obscure; secret;—n. gloom; obscurity; state of ignorance;—ad. dark'ly;—n. dark'ness, want of light.

Darken (dark'n) v. t. or i. to make or grow dark; stupify; render ignorant; sully;—*adjs.* dark'ish, dusky; *dark'some*, gloomy; *dark'ling*, being in the dark.

Darling, (dar'ling) a. dearly beloved;—n. one much loved; a favorite; pet word

Darn, (darn) v. t. to mend rents in socks or any garment;—n. the place darned.

Dart, (dārt) n. a pointed weapon;—v. t. or i. to fly as a dart; hurl suddenly.

Dash, (dash) v. t. to strike against; to blot out; destroy; frustrate; mix or adulterate;—a. dash'ing, rushing, reckless, showy, hasty, rash; ad. dash'ingly;—n. a rushing or violent onset; a blow; this mark (—).

Dastard, (das'tard) n. one who meanly shrinks from danger; a cowardly fellow;—a. and ad. dastard'ly;—ns. das'tardness, das'tardliness, cowardliness.

Data, (dā'ta) n. pl. facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced: *sing.* da'tum, a fact.

Date, (dāt) n. the time of an event or transaction; a stipulated time; duration; the fruit of the palm tree;—v. t. to note the time of an act or event;—v. i. to reckon; to begin.

Dative, (dāt'iv) a. that is given or appointed:—n. the third of the six Latin cases—generally indicated in English by *to* or *for*.

Daub, (dawb) v. t. to smear with mortar, mud, or soft matter; to paint coarsely;—n. a coarse painting;—a. daub'y, ropy, glutinous.

Daughter, (daw'ter) n. a female descendant;—n. daugh'ter-in-law, a son's wife;—a. daugh'terly, like a daughter; dutiful.

Daunt, (dawnt) v. t. to discourage; to frighten.

Dauntless, (dawnt'les) a. bold; fearless;—ad. daunt'lessly;—n. daunt'lessness.

Daw, (daw) n. a sort of crow.

Dawdle, (daw'dl) n. a person who loiters over work;—v. t. to work with indifference and inattention.

Dawn, (don) v. i. to begin to grow light; to begin to open and expand, as the understanding;—n. break of day; first rise or appearance;—n. dawn'ing.

Day, (dā) n. the time from sunrise to sunset; 24 hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution.

Day-book, (dā'book) n. daily journal of accounts.

Daybreak, (dā'brāk) n. first appearance of daylight:—n. day'light, light of the sun

Day-dream, (dā-drēm) n. a dreaming or musing while awake; any thing unreal.

Day-lily, (dā'lil'i) n. a lily that blooms during the day or for a day only.

Day-spring, (dā'spring) n. rise of the dawn; rise.

Day-star, (da'stār) n. last star to disappear before day; the morning star.

Daze, (dāz) v. t. to dazzle.n.

Dazzle, (daz'l) v. t. to overpower with any strong brilliancy;—ad. dazz'lingly.

Deacon, (dē'kn) n. a church officer;—*fem.* dea'coness.

Dead, (ded) a. destitute of life; deceased; that never had life; deathlike; useless; dull; cold and cheerless; without vegetation;—n. gloom; stillness;—n. *pl.* those who are dead;—a. dead'ly, fatal, implacable;—ns. dead'liness, sureness, fatality; *dead'ness*, dryness; want of spirit or life.

Deaden, (ded'n) v. t. to deprive partly of vigor or sensation; to lessen or muffle, as a voice which is heard through a floor or intervening wall; to blunt; deafen.

Deadhead, (ded'hed) n. one who rides in public conveyances or attends theaters, &c., on a free pass.

Dead-language, (ded-lang'gwāg) n. one not spoken.

Dead-letter, (ded'let-ẽr) n. an unclaimed letter; a law which is not enforced.

Dead-light, (ded'lit) n. a sliding board window.

Deadlock, (ded'lok) n. a state

All nobility in its beginning was somebody's natural superiority. —EMERSON.

All orators are dumb when beauty pleads. (Rape of Lucretia.)—SHAKESPEARE.

All objects lose by too familiar a view.—DRYDEN.

of affairs which is apparently unalterable, as the lever of an engine which stops and will not move.

Deaf, (def) *a.* dull of hearing; unable to hear at all; not willing to hear; inattentive;—*ad.* deaf'ly;—*n.* deaf'ness;—*n.* *deaf-mute*, a deaf and dumb person.

Deafen, (def'n) *v. t.* to make deaf; to render impervious to sound: to stun.

Deal, (dēl) *n.* a part: quantity; boards, &c.;—*v. t.* to distribute; to trade;—*v. i.* to transact business; to act; to divide playing cards.

Dealer, (dēl'er) *n.* a trader.

Dean, (dēn) *n.* dignitary of a diocese; the president of the faculty in a college;—*n.* dean'ery, a dean's house.

Dear, (dēr) *a.* costly: high-priced; scarce; beloved; regarded with affection;—*n.* a person beloved;—*ad.* dear'ly;—*n.* dear'ness;—*a.* *dear-bought*, obtained by great sacrifices.

Dearth, (derth) *n.* scarcity; want; need; barrenness; sterility; famine.

Death, (deth) *n.* extinction of life: manner of dying; mortality:—*ns.* *death'-bed*, bed of a dying person; *death's door*, brink or edge of the grave:—*adjs.* death'less, immortal, undying; death-like, lifeless, still.

Death-warrant, (deth'wor-ant) *n.* an order for the execution of one under sentence of death; any disease or fatality that ends life, or hope of life.

Debar, (de-bär') *v. t.* to hinder; prevent; exclude.

Debark, (dē-bark') *v. t.* to land from a ship;—*n.* debark ation, a disembarking

Debase, (dē-bās') *v. t.* to lessen; to adulterate; to degrade: to demoralize.

Debasement, (dē-bās'ment) *n.* degradation; adulteration;—*a.* debas'ing, lowering, &c.:—*ad.* debas'ingly.

Debate, (dē-bāt') *v. t.* to dispute; discuss;—*v. i.* to deliberate: argue;—*n.* discussion; —*n.* dēbāt'er;—*a.* debat'able, open to dispute.

Debauch, (de-bawch') *n.* excess in eating and drinking;—*v. t.* to seduce; to vitiate; to corrupt;—*ns.* debauchee (deb'o-shē) a rake; a drunkard; *debauch'ery*, lewdness; intemperance; corruption of fidelity; seduction from duty.

Debenture, (dē-bent'ūr) *n.* a written evidence of debt; certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback, or repayment of duty.

Debilitate, (dē-bil'i-tāt) *v. t.* to render feeble; to bring down the strength; make languid;—*n.* debil'ity, a weak action of the animal functions; sickness.

Debit, (deb'it) *n.* a debt or something due; an entry on the debtor side of an account;—*v. t.* to charge.

Debonair, (deb-ō-nār') *a.* elegant; well-bred; gay.

Debouch, (dē-boosh') *v. i.* to march out of a narrow pass or confined place;—*n.* dēbouchure', river's mouth.

Debris, (dā-brē') *n.* rubbish, broken pieces of rock, &c.

Debt, (det) *n.* what one owes to another, or becomes liable to do or suffer.

Debtor, (det'ur) *n.* one who owes; debtor-side accounts.

Debut, (dā-boo') *n.* a first appearance before the public, as an actor's; a beginning or first attempt.

Decade, (dē-kād') *n.* (16) ten.

Decadence (dē-kā'dens) *n.* state of decay; decline.

Decagon, (dek'a-gon) *n.* a plane figure of ten sides and angles;—*n.* decahe'dron, a solid figure having ten bases or sides.

Decalogue, (dek'a-log) *n.* the ten commandments.

Decamp, (dē-kamp') *v. i.* to go away, esp. secretly.

Decampment, (dē-kamp'ment) *n.* sudden flight.

Decangular, (dek-ang'gū-lar) *a.* having ten angles.

Decant, (dē-kant') *v. t.* to pour off or out, leaving sediment;—*n.* dēcanta'tion.

Decanter, (dē-kant'er) *n.* an ornamental glass vessel.

Decapitate, (dē-kap'i-tāt) *v. t.* to behead; to lop off the top;—*n.* dēcapitā'tion.

Decapod, (dek'a-pod) *n.* one of the shell-fish which have ten feet or claws, as crabs.

Decarbonize, (de-kär'bon-īz) *v. t.* to deprive of carbon.

Decastyle, (dek'a-stil) *n.* a portico with ten *styles* or columns in front.

Decasyllabic, (dek-a-sil-ab'-ik) *a.* having ten syllables.

Decay, (dē-kā') *n.* a falling into a worse or less perfect state; a passing away;—*v. i.* to wither; fall from a state of health or excellence.

Decease, (dē-sēs') *n.* departure from life; death;—*v. i.* to die;—*a.* and *n.* decēased', dece'dent, the person dead.

Deceit, (de-sēt') *n.* act of deceiving; treachery; artifice; —*a.* deceit'ful, insincere; misleading;—*ad.* deceit'fully;—*n.* deceit'fulness.

Deceivable, (dē-sēv'a-bl) *a.* easily misled;—*n.* deceiv'ableness; *ad.* deceiv'ably.

Deceive, (dē-sēv') *v. t.* to delude, ensnare, mislead the mind; impose on; disappoint; cheat;—*n.* deceiv'er.

December, (dē-sem'ber) *n.* the last month of the year.

Decemvirate, (dē-sem'vir-āt) *n.* government by ten;—*n.* decem'vir, *one* of the ten.

Decennial, (dē-sen'yal) *a.* consisting of, or happening every ten years;—*n.* dēcenn'ary, term of ten years.

Decent, (dē'sent) *a.* becoming; fit; modest; proper; moderate; tolerable;—*ad.* de'cently;—*n.* de'cency.

Deception, (dē-sep'shun) *n.* act of deceiving; imposition;—*a.* decep'tive, deceitful; false;—*ad.* decep'tively;—*n.* decep'tiveness.

Decide, (dē-sīd') *v. t.* or *i.* to determine; finish; settle; —*a.* decid'able, adjustable.

Decided, (dē-sīd'ed) *a.* resolute; unmistakable; clear; *ad.* dēcid'edly, absolutely.

Deciduous, (dē-sid'ū-us) *a.* falling off in autumn, a leaves; not permanen hence, trees which lo their foliage in autumn a called deciduous trees;—decid'uousness.

All cry, and no wool. (Hudibras.) —BUTLER.

All delights are sweeter in expectation than enjoyment; all spiritual pleasures more in fruition than expectation.—FELTHAM.

All is fair in love and war.

Decimal, (des'i-mal) *a.* numbered or proceeding by *tens* ;—*n.* a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator ;—*ad.* dec'imally, by tens, &c.

Decimate, (des'i-māt) *v. t.* to take the tenth part of: to kill off every tenth man ; to ravage with a fatal disease ;—*n.* decima'tion.

Decipher, (dē-sī'fer) *v. t.* to explain secret writing; to unfold ; unravel:—*a.* dēci'pherable ;—*n.* dēci'pherer.

Decision, (dē-sizh'un) *n.* determination; firmness, will, promptness ; settlement.

Decisive, (dē-sī'siv) *a.* final, positive ;—*ad.* decis'ively, conclusively ;—*n.* decis'iveness, positiveness.

Deck, (dek) *v. t.* to dress ; adorn: set off ; embellish ; —*n.* the floor of a ship.

Declaim, (dē-klām') *v. i.* to speak with passion ;—*n.* declaim'er, a loud speaker.

Declamation, (dek-la-mā'shun) *n.* a harangue: a noisy speech, for display.

Declamatory, (dē-klam'a-tor-i) *a.* without solid argument ; rhetorical ; appealing to the passions.

Declaration, (dek-la-rā'shun) *n.* a motion ; written affirmation ; publication ;—*adjs.* declar'ative, declar'atory, making declaration ; explanatory ;—*ads.* declar'atively, declar'atorily.

Declare, (dē-klār') *v. t.* or *i.* to affirm ; say: tell ; assert.

Declension, (dē-klen'shun) *n.* corruption of morals; act of declining ; decay ; descent ; in *gram.* change of termination for the several cases of nouns, pronouns, &c., as dog, dogs, axe, axes, hero's, heroes', heroes

Declinable, (dē-klīn'-a-bl) *a.* that may be declined: having inflection for the different cases of nouns, &c.

Declination, (dek-lin-ā'shun) *n.* act of declining; refusal ; deviation ; decay; in *astr.* the distance from the celestial equator.

Decline, (dē-klīn') *v. i.* to fail: decay; deviate; bend ; lean: to draw to an end ;—*v. t.* to shun ; refuse ; turn away from; to give the changes of a word ;—*n.* decay ; diminution ; deviation; a falling off ; a gradual sinking of the bodily functions ; consumption.

Declivitous, (dē-kliv'it-us) *a.* sloping ; descending.

Declivity, (dē-kliv'i-ti) *n.* a slope ; gradual descent.

Decoct, (dē-kokt') *v. t.* to boil.

Decoction, (dē-kok'shun) *n.* a preparation by boiling.

Decollate, (dē-kol'āt) *v. t.* to behead ;—*n.* decolla'tion.

Decolor, (dē-kul'ur) **decolorize,** (dē-kul'ur īz) *v. t.* to deprive of color;—*ns.* dēcol'orant, a substance that bleaches or removes color: decolora'tion, the removal or absence of color.

Decompose, (dē-kom-pōz') *v. t.* to separate constituent parts ;—*a.* decompos'able, resolvable into elements.

Decomposition, (dē-kom-pō-zish'un) *n.* resolution into constituent parts: decay.

Decompound, (dē-kom-pound') *v. t.* and *a.* to compound a second time.

Decorate, (dek'ō-rāt) *v. t.* to adorn ; embellish ; beautify ; —*n.* decora'tion, embellishment ; ornament ;—*a.* dec'orative, adorning, suited to adorn ;—*n.* decora'tor.

Decorous, (dē-kō'rus) *a.* becoming ; decent ; suitable ; proper ;—*ad.* deco'rously.

Decorticate, (dē-kor'ti-kāt) *v. t.* to strip of bark, &c. ;—*n.* decortica'tion, a depriving of bark, husk, or peel.

Decorum, (dē-kō'rum) *n.* propriety of speech or behavior ; good order.

Decoy, (de-koy) *v. t.* to allure into a snare ; entice; entrap ;—*n.* a lure ; a bait.

Decrease, (dē-krēs') *v. t.* to make less ;—*v. i.* to become less in any sense ;—*n.* a growing less ; loss ;—*ppr.* and *a.* decreas'ing ;—*ad.* decreas'ingly. less and less

Decree, (dē-krē') *v. t.* to determine ; order ; appoint :—*a.* dec'retory ;—*n.* an edict; sentence ; law ; order by one in authority ; a predetermined purpose.

Decrement, (dek'rē-ment) *n.* a growing less ; quantity lost ;—*a.* decres'cent, becoming gradually less.

Decrepit, (dē-krep'it) *a.* infirm ; wasted by age ; in the last stage of decay ;—*n.* decrep'itude, decrep'itness, feeble state of old age.

Decrepitate, (dē-crep'i-tāt) *v. t.* to roast in heat with a crackling noise, as salts.

Decretal, (dē-kre'tal) *a.* containing a decree ;—*n.* papal letter or decrees.

Decry, (dē'krī') *v. t.* to cry down ; clamor against ;—*n.* decri'al, condemnation.

Decumbent, (dē-kum'bent) *a.* lying down ; recumbent; reclining on the ground ;—*n.* dēcum'bence, the act or posture of lying down.

Decussate, (dē-kus'āt) *v. t.* to intersect at acute angles ; to cross in the form of an X ; to cross, as lines, &c. ;—*a.* crossed ; arranged in pairs which alternately cross each other ;—*n.* decussa'tion, intersection, as X.

Decuple, (dek'u-pl) *a.* tenfold ;—*n.* a number ten times repeated ;—*v. t.* to make tenfold. *a.* decu'pled

Decurrent, (dē-kur'ent) *a.* extending downwards ;—*ad.* decurr'ently, down.

Dedicate, (ded'i-kāte) *v. i.* to consecrate ; set apart ; to devote wholly or chiefly ; to inscribe to any one.

Dedication, (ded-i-kā'shun) *n.* consecration to God ; solemn appropriation ; an address to a patron, prefixed to a book ;—*n.* ded'icator ;—*a.* ded'icatory.

Deduce, (dē-dūs') *v. t.* to draw as an inference ; to conclude from reasoning ; —*n.* deduce'ment, inference ;—*adjs.* dēduc'ible, deduct'ive, that may be gathered from premises.

Deduct, (dē-dukt') *v. t.* to take from ; to subtract ; to separate ;—*n.* deduc'tion, an abatement, inference.

Deed, (dēd) *n.* an action ; exploit ; a writing to convey property ;—*v. t.* to transfer by deed ;—*a.* deed'less, unknown to fame ; not legal.

All feet tread not in one shoe.

All finery is a sign of littleness.
(Ger.)—LAVATER. [FUL.
Light, God's eldest daughter.—

All fools are not knaves; but all knaves are fools.

All great minds sympathize.
(Ger.)—LAVATER.

Deem, (dēm) *v. t.* or *i.* to believe; to think; to judge.

Deep, (dēp) *a.* far to the bottom; profound; very still; intense; sunk low; low or grave; secret; wise and penetrating; cunning:—*n.* the sea; an abyss;—*ad.* deep´ly;—*n.* deep´ness.

Deepen, (dēp´n) *v. t.* to make more deep; intensify; darken;—*v. i.* to become deeper or more gloomy.

Deer, (dēr) *n.* a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, &c.;—*n.* *deer-stalking*, the hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.

Deface, (dē-fās´) *v. t.* to disfigure; erase; mar;—*n.* deface´ment, obliteration.

Defalcate, (dē-fal´kāt) *v. t.* to lop off; to deduct a part of, used chiefly of money; to appropriate money in trust;—*ns.* defalca´tion, a diminution, a deficit of funds in one's care; defalcāt´or, an embezzler.

Defamation, (def-a-mā´shun) *n.* slander; reproach; aspersion;—*a.* defam´atory, injurious, calumnious.

Defame, (dē-fām) *v. t.* to take away one's reputation; to speak evil of;—*n.* dēfām´er, a slanderer.

Default, (dē-fawlt´) *n.* omission; failure; offence; defect; neglect of duty; disregard of law:—*v. i.* to fail through neglect of duty; to fail to pay when due; to fail to appear in court when called upon.

Defaulter, (dē-fawlt´er) *n.* one who steals money entrusted to his care.

Defeasible, (dē-fē´zi-bl) *a.* that may be defeated or annulled;—*ns.* defeas´ibleness, defeas´ance, annulling; making void.

Defeat, (dē-fēt) *v. t.* to undo or render null and void; to frustrate; to overcome; to ruin;—*n.* an undoing; a frustration of plans; overthrow, as of an army.

Defecate, (def´e-kāt) *v. t.* to purify; purge liquors from lees;—*n.* def´ēcā´tion.

Defect, (dē-fekt´) *n.* want; fault; blemish; absence of something necessary;—*a.* defec´tive, imperfect;—*ad.* defec´tively;—*n.* defec´tiveness, faultiness;—*a.* defec´tible, liable to defect, &c.

Defection, (dē-fek´shun) *n.* a falling away from duty; failure; revolt; apostasy.

Defence, (dē-fens´) *n.* protection; security; guard; justification; apology; vindication; a defendant's plea; art of self-defence.

Defenceless, (dē-fens´les) *a.* unguarded; unarmed;—*ad.* defence´lessly;—*n.* defence´lessness, weakness.

Defend, (dē-fend´) *v. t.* or *i.* to guard; protect; support; assert; maintain; secure; repel; in law, to resist, as a claim; to contest;—*a.* defens´ible, maintainable; capable of vindication;—*ns.* defend´er, champion; dēfend´ant, a defender; in law, a person accused or sued; defens´ibleness, not easily assailed; strength.

Defensive, (dē-fens´iv) *a.* adapted to protect; in a state of defence;—*n.* safeguard; posture of defence;—*ad.* defens´ively.

Defer, (dē-fer´) *v. i.* to put off; to delay to another time; courteously waive objections; yield to the wishes or opinions of another;—*v. t.* to submit to; lay before.

Deference, (def´er-ens) *n.* yielding to another; regard; respect; submission to the opinion of another;—*a.* deferen´tial, respectful;—*ad.* deferen´tially.

Defiance, (dē-fī´ans) *n.* a challenge; contempt of danger

Deficient, (dē-fish´ent) *a.* wanting; imperfect;—*n.* defi´ciency, a falling short; defect;—*ad.* defic´iently.

Deficit, (de´fi-sit) *n.* want; balance on the wrong side.

Defile, (dē-fīl) *n.* a narrow passage; lane:—*v. t.* to pollute; to make foul or impure; to violate; taint:—*v. i.* to file off, as troops;—*ns.* defil´er, one who pollutes, &c.; defile´ment, foulness.

Define, (dē-fīn´) *v. t.* to limit; to mark out; explain the meaning of; to determine with precision;—*a.* defin´able, as a word;—*a.* def´inite, bounded; fixed; exact; certain;—*ad.* def´initely;—*n.* def´initeness.

Definition, (def´i-nish´un) *n.* a description of the essential properties of a thing; an explanation of the exact meaning of a word, term, &c

Definitive, (dē-fin´it-iv) *a.* determinate; final:—*n.* an adjective used to limit the extent of the signification of a noun;—*ad.* defin´itively, precisely, positively.

Deflagrate, (def´la-grāt) *v. t.* to burn;—*ns.* deflagra´tion; deflagra´tor, a galvanic instrument for producing rapid combustion.

Deflect, (dē-flekt´) *v. i.* or *t.* to turn aside; bend from a right line; dip;—*n.* deflec´tion, deviation, &c.

Deflorate, (dē-flō´rāt) *a.* past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen;—*n.* dēflōra´tion, selection; careful culling.

Deflour, (dē-flour´) *v. t.* to deprive of flowers; to take away original grace and beauty; to ravish.

Defluxion, (dē-fluk´shun) *n.* a flow of humors or fluids downward; catarrh.

Defoliation, (dē-fō-li-ā´shun) *n.* falling of leaves.

Deforce, (de-fōrs´) *v. t.* in *law*, to keep out of possession by force:—*n.* deforce´ment, a wrongful holding.

Deform, (dē-form´) *v. t.* to mar; to disfigure in form;—*n.* dēform´ity, ugliness of shape or character.

Defraud, (dē-frawd´) *v. t.* to cheat or deceive: to deprive of by fraud; to withhold wrongfully; *a.* defraud´ed.

Defray, (dē-fra´) *v. t.* to bear or pay, as expenses;—*n.* defray´ment, payment.

Defunct, (dē-fungkt´) *a.* deceased; dead; lifeless.

Defy, (dē-fī´) *v. t.* to dare; challenge; treat with contempt; disown; brave;—*a.* defi´ant, bold, saucy.

Degenerate, (dē-jen´er-āt) *a.* having declined in moral worth; having lost the

All excess is ill, but drunkenness is of the worst sort; he that is drunk is not a man, because he is for so long void of reason, that distinguishes man from a beast.—WM. PENN.

All habits gather by unseen degrees.—DRYDEN.

nobleness of race ;—*v. i.* to sink below or to be unworthy of one's ancestry ; to fall from a nobler state ; to be or to grow worse ;—*ad.* degen'erately ;—*ns.* degen'erateness, degen'eracy, degenera'tion, decline; moral fall ; state of guilt.

Deglutition, (deg-lū-tish'un) *n.* act of swallowing.

Degrade, (de-grād') *v. t.* to deprive of office or dignity; to lower in character or value ; to disgrace ;—*n.* degradā'tion, disgrace ; a state of being degraded.

Degree, (dē-grē') *n.* a step ; extent ; the 360th part of a circle ; 60 geographical miles ; a mark of distinction conferred by universities; position ; attainment.

Deify, (dē'i-fī) *v. t.* to exalt to the rank of a deity; to worship ;—*n.* deifica'tion.

Deign, (dān) *v. i.* to condescend; *v. t.* to grant; allow.

Deism, (dē'izm) *n.* a denial of divine revelation.

Deist, (dē'ist) *n.* one who believes in the existence of God, but not in revealed religion :—*a.* deist'ical.

Deity, (dē'i-ti) *n.* God, *a* god.

Deject, (dē-jekt') *v. t.* to cast down ; to dispirit.

Dejected, (dē-jekt'ed) *a.* cast down : dispirited ;—*ad.* deject'edly ;—*ns.* deject'edness, dejec'tion, lowness of spirits ; depression.

Déjeuner, (dā-zhoo-nā') *n.* morning or midday repast.

Delay, (dē-lā') *v. t.* to put off; to defer ; to postpone ; to detain ; to retard ;—*v. i.* to pause; to linger; to put off time ;—*n.* hinderance ; detention : a lingering.

Delete, (dē-lēt') *v. t.* to blot out ; erase ; destroy ;—*a.* del'eble, erasable.

Delectable, (dē-lekt'a-bl) *a.* delightful ; pleasing ;—*ad.* delect'ably ;—*ns.* delect'ableness, delecta'tion, delight ; great pleasure; joy.

Delegate, (del-ē-gāt) *v. t.* to send, as a representative ; to entrust or commit to ;—*n.* delega'tion, representatives from a district or state, in a Convention, in Congress, or in a state legislature ;—*n.* a deputy ; one deputed to act for another.

Deleterious, (del-e-tē'ri-us) *a.* destructive ; deadly.

Delf, (delf) *n.* earthenware.

Deliberate, (dē-lib'er-āt) *v. t.* or *i.* to weigh in the mind ; to consider the reasons for and against ; to pause and reflect upon an action ;—*a.* circumspect: slow ; advised; —*ad.* delib'erately ;—*ns.* delib'erateness, delibera'tion, act of weighing in the mind; calmness ;—*a.* delib'erative, slow ; considerate.

Delicacy, (del'i-ka-si) *n.* quality of being delicate ; softness ; that which delights the senses ; luxury ; any dainty article of food ;—*pl.* del'icacies ;—*a.* del'icate, dainty ; soft: tender ; frail : requiring nice handling ; refined in manners ; gentle; polite: nice to the taste; —*ad.* del'icately ;—*n.* del'icateness, effeminacy.

Delicious, (dē-lish'us) *a.* sweet to the taste : very nice ; affording exquisite pleasure ;—*n.* deli'ciousness ;—*ad.* deli'ciously.

Delight, (dē-līt') *n.* great joy or pleasure ;—*v. t.* to please highly ;—*v. i.* to have or take great pleasure ;—*adjs.* delight'ful, delight'some, full of delight ; very pleasing ;—*ad.* delight'fully ;—*n.* delight'fulness.

Delineate, (dē-lin'ē-āt) *v. t.* to draw the outline ; design ; paint ; portray ; to describe accurately in words ;—*ns.* delineā'tion, first draught ; representation ; description : delineā'tor, a drawer.

Delinquent, (dē-lin'kwent) *a.* offending ;—*n.* one who fails to do his duty : offender ; a criminal ;—*ad.* delin'quently ;—*n.* delin'quency, fault, misdeed.

Deliquesce, (del-i-kwes') *v. i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as lime ;—*n.* deliques'cence.

Delirious, (dē-lir'i-us) *a.* wandering in mind ; light-headed ; raving ;—*ad.* delir'iously ;—*ns.* delir'iousness, delir'ium, wild talk caused by fever ; strong excitement ; enthusiasm.

Delitescent, (del-i-tes'ent) *a.* lying hid or concealed ;—*n.* delites'cence, retirement

Deliver, (dē-liv'er) *v. t.* to free ; to release ; to utter ; to rescue from evil or fear ; to communicate ; to give forth, as a blow ; to relieve a woman in childbirth ;—*n.* deliv'erer ; *n.* deliv'erance, release ; freedom.

Delivery, (dē-liv'er'i) *n.* the act of delivering : a giving up ; the act or manner of speaking ; the act of giving birth ; the tendering a deed, &c., in a legal form.

Dell, (del) *n.* a narrow valley between two hills.

Delude, (dē-lūd') *v. t.* to deceive ; to mislead by arts ; to impose on ; cheat.

Deluge, (del'ūj) *n.* a general inundation ;—*v. t.* to overflow ; overrun ; drown.

Delusion, (dē-lū'zhun) *n.* act of deluding ; error.

Delusive, (dē-lū'siv) *a.* apt or tending to deceive.

Delve, (delv) *v. t.* to dig with a spade ; to work hard for knowledge ; fathom ; sift.

Demagogue, (dem'a-gog) *n.* a leader of the people ; a popular, factious orator.

Demand, (dē-mand') *v. t.* to claim, or seek to obtain by right ; to call for ; to question ;—*n.* a claim by right ; an asking by authority ; earnest inquiry ;—*a.* demand'able, liable to be asked for ;—*ns.* demand'ant, demand'er, a claimant.

Demarcation, (dē-mär-kā'shun) *n.* division of territory ; a fixed limit.

Demean, (dē-mēn') *v. t.* to behave ; conduct ; debase ; undervalue ;—*n.* demean'or, mien ; general bearing.

Demented, (dē-ment'ed) *a.* imbecile ; infatuated ; deprived of reason.

Demerit, (dē-mer'it) *n.* ill desert ; crime ; guilt; fault : that which deserves punishment or blame.

Demesne, (dē-mēn') *n.* a manor-house and land.

Demi, (dem'i) a prefix ; *half* ;—*ns.* *dem'igod*, in fable,

All people are honest when well watched.

All rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full.—ECCL. I. 7.

All the brains are not in one head.—ITALIAN.

All the operations of nature are gradual.—BACON.

one half human, half divine; *dem'itone*, half a tone; *dem'wolf*, half dog or wolf

Demijohn, (dem'i-jon) *n.* a glass vessel holding a gallon or more, under basket-work for protection.

Demise, (dē-mīz') *n.* death; a transferring;—*v. t.* to release; to bequeath by will.

Democracy, (dē-mok'ra-si) *n.* a political party; government by the people.

Democrat, (dem'ō-krat) *n.* an advocate of democracy;—*a.* democrat'ic, according to the policy of that party or its leaders; popular.

Demolish, (dē-mol'ish) *v. t.* to destroy; overthrow; ruin;—*n.* demoli'tion, downfall.

Demon, (dē'mon) *n.* in *myth.* an evil spirit, or genius; a devil; a fiend-like man;—*a.* demo'niac, influenced by bad passions;—*n.* a human being possessed by a devil.

Demonetize, (dē'mun-e-tīz) *v. t.* to stop the coinage of a metal by government, as in the case of silver, or to destroy its legal tender value;—*n.* demonetiza'tion.

Demonology, (dē-mon-ol'o-ji) *n.* discourse on evil spirits and their agency.

Demonstrable, (dē-mon'stra-bl) *a.* that may be proved;—*ad.* demon'strably.

Demonstrate, (dē-mon'strāt) *v. t.* to prove to a certainty; to show;—*n.* dem'onstrator.

Demonstration, (dem-on-strā'shun) *n.* proof beyond doubt; a pointing out conclusively; expression of the feelings by outward signs; show; a military or other exhibition: outflow.

Demonstrative, (dē-mon'-strā'tiv) *a.* conclusive, or certain; given to the manifestation of one's feelings;—*ad.* demon'stratively;—*n.* demon'strativeness.

Demoralization, (dē-mor-al-ī-zā'shun) *n.* subversion of morals or morale.

Demoralize, (dē-mor'al-īz) *v. t.* to corrupt the moral principle;—*ppr.* and *a.* dēmor'alizing, tending to vitiate.

Demulcent, (dē-mul'sent) *a.* softening; soothing.

Demur, (dē-mur') *v. i.* to hesitate; to doubt; to object;—*n.* stop; hesitation;—*n.* demurr'er, objection.

Demure, (dē-mūr') *a.* affectedly modest; grave, sober, staid, reserved;—*ad.* demure'ly;—*n.* demure'ness.

Demurrage, (dē-mur'āj) *n.* expense for delay in port.

Demy, (dē-mī') *n.* a ledger or writing paper 16 by 21 in.

Den, (den) *n.* a cave; a lodge of a wild beast; a place of privacy and meditation.

Denary, (den'ar-i) *a.* containing ten;—*n.* ten (10).

Denationalize, (dē-nash'un-al-īz) *v. t.* to divest of national rights; to oppress.

Denaturalize, (dē-nat'u-ral-īz) *v. t.* to make *unnatural;* to deprive of acquired or foreign citizenship.

Dendrology, (den-drol'o-ji) *n.* natural history of trees.

Deniable, (dē-nī'a-bl) *a.* that may be denied; false.

Denial, (dē-nī'al) *n.* refusal; contradiction; rejection.

Denier, (dē-nī'er) *n.* one who denies or refuses.

Denizen, (den'i-zn) *n.* an inhabitant or citizen.

Denominate, (dē-nom'i-nāt) *v. t.* to call; designate;—*a.* denom'inative, giving a name;—*n.* denom'inator, lower number in vulgar fractions; a designator.

Denomination, (dē-nom-in-ā'shun) *n.* a name; a title; a religious body; amount of a coin or bank-bill.

Denote, (dē-nōt') *v. t.* to indicate; to show; to be a sign of; to mark; to signify

Denouement, (dā-noo'mong) *n.* the issue, event or outcome; unravelling of a plot

Denounce, (de-nouns') *v. t.* to inform against or accuse publicly; threaten;—*ns.* denuncia'tion, public menace; threat; denun'ciator, one who denounces;—*a.* denun'ciatory, threatening

Dense, (dens) crowded; close; thick; opaque;—*ad.* dense'ly;—*ns.* dense'ness, den'sity, compactness; the proportion of mass to bulk or volume; closeness.

Dent, (dent) *n.* a small hollow; indentation;—*v. t.* to make a dint or mark by means of a blow; to indent.

Dental, (dent'al) *a.* belonging, relating to, or formed or characterized by the teeth, as *dental surgery;* in *gram.* denoting sounds akin to *d* or *t*, in which the tongue approaches the teeth;—*n.* dental sound;—*ns.* dent'icle, small tooth; dent'ifrice, a tooth powder; dent'ist, one who inserts artificial teeth, or a dental operator; *dent'istry*, dental surgery; *denti'tion*, teething; *denticula'tion*, set with small teeth or prominences like those of a saw;—*a.* *den'tate*, or *den'tated*, toothed; notched.

Denude, (dē-nūd) *v. t.* to make naked; to lay bare;—*n.* denūda'tion, stripping, as subsoil, from which the top has been washed away.

Deny, (dē-nī) *v. t.* to disown; refuse; withhold; contradict; pronounce untrue.

Deodand, (dē'o-dand) *n.* something that is forfeited for sacred uses.

Deodorize, (dē-ō'der-īz) *v. t.* to free from bad smells.

Deoxidise, (dē-oks'i-dīz) *v. t.* to deprive of oxygen.

Depart, (dē-pärt') *v. i.* to go away from a place; to forsake; to part from; to die;—*ppr.* and *a.* dēpart'ing, vanishing; leaving;—*n.* *the depart'ed*, the soul or body of a dead person;—*n.* depart'ure, a going away; decease; deviation from rule.

Department, (dē-pärt'ment) *n.* a separate part of business; a bureau for public business; a division of a country; the columns of a newspaper devoted to news, literature, politics, &c; part of a subject or book.

Depend, (dē-pend') *v. i.* to hang from; to rely or rest on; to trust in;—*a.* depend'ent, relying or resting on; subject to; subordinate;—*ad.* depend'ently;—*ns.* dependence, reliance, trust, connection; a colony; dependant, one sustained or ruled by another; also dependent.

All food is good to eat, but all words are not fit to speak.—HAYTIEN.

All the treasures of the earth are not to be compared to the least virtue of the soul. (Gr.)—SOC.

All the winning is in the first buying.—SCOTCH.

Depict, (dē-pikt') *v. t.* to paint; portray: describe.

Depilatory, (dē-pil'a-tor-i) *a.* taking hair off:—*n.* application to take off hair.

Depletion, (dē-plē-shun) *n.* lessening the quantity of blood in the vessels; *fig.* reducing the body in flesh; emptying the pocket or the public treasury of money.

Deplorable, (dē-plōr'a-bl) *a.* lamentable; sad; worthy of regret:—*n.* deplor'ableness; —*ad.* deplor'ably, sadly.

Deplore, (dē-plōr') *v. t.* to bewail; lament: be grieved at;—*ad.* deplor'ingly.

Deploy, (dē-ploy') *v. t.* to open out;—*v. i.* to extend in line, as a body of troops.

Deplume, (dē-plūm') *v. t.* to deprive of plumage.

Depolarize, (dē-pō'lar-īz) *v. t.* to take the polarity from; —*n.* depolariza'tion.

Deponent, (dē-pōn'ent) *a.* laying down;—*n.* one who gives evidence in a court or subscribes to an affidavit.

Depopulate, (dē-pop'ū'lāt) *v. t.* to dispeople; to lay waste; —*v. i.* to become dispeopled; —*ppr.* dēpop'ulāting;—*pp.* dēpop'ulāted;—*n.* dēpop'ulā'tion, driving out or destroying the people by sword, pestilence or famine

Deport, (dē-pōrt') *v. t.* to behave; to carry away;—*n.* deporta'tion, banishment.

Deportment, (dē-pōrt'-ment) *n.* mode of acting; behavior; carriage; conduct.

Deposable, (dē-pōz'a-bl) *a.* that may be deprived of office;—*n.* depo'sal.

Depose, (dē-pōz') *v. t.* or *i.* to dethrone; bear witness; take away; degrade: bring down from a high station.

Deposit, (dē-pōz'it) *v. t.* to put or set down; to lay up; to place in a bank; to intrust;—*n.* that which is placed, entrusted or stored up, esp. money put in a bank; a pledge:—*ns.* depos'itor, patron of a bank or banker; depos'itary, a person or bank holding money or property in trust; deposit'ory, a place where anything is deposited.

Deposition, (dē-pō-zish'un) *n.* act of dethroning or degrading; an affidavit.

Depot, (dē-pō') *n.* railroad station; a storehouse.

Deprave, (dē-prāv') *v. t.* to corrupt vitiate; make bad or worse;—*a.* deprāved, corrupt, abandoned;—*ad.* deprav'edly;—*ns.* deprava'tion, degeneracy; *deprav'ity*, extreme wickedness.

Deprecate, (dep'rē-kāt) *v. t.* to pray earnestly against; to try to ward off; to regret deeply; to forestall or entreat against wrath, anger, or calamity;—*a.* dep'reca'tory, apologetic:—*ad.* dep'rēcātingly;—*n.* deprēcā'tion, prayer against evil; a begging pardon.

Depreciate, (dē-prē'shi-āt) *v. i.* or *t.* to decline in value; undervalue; disparage;—*n.* depreciā'tion, undervaluing; the falling of value; disparagement;—*a.* dēprē'ciatory, serving to lower.

Depredate, (dep'rē-dāt) *v. t.* to rob; plunder; spoil; waste;—*n.* deprēdā'tion, trespass, robbery;—*n.* depreda'tor, a robber.

Depress, (dē-pres') *v. t.* to sink; humble; lower in value; cast down; deject;—*a.* depress'ive, tending to cast down;—*ad.* depress'ingly;—*n.* depress'ion, low spirits; dejection; abasement; a hollow place.

Deprive, (de-prīv') *v. t.* to take from; to bereave; to dispossess:—*a.* depriv'able, not inalienable;—*n.* depriva'tion, loss; bereavement.

Depth, (depth) *n.* deepness; profundity; the measure downward: a deep place; the sea; abyss; middle of a season; abstruseness; extent of sagacity and penetration;—*a.* depth'less, having no depth, shallow

Deputation, (dep-ū-tā'shun) *n.* the persons deputed or appointed to attend a Convention or any deliberative body, in a representative capacity, or to transact important business.

Depute, (dē'pūt) *v. t.* to send by appointment, as a substitute or agent; to send with special powers.

Deputy, (dep'ū-ti) *n.* one appointed to act for another; a representative: delegate.

Derange, (dē-rānj') *v. t.* to put out of order; to confuse; unsettle; displace; disturb: to disorder, as the mind when delirious or distracted;—*a.* deranged', crazy; mad;—*n.* derange'ment, disorder, general or mental.

Derelict, (der'ē-likt) *n.* that which has lapsed: anything relinquished;—*a.* wanting in duty; lapsed; forsaken; —*n.* derelic'tion, fault; utter abandonment; desertion.

Deride, (dē-rīd') *v. t.* to laugh at; scorn; ridicule; mock; —*a.* deris'ive, mocking; scoffing;—*ad.* derid'ingly; —*n.* derid'er, a mocker.

Derision, (dē-rizh'un) *n.* a laughing at in contempt; scorn; mockery; ridicule.

Derivation, (der-i-vā'shun) *n.* tracing a word to its root; transmission of anything from its source; a letting out, as water;—*a.* deriv'able able to be deduced.

Derivative, (dē-riv'a-tiv) *a.* deduced; not radical or original;—*n.* thing or word derived from another.

Derive, (dē-rīv') *v. t.* to draw from, as water from a river, or one author from another; to infer; to take or receive from a source or origin; to deduce; in *ety.*, to trace a word to its root.

Derm, (dērm) *n.* the skin;—*a.* dērm'al, pertaining to or consisting of the skin: *n.* dermatol'ogy, the branch of physiology which treats of the skin.

Dernier, (der'nē-ār) *a.* the last.

Derogate, (der'ō-gāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to lessen; take from; to detract;—*a.* derog'atory, damaging to the character or reputation; injurious; —*ad.* derog'atorily;—*n.* deroga'tion, a lessening; injury; defamation.

Dervish, (dēr'vish) *n.* a Turkish mendicant who pretends to great austerity.

Descant, (des-kant') *v. i.* to sing; comment; discourse

All things are full of God. (Lat.)
—CICERO.

A little rains stills a great wind.

All errors have only a time; after a hundred millions of objections, subtleties, sophisms and lies, the smallest truth remains precisely what it was before.

under several heads, or *in extenso*; —n. des'cant, a discourse, air, disquisition

Descend, (dē-send') v. t. or i. to go down; to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition; to fall upon or invade; to be derived; to proceed as from an original

Descendant, (dē-send'ant) n. an offspring; an issue:—a. descend'ent, falling; sinking; going down;—n. descen'sion, a sinking; fall.

Descent, (dē-sent') n. slope; declivity; progress downward; motion; attack; invasion; birth; issue; ancestry; one generation.

Describe, (dē-scrib') v. t. to represent; set forth; relate; trace out; delineate; —n. dēscriber, a relater or reciter;—a. describ'able, able to be depicted, &c.

Description, (dē-skrip'shun) n. act of describing; representation; definition; sort, class or kind;—a. descrip'tive, containing a particular account of anything.

Descry, (dē-skri') v. t. to discover, to see at a distance; to espy;—n. dēscri'er.

Desecrate, (des'ē-krāt) v. t. to divert from a sacred purpose; to profane;—n. des'ēcrātion, profanation.

Desert, (dē-zert') n. merit; a deserving of reward;—v. t. to forsake or abandon;—v. i. to quit a service, as the army, without permission; —n. desert'er, a runaway.

Desert, (dez'ert) a. wild; solitary;—n. a wilderness; an uncultivated region.

Desertion, (dē-zur'shun) n. act of abandoning a person, country, or cause.

Desertless, (dē-zert'les) a. without claim to favor.

Deserve, (dē-zerv') v. t. to be worthy of; to merit; to earn;—*ppr.* and a. dēserv'ing, worthy;—*pp.* and a. dēserved', merited;—*ads.* dēserv'ingly, deserv'edly, according to desert; justly.

Deshabille, (des-a-bil') n. a careless undress toilet.

Desiccate, (dē-sik'āt) v. t. to dry up;—v. i. to become dry;—a. desic'cative, tending to dry;—n. a drying application;—n. desicca'tion, process of making dry.

Desiderate, (dē-sid'er-āt) v. t. to long for or earnestly desire; to want or miss things necessary or desirable;—n. desidera'tum, a thing desired;—*pl.* desidera'ta.

Design, (dē-zin') v. t. to stamp; sketch; draw a plan of; contrive; intend;—n. a purpose; intention; plan; drawing;—n. design'er, a projector, a plotter;—a. design'able, contrivable; —*ad.* design'edly, on purpose

Designate, (des'ig-nāt) v. t. to point out; to appoint; to distinguish; to name;—n. designa'tion, a showing; selection; name; title.

Designing, (dē-sin'ing) a. artful; insidious; mischievous; scheming; deceitful; —n. the art or practice of making designs or patterns

Desirable, (dē-zir'a-bl) a. worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable;—*ad.* desir'ably; —n. desir'ableness.

Desire, (de-zir) n. eagerness to obtain; a request; the object desired; lust;—v. t. to wish for; to ask;—a. desir'ous, solicitous, eager.

Desist, (de-sist') v. i. to stop; cease action; forbear.

Desk, (desk) n. a table for writers; pulpit for speakers; a box for stationery.

Desolate, (des'ō-lāt) v. t. to lay waste; ravage; ruin;— a. laid waste; destitute of inhabitants; n. desola'tion, destruction, ruin; *ad.* des'olately;—n. des'olateness.

Despair, (dē-spār') n. loss of hope; great despondency; utter hopelessness;—v. i. to be utterly hopeless; despond;—*ad.* despair'ingly.

Desperado, (des-per-ā'do) n. a reckless fellow; scamp.

Desperate, (des'per-āt) a. having no hope; furious; rash;—*ad.* des'perately;— *ns.* des'perateness, despera'tion, hopelessness; despair; fury; blind rashness.

Despicable, (des'pi-ka-bl) a. contemptible; vile; mean; worthless;—*ad.* des'picably;—n. des'picableness.

Despise, (dē-spīz') v. t. to contemn; scorn; dislike; —a. despised', disdained.

Despite, (dē-spit') n. malice; defiance; hatred;—*prep.* in spite of; notwithstanding; —a. despite'ful, malicious; scornful;—*ad.* despite'fully;—n. despite'fulness.

Despoil, (dē-spoil') v. t. to spoil; rob; plunder; strip.

Despond, (dē-spond') v. i. to lose courage; to despair;— a. despond'ent, despairing; gloomy;—*advs.* despond'ingly, despond'ently;—n. despond'ency, dejection; loss of hope and courage.

Despotic, (des-pot'ik) a. absolute in authority; arbitrary;—*ad.* despot'ically; —n. des'pot, a tyrant.

Despotism, (des'po-tizm) n. absolute power; tyranny.

Despumate, (des'pū-māt) v. i. to throw off in foam, &c.

Desquamation, (des'kwa-mā'shun) n. a scaling off; the separation of the cuticle or skin in scales.

Dessert, (dez-zert') n. fruit, confections, &c., served at the close of a dinner.

Destination, (des-ti-nā'shun) n. place to be reached; end

Destine, (des'tin) v. t. to doom; appoint; ordain to a certain use or state; to fix; to mark out;—n. des'tiny, state predetermined; ultimate fate; necessity.

Destitute, (des'ti-tūt) a. in want; left alone; forsaken; weak; needy;—n. destitu'tion, poverty; want.

Destroy, (dē-stroy') v. t. to demolish; to ruin; to put an end to;—*ns.* dēstroy'er, one who ruins; destruc'tion, desolation; death;— a. destruct'ible, perishable, —n. destructibil'ity.

Destructive, (dē-struk'tiv) a. ruinous; deadly; mischievous;—*ad.* destruc'tively;— n. destruc'tiveness.

Desudation, (des-ū-dā'shun) n. a *sweating;* irruption of small pimples on children.

Desuetude, (des'wē-tūd) n. discontinuance of a custo

Desultory, (des'ul-tor-i) loose; unconnected; jum ing from one thing to a

A man without a home is like a bird without a nest.—SPANISH.

All sects are different, because they come from men; morality is everywhere the same, because it comes from God. (Fr.) —VOLTAIRE.

All water runs to the sea—IT.

other ;—*ad.* des'ultorily ;—*n.* des'ultoriness.

Detach, (dē-tach') *v. t.* to take from or separate ; to unfasten ; to disunite ; to withdraw ;—*a.* dētached'.

Detachment, (dē-tach'ment) *n.* a body of troops, &c.

Detail, (dē-tāl') *n.* minute relation ; a small part ;—*pl.* details, particular incidents of a transaction, event, &c. ;—*v. t.* to narrate ; particularize; enumerate; select.

Detain, (dē-tān') *v. t.* to delay ; stop; keep ; withhold; —*ns.* dētain'er, one who withholds wrongfully; deten'tion, delay ; arrest.

Detect, (dē-tekt') *v. t.* to bring to light ; to discover.

Detection, (dē-tek'shun) *n.* discovery ; act of laying open —*a.* dētect'able, discoverable; *n.* dētect'or, one who detects ;a book describing spurious bank notes.

Detective, (dē-tekt'iv) *a.* tending to detect ;—*n.* a secret policeman.

Deter, (dē-ter') *v. t.* to prevent; hinder; stop by fear ; dissuade ;—*n.* deter'ment.

Deterge, (dē-terj') *v. t.* to wipe off ; clean ; cleanse;—*a ʼjs.* dēterg'ent, dēter'sive, cleansing ; purging ;—*n.* that which cleanses;—*n.* dēter'sion, act of cleansing.

Deteriorate, (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt) *v. i.* or *t.* to make or become worse ;—*n.* deteriora'tion, decline in morals, fertility, value, regard, health, &c.

Determinate, (dē-term'in-āt) *a.* limited ; definite ; decisive ;—*a.* deter'mined, fixed ; decided ; firm ; unbending ;—*ads.* deter'minately, definitely ; deter'minedly, firmly ; resolutely ; *n.* determina'tion, end ; direction to a certain end ; resolution ; purpose ; decision ; conclusion.

Determine, (dē-term'in) *v. t.* to resolve ; decide ; settle ; limit ; define; to influence; —*a.* deter'minable, able to be decided on or finished.

Detest, (dē-test') *v. t.* to hate mely ; to abhor ;—*a.* t'able, abominable ;— detest'ably ;—*ns.* detest'ableness, detesta'tion, violent hatred ; abhorrence.

Dethrone, (dē-thrōn') *v. t.* to divest of royalty ; to depose ;—*n.* dēthrone'ment.

Detonate, (det'ō-nāt) *v. t.* to cause to explode ;—*v. i.* to come down or explode with a sudden thundering report ;—*n.* detona'tion.

Detour, (dā-toor') *n.* a winding ; a long, circuitous way.

Detract, (dē-trakt') *v. t.* or *i.* to lessen ; slander ; abuse ; —*a.* detrac'tive, injurious to the reputation ;—*ad.* detract'ingly ;—*ns.* dētract'or, a villifier, etc. ; detrac'tion, slander ; depreciation.

Detriment, (det'ri-ment) *n.* loss ; damage ; injury ;—*a.* detriment'al, injurious.

Detrition, (dē-trish'un) *n.* a wearing away ; waste.

Detritus, (dē-trī'tus) *n.* a mass of substances gradually rubbed or worn off solid bodies, smaller than debris.

Detruncate, (dē-trung'kāt) *v. t.* to shorten by lopping off ; to cut off from the trunk ; —*n.* dētrunca'tion.

Detrude, (dē-trōōd') *v. t.* to thrust down with force.

Deuce, (dūs) *n.* a card or die of two spots ; a demon.

Deuterogamy, (dū-ter-og'ā-mi) *n.* a second marriage.

Deuteronomy, (dū-ter-on'ō-mi) *n.* the second giving of the law of Moses.

Devastate, (dev'as-tāt) *v. t.* to lay waste ; to desolate ;—*n.* devasta'tion, ravage, waste.

Develop, (dē-vel'up) *v. t.* to unroll ; unfold ; to lay open by degrees ;—*v. i.* to grow into ; open out ;—*n.* devel'opment, gradual growth ; event ; disclosure.

Deviate, (dē'vi-āt) *v. i.* to wander ; turn aside from a certain course ; err ;—*n.* devia'tion, variation, &c. ; error.

Device, (dē-vīs') *n.* scheme ; contrivance ; a stratagem ; genius ; an emblem.

Devil, (dev'il) *n.* any evil spirit or person ; Satan ;—*v. t.* in *cookery*, to pepper excessively ;—*a.* dev'ilish, excessively bad ;—*ad.* dev'ilishly ;—*n.* dev'ilishness.

Devilry, (dev'il-ri) deviltry, (dev'il-tri) *ns.* conduct worthy of the devil ; extreme wickedness ; rough fun ; mischievous pranks.

Devious, (dē'vi-us) *a.* going astray ; from or out of the way ; wandering ;—*ad.* dē'viously ;—*n.* dē'viousness.

Devise, (dē-vīz') *v. t.* to contrive ; to divide, distinguish or form in the mind ; to bequeath ;—*n.* a bequest ; will ; —*a.* devis'able, contrivable ; —*ns.* devisee', an inheritor ; devis'or, one who wills property ; devis'er, a contriver ; inventor ; planner.

Devoid, (dē-void') *a.* not possessing ; void ; empty ; destitute ; free from.

Devoir, (dev-wawr') *n.* duty ; service ; an act of civility.

Devolve, (dē-volv') *v. t.* or *i.* to roll or haul down ; fall by succession ; move from one person to another ; deliver over ; fall upon ;—*n.* devolu'tion, a passing from one person to another.

Devote, (dē-vōt') *v. t.* to dedicate ; vow ; addict ; consecrate ; attend earnestly to any duty or occupation ; to doom ; give up wholly.

Devoted, (dē-vōt'ed) *a.* addicted ; ardent ; strongly attached ;—*ad.* devoted'ly ; *n.* devot'edness ; *n.* *devotee'*, religious zealot ; bigot ; *devo'tion*, consecration ; piety ; prayer ; strong affection or attachment ; ardor ;—*adjs.* *devo'tional*, *devout'*, pious ; religious ; prayerful ; solemn ; sincere ;—*ad.* devout'ly ;—*n.* devout'ness.

Devour, (dē-vour') *v. t.* to eat ravenously ; to destroy.

Dew, (dū) *n.* moisture deposited chiefly at night ;—*v. t.* to moisten with dew ; —*n.* dew'drop ;—*a.* dew'y.

Dewlap, (dū'lap) *n.* the flesh under an ox's throat.

Dexter, (deks'ter) *a.* on the right-hand side ;*a.* dex'tral, right, as opposed to left.

Dexterity, (deks-ter'i-ti) *n.* skill ; activity ; expertness ; readiness and grace of limb ;—*a.* dex'terous, expert, ready, skillful, adroit, subtle ;—*ad.* dex'terously ; —*n.* dex'terousness.

All truth is contained in the small compass of the alphabet. (It.) —GALILEO.

All things are artificial, for nature is the art of God.—SIR THOMAS BROWNE.

All will come out in the washing. (Spanish.)—CERVANTES.

Diabetes, (dī-a-bē'tēz) *n.* a morbid and excessive discharge of urine, fatal when sugar is secreted.

Diabolical, (dī-a-bol'ik-al) *a.* wicked; devilish; atrocious;—*ad.* diabol'ically.

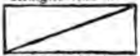
Diacritical, (dī-a-krit'ik-al) *a.* serving to discriminate.

Diadem, (dī'a-dem) *n.* band or fillet worn round the head; a badge of royalty.

Diæresis, **Dieresis**, (dī-er'ē-sis) *n.* the separation of one syllable into two; a mark (¨) placed over one of two vowels to show that each is to be pronounced separately, as in *aërial.*

Diagnosis, (dī-ag-nō'sis) *n.* the distinguishing a disease by its symptoms; brief description;—*a.* diagnos'tic, characteristic;—*n.* a sign.

Diagonal, (dī-ag'on-al) *n.* a straight line drawn from angle to angle of a four or many-sided figure;—*ad.* diag'onally, slanting.



Diagram, (dī'a-gram) *n.* a figure or plan to illustrate any statement or mathematical problem: lines, &c.

Diagraph, (dī'a-graf) *n.* an instrument used in perspective drawing;—*pl.* -'ics.

Dial, (dī'al) *n.* a plate to show the hour by the sun's shadow; face of a clock, &c.

Dialect, (dī'a-lekt) *n.* a peculiar form or variety of speech: discourse; language;—*a.* dialec'tic (al), pertaining to dialect, discourse, or to *dialectics*; logical;—*ad.* dialec'tically.

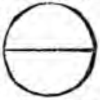
Dialectics, (dī-a-lek'tiks) *n. pl.* art of discussing; that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning;—*n.* dialectic'ian, a logician.

Dialogue, (dī'a-log) *n.* conversation between two or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary nature;—*n.* dial'ōgist (jist), the speaker or writer of a dialogue;—*a.* dialogist'ical.

Dialysis, (dī-al'i-sis) *n.* the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition;—*pl.* dial'yses.

Diamagnetic, (dī-a-mag-net'ik) *a.* *cross-magnetic*, applied to any substance which, when suspended, takes an east and west position, or one *opposite* to that of the ordinary *magnet*

Diameter, (dī-am'e-ter) *n.* a straight line passing through the center of a circle or other figure and dividing it into two equal parts; the distance through the center of any object;—*a.* diamet'rical, direct; in the direction of the diameter;—*ad.* diamet'rically, extremely; in direct opposition, as ideas.



Diamond, (dī'a-mond) *n.* the most valuable of all gems and the hardest of all substances; a four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles; a small type.

Diapason, (dī-a-pā'zon) *n.* the octave or interval which includes all the notes of the scale; concord of first and last notes of the scale.

Diaper, (dī'a-per) *n.* figured linen; cloth for towels, napkins, &c.;—*v. t.* to variegate with figured works.

Diaphanous, (dī-af'a-nus) *a.* pellucid, pure, transparent, clear;—*ad.* diaph'anously.

Diaphoretic, (dī-a-fō-ret'ik) *a.* exciting perspiration;—*n.* a sudorific medicine.

Diaphragm, (dī'a-fram) *n.* midriff; the muscle which separates the chest from the abdomen; division.

Diarrhœa, (dī-a-re'a) *n.* persistent looseness of the bowels;—*a.* diarrhœt'ic.

Diary, (dī'a-ri) *n.* account of each day's events;—*n.* dī'arist, writer of a diary.

Diastole, (dī-as'tō-lē) *n.* a placing asunder or dilation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; the making a short syllable long;—*a.* diastol'ic.

Diathermal, (dī-a-ther'mal) *a.* permeable by radiant heat.

Diatonic, (dī-a-ton'ik) *a.* ascending or descending in tones;—*ad.* diaton'ically.

Diatribe, (dī'a-trīb) *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; abusive harangue.

Dibble, (dib'l) *n.* a tool for planting seeds;—*v. t.* and *i.* to plant with a dibble; to make holes; to dip, as in angling;—*n.* dibb'ler.

Dicephalous, (dī-sef'a-lus) *a.* having two heads.

Dicotyledon, (dī-kot-i-lē'don) *n.* a plant having two seed lobes;—*a.* dycotilē'donous.

Dictate, (dik'tāt) *v. t.* to order; to suggest; to tell another what to say or write;—*n.* a rule, maxim, or direction; impulse; command; oral relation to an amanuensis; *dictā'tor*, one invested with unlimited power;—*a.* dictato'rial, dogmatic; authoritative.

Diction, (dik'shun) *n.* manner of expression; style; phraseology of a speaker.

Dictionary, (dik'shun-ar-i) *n.* a book in which words, arranged alphabetically, are explained; a work containing information on any department of knowledge.

Dictum, (dik'tum) *n.* authoritative saying;—*pl.* Dicta.

Did, past tense of *Do*.

Didactical, (di-dak'tik al) *a.* giving instruction; preceptive; teaching principles, &c.;—*ad.* didac'tically.

Didactylous, (dī-dak'til-us) *a.* two-toed or two-fingered.

Die, (dī) *v. i.* to lose life; to perish; wither; languish; to become insensible.

Die, (dī) *n.* a small cube used in gaming by being thrown from a box; any small cubical body; hazard;—*pl.* Dice, (dīs);—*n.* a stamp for impressing coin, &c.; the cubical part of a pedestal;—*pl.* Dies, (dīz).

Diet, (dī'et) *n.* food; an assembly of delegates for political or ecclesiastical purposes;—*v. i.* or *t.* to supply with food; to eat by rule;—*a.* dietet'ic, referring to rules for eating;—*n.* *dietet'ics*, science of diet;—*n.* dieta'ry, allowance of food.

All the world is a stage, and all the men and women merely players. (As You Like It.)—SHAKESPEARE.

All the water in the ocean can never turn a swan's black legs to white.—SHAKESPEARE.

All roads lead to the mill.—SYR.

Differ, (dif'er) *v. i.* to be unlike, distinct, or various; to disagree;—*n.* dif'ference, unlikeness; disagreement; the point in dispute; distinguishing quality; the excess of one number over another;—*pl.* disputes;—*a.* dif'ferent, unlike; distinct;—*ad.* dif'ferently;—*a.* differen'tial, pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small (*math.*).

Difficult, (dif'i-kult) *a.* hard to be done; not easily persuaded or pleased;—*n.* dif'ficulty, dispute; laboriousness; obstacle; objection; that which cannot be easily understood or believed; embarrassment of affairs; a perplexity or its cause.

Diffident, (dif'i-dent) *a.* modest; bashful; distrustful of one's self, or of one's own ability;—*ad.* dif'fidently;—*n.* dif'fidence, want of confidence and self-reliance.

Diffuse, (dif-fūz') *v. t.* to pour out; spread; scatter; circulate; publish;—*adjs.* diffūsed', widely-spread; loose; wild; diffūse', copious; elaborate; wordy; not concise;—*ad.* diffuse'ly;—*n.* diffuse'ness;—*a.* dif'fusible, capable of dispersion, &c.;—*n.* diffus'er.

Diffusion, (dif'fū'zhun) *n.* a spreading or scattering abroad; extension;—*a.* diffu'sive, spreading every way;—*ad.* diffu'sively;—*n.* diffus'iveness, verbosity.

Dig, (dig) *v. t.* or *i.* to turn up the earth: to cultivate with a spade, &c.; to work hard at anything;—*n.* a thrust.

Digastric, (dī-gas'trik) *a.* double-bellied; applied to a muscle of the lower jaw.

Digest, (dī'jest) *n.* a collection of laws; compendium.

Digest, (dī-jest') *v. t.* and *i.* to dissolve food in the stomach: to soften or to be softened by heat and moisture; to distribute and arrange; prepare or classify in the mind; think over;—*a.* digest'ible;—*n.* digest'er.

Digestion, (di-jest'yun) *n.* the dissolving of the food in the stomach; orderly arrangement; exposing to slow heat, &c.;—*a.* diges'tive, causing digestion; methodizing; adjusting.

Digit, (dij'it) *n.* a finger's breadth or 3-4 inch; the 12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the nine figures;—*a.* dig'ital, denoting any number under ten, or the fingers.

Dignify, (dig'ne-fī) *v. t.* to advance; honor; exalt; prefer; *a.* dig'nified, grave, stately, exalted, sedate.

Dignitary, (dig'ni-tar-i) *n.* one in a dignified position.

Dignity, (dig'ni-ti) *n.* elevation in rank, mind, character or mien; excellence.

Digraph, (dī'graf) *n* two letters which express but one sound, as *ea* in head.

Digress, (di-gres') *v. i.* to turn from the main subject; to introduce irrelevant matter;—*n.* digres'sion, a part of a discourse not upon the main subject;—*a.* digress'ive, leaving the subject.

Dihedral, (di-hē'dral) *a.* having two bases or surfaces.

Dike, (dīk) *n.* a ditch; a mound raised to prevent inundation;—*v. t.* to surround with a bank of earth.

Dilapidate, (di-lap'i-dāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to pull down; to waste by decay or neglect; to become seedy and poverty-stricken;—*a.* dilapida'ted;—*n.* dilapida'tion, decay.

Dilate, (di-lāt') *v. t.* or *i.* to expand; extend; spread out; widen; to relate at large; to speak diffusely;—*a.* dilāt'able;—*ns.* dilatā'tion, dila'tion, dilatabil'ity, expansion; extensibility.

Dilatory, (dil'a-tor-i) *a.* tardy, sluggish; loitering; late; procrastinating;—*ad.* dil'atorily;—*n.* dil'atoriness.

Dilemma, (di-lem'a) *n.* a state of matters in which it is difficult to determine what course to pursue; an argument in which the opponent is *caught* between *two* difficulties; alternative.

Dilettante, (dil-et-tan'tā) *n.* amateur; one who delights in the fine arts;—*pl.* dilettan'ti;—*n.* dilettan'teism.

Diligent, (dil'i-jent) *a.* constant in application; attentive; earnest;—*ad.* dil'igently;—*n.* dil'igence, industry; assiduity, &c.

Diluent, (dil'u-ent) *a.* making weaker by admixture;—*n.* that which makes thin

Dilute, (de-lūt') *v. t.* to make thinner or more liquid; to diminish the strength, flavor, &c.;—*a.* weak, thin;—*n.* dilu'tion, a weak liquid

Diluvial, (di-lū'vi-al) *a.* relating to a deluge, especially to Noah's flood;—*n.* dilū'vium, a deposit of clay

Dim, (dim) *a.* not clear; obscure; mysterious; not seeing distinctly;—*v. t.* to cloud; to obscure;—*a.* dim'mish, somewhat dim;—*ad.* dim'ly;—*n.* dim'ness.

Dimension, (di-men'shun) *n.* size; extent or measure of a body;—*pl.* dimensions.

Diminish, (di-min'ish) *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become less; to impair; take away;—*n.* diminu'tion, decrease; degradation;—*a.* dimin'ishable

Diminuendo, (di-min-ū-en'dō) *a.* in *music*, a direction to let the sound die away, marked thus >.

Diminutive, (di-min'ū-tiv) *a.* small; little; narrow; contracted;—*n.* a word that abates, as *lamb'kin*, from *lamb*;—*ad.* dimin'utively;—*n.* dimin'utiveness.

Dimity (dim'i-ti) *n.* a kind of stout cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads and colors in the warp.

Dimorphism, (di-mor'fizm) *n.* a crystallizing in *two forms*;—*a.* dimor'phous.

Dimple, (dim'pl) *n.* a little hollow in the cheek, chin, &c.;—*v. i.* or *t.* to form hollows;—*a.* dim'ply.

Din, (din) *v. t.* to stun with noise or clamor;—*n.* clatter; incessant sounds.

Dine, (dīn) *v. i.* to eat dinner;—*v. t.* to give a dinner to;—*n.* din'ner, chief meal.

Ding, (ding) *v. t.* and *i.* to urge with constant iteration; to ring or sound;—*n.* ding'dong, the sound of bells ringing; monotony.

A man without thought for the future must soon have present sorrow. (Chinese.)—CON.

A man travels as far in a day as a snail in a hundred years.—FRENCH.

Although the egg be small, a bird comes out of it.—GAEL.

Dingle, (ding'gl) *n.* a valley.

Dingle-dangle, (ding'gl-dang'gl) *ad.* hanging loose; swinging back and forth.

Dingy, (din'ji) *a.* dusky ; soiled; dull;—*n.* din'giness.

Dint, (dint) *n.* the mark of a blow ; force ; power ;—*v. t.* to make a hollow ; indent.

Diocese, (dī'ō-sēs) *n.* the jurisdiction of a bishop ;—*a.* dio'cesan ;—*n.* a bishop.

Dioptical, (di-op'trik-al) *a.* that may be seen through; assisting the sight :—*n. pl.* *diop'trics*, the science of the properties of light in passing through different mediums, as water, etc.

Diorama, (di-ō-rā'ma) *n.* exhibition of paintings, varied by a change of light:—*a.* dioram'ic, as a 'view.'

Dip, (dip) *v. t.* to plunge into any liquid for a moment ; to ladle ;—*v. i.* to sink ; to enter slightly ; to look cursorily ; to incline ;—*n.* inclination downward ;—*n.* dipp'er, a vessel ; a bird.

Diphthong, (dip'thong) *n.* a union of two vowels in one sound ;—*a.* diphthon'gal.

Diphtheria, (dif-thē'ri-a) *n.* a disease in which the air passages (throat) become inflamed and covered with a leathery-like membrane.

Diploma, (di-plō'ma) *n.* a writing conferring some honor or privilege.

Diplomacy, (di-plō'ma-si) *n.* the art of negotiation ; political skill :—*a.* diplomat'ic, courteous ; adroit in affairs :—*n.* a minister at a foreign court :—*pl.* science of deciphering ancient writings ; —*ns.* diplō'mat, diplo'matist, one skilled in diplomacy or state-craft.

Dipsomania, (dip-sō-mā'ni-a) *n.* insane thirst for alcoholic stimulants :—from *Dipsas*, a snake whose bite is said to cause intense thirst.

Dipteran, (dip'tēr-an) *n.* an insect with only two wings, as flies :—*pl.* dip'tera :—*a.* dip'tēral, dip'terous.

Dire, (dīr) direful, (dīr-fōōl) *a.* dreadful : fearful : calamitous : dismal : *ad.* dire'fully ;—*n.* dire'fulness.

Direct, (di-rekt') *a.* straight: right in the line of descent; outspoken ; sincere :—*v. t.* to order ; regulate ; keep, aim or lay quite straight: guide; mark with the name and residence of a person ;—*ad.* direct'ly, immediately, &c. ; *n.* direct'ness, straightness, candor ;—*a.* direct'ive, giving directions.

Direction, (di-rek'shun) *n.* order; aim; the course in which anything moves ; guidance; command ; body of persons who manage a matter; the written name and residence of a person ; —*n.* direc'tor, manager of a bank or other institution, &c ;—*a.* directo'rial, pertaining to a board of directors, as those of a bank, railroad, &c.; serving to guide ;—*n.* direc'tory ; a list of the inhabitants and residences in a city, &c.; a guide ; a controlling body; —*a.* guiding ; ordering.

Dirge, (derj) *n.* a funeral song or mournful hymn.

Dirk, (derk) *n.* a poinard, etc.

Dirt, (dert) *n.* earth; any foul matter ;—*v. t.* to make filthy ;—*a.* dir'ty, foul; filthy; mean ;—*v. t.* soil with dirt; —*ad.* dirt'ily ;—*n.* dirt'iness

Disable, (dis-ā'bl) *v. t.* to deprive of strength or competent power or means ;—*n.* disabil'ity, weakness; want of legal qualification.

Disabuse, (dis-a-būz') *v. t.* to free from mistake ; to undeceive ; set right.

Disadvantage, (dis-ad-van'tāj) *n.* loss ; unfavorable state ; injury ;—*a.* disadvantāg'eous, unfavorable to success ;—*ad.* disadvantāg'eously, unprofitably.

Disaffect, (dis-af-fekt') *v. t.* to make discontented ;—*a.* disaffect'ed, unfriendly ; hostile ;—*ad.* disaffect'edly ;—*n.* disaffec'tion, dislike ; want of friendliness ; disloyalty ; hostility.

Disaffirm, (dis-af-ferm') *v. t.* to deny ; to contradict.

Disagree, (dis-a-grē') *v. i.* to differ or be at variance.

Disagreeable, (dis-a-grē'a-bl) *a.* unpleasant ; offensive ; —*ad.* disagree'ably ;—*n.* disagree'ableness, surliness.

Disagreement, (dis-a-grē'ment) *n.* difference ; unsuitableness ; dispute.

Disallow, (dis-al-low') *v. t.* to disapprove ; reject ; refuse permission to ;—*a.* disallow'able, not permissible; *n.* disallow'ance, disapprobation ; rejection.

Disannul, (dis-an-nul') *v. t.* to make void; to annul ;—*n.* disannul'ment repeal.

Disappear, (dis-ap-pēr') *v. t.* to vanish from sight ;—*n.* disappear'ance, vanishing.

Disappoint, (dis-ap-point') *v. t.* to defeat of expectation ; to frustrate ;—*n.* disappoint'ment, the defeat of hopes ; miscarriage.

Disapprove, (dis-ap-proov') *v. t.* to dislike ; to give an unfavorable opinion of ; to reject ;—*ad.* disapprov'ingly ;—*ns.* disapproba'tion, disapprov'al, censure; dislike ; condemnation.

Disarm, (dis-ärm') *v. t.* to deprive of arms ; render defenceless or harmless ; quell ;—*n.* disarm'ament.

Disarrange, (dis-a-rānj') *v. t.* to put out of order ; confuse ;—*n.* disarrange'ment.

Disarray, (dis-a-rā') *v. t.* throw into disorder ; to undress ; —*n.* confusion ; undress.

Disassociate, (dis-as-so'shi-āt) *v. t.* to disconnect ; disjoin.

Disaster, (diz-as'ter) *n.* unfortunate event ; calamity ; —*a.* disas'trous, unpropitious ; — *ad.* disas'trously.

Disavow, (dis-a-vow') *v. t.* to disown ; deny ; — *n.* disavow'al, rejection ; denial.

Disband, (dis-band') *v. t.* or *i.* to disperse ; break up.

Disbar, (dis-bar') *v. t.* to expel a lawyer from the bar.

Disbelief, (dis bē-lēf') *n.* refusal or want of belief.

Disbelieve, (dis-bē-lēv') *v. t.* to discredit ; to deny ;—*n.* disbeliev'er, an infidel, &c.

Disburden, (dis-bur'dn) *v. t.* to unload ; discharge ; —*v. i.* to ease the mind.

Disburse, (dis-burs') *v. t.* to expend money :—*n.* disburse'ment, outlay ; expenditure :—*n.* disburs'er

All violence, all that is dreary and repels, is not power, but the absence of power.—EMER.

All virtues are in agreement; all vices are at variance. (Latin.—SENECA.

Although the sun shines, leave not thy cloak at home.—G. H.

Discard, (dis-kärd′) *v. t.* to dismiss; cast off; to reject.

Discern, (dis-ern′) *v. t.* to see; descry; distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding; to judge;—*adjs.* discern′ible, that may be seen; discern′ing, sagacious; judicious;—*n.* discern′ment, judgment.

Discharge (dis-charj′) *v. t.* to dismiss; to set free or acquit; to let out or emit; to unload; to fire;—*n.* an unloading; dismissal.

Disciple, (dis-sī′pl) *n.* a devout learner, scholar or follower;—*n.* disci′pleship.

Discipline, (dis′si-plin) *n.* instruction and government; misfortune; punishment;—*v. t.* to instruct, train; govern; chastise;—*adjs.* dis′ciplinable, tractable; easy to learn; dis′ciplinary, serving for government, &c.;—*n.* disciplinā′rian, a rigid teacher.

Disclaim, (dis-klām′) *v. t.* to disown; to renounce.

Disclaimer, (dis-klām′er) *n.* denial or renunciation.

Disclose, (dis-klōz) *v. t.* to reveal; unveil; divulge.

Disclosure, (dis-klō′zhūr) *n.* a revealing; discovering.

Discoid, (dis′koid) *n.* or *a.* anything in the form of a *disc* (*disk*); *a.* dis′cous, flat.

Discolor, (dis-kul′er) *v. t.* to tinge or change color;—*n.* discolora′tion, stain;—*a.* discol′ored, soiled, tinged.

Discomfit, (dis-kum′fit) *v. t.* to rout; defeat; balk; disconcert;—*n.* discom′fiture, defeat; frustration.

Discomfort, (dis-kum′furt) *n.* uneasiness; disquiet; pain; sorrow;—*v. t.* to disturb peace or happiness.

Discommode, (dis-kom-mōd′) *v. t.* to incommode, annoy.

Discompose, (dis-kom-pōz′) *v. t.* to ruffle; disturb; agitate;—*a.* discomposed′.

Discomposure, (dis-kom-pō′zhur) *n.* disorder; disturbance; agitation; disquiet.

Disconcert, (dis-kon-sert′) *v. t.* to interrupt order or design; unsettle or confuse the mind; defeat; baffle.

Disconnect, (dis-kon-nekt′) *v. t.* to disunite; to separate;—*n.* disconnec′tion.

Disconsolate, (dis-kon′sō-lāt) *a.* comfortless; hopeless; sad;—*ad.* discon′solately;—*n.* discon′solateness.

Discontent, (dis-kon-tent′) *n.* uneasiness; dissatisfaction;—*v. t.* to make uneasy; to disquiet;—*a.* discontent′ed, unhappy;—*ad.* discontent′edly;—*ns.* discontent′edness, discontentment, uneasiness of mind.

Discontinue, (dis-kon-tin′ū) *v. t.* or *i.* to leave off; to cease; drop; put an end to;—*ns.* discontin′uance, discontinuā′tion, cessation.

Discord, (dis′kord) *n.* disagreement; dissonance;—*n.* discord′ance, want of harmony;—*a.* discord′ant, jarring; inconsistent;—*ad.* discord′antly, harshly.

Discount, (dis′kount) *n.* a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a note, &c.; a sum taken from an account; partial disbelief of a statement.

Discount, (dis-kount′) *v. t.* to allow discount; deduct; pay back; to lend and deduct the interest at the time;—*v. i.* to practise discounting;—*a.* discount′able, bankable; to be received with allowances.

Discountenance, (dis-koun′te-nan) *v. t.* to discourage; to abash; to refuse support to;—*n.* cold treatment.

Discourage, (dis-kur′āj) *v. t.* to dishearten; to depress; to dissuade;—*n.* discour′agement, dejection; dissuasion;—*a.* discour′aging.

Discourse, (dis-kōrs′) *n.* sermon; conversation; treatise;—*v. t.* to utter;—*v. i.* to converse; reason; treat.

Discourteous, (dis-kurt′yus) *a.* uncivil, harsh, rude; *ad.* discour′teously;—*ns.* discour′teousness, discourt′esy, incivility; disrespect.

Discover, (dis-kuv′er) *v. t.* to find out; disclose; reveal;—*n.* discov′erer;—*a.* discov′erable, that may be found out; apparent;—*n.* discov′ery, revelation; knowledge; acquisition of new facts.

Discredit, (dis-kred′it) *n.* ill-repute; disgrace; want of credit;—*v. t.* to disbelieve; to disgrace;—*a.* discred′itable, injurious to reputation;—*ad.* discred′itably.

Discreet, (dis-krēt′) *a.* prudent; judicious;—*ad.* discreet′ly;—*n.* discreet′ness.

Discrepant, (dis′krep-ant) *a.* different; disagreeing;—*ns.* dis′crepancy, dis′crepance, as in accounts which do not agree or balance.

Discrete, (dis-krēt′) *a.* distinct; separate; opposite of concrete;—*a.* discret′ive,

Discretion, (dis-kresh′un) *n.* prudence; judiciousness; liberty to act at pleasure;—*adjs.* discre′tionary, discre′tional, left to choice; unrestrained;—*ads.* discre′tionarily, discret′ionally.

Discriminate, (dis-krim′in-āt) *v. t.* to distinguish; to separate; to note the difference; to select from others;—*v. i.* to make a difference or distinction;—*adjs.* discrim′inative, discrim′inating, just; making wise distinctions;—*ads.* discrim′inatively, discrim′inately;—*ns.* discrimina′tion, ability to discern; acuteness; discernment; wisdom; discrim′inator, judge.

Discursive, (dis-kurs′iv) *a.* roving; irregular; desultory; proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion;—*ad.* discur′sively;—*n.* discur′sion, a rambling

Discuss, (dis-kus′) *v. t.* to examine in detail, or by disputation; to debate; to sift;—*n.* discus′sion, debate; disquisition; controversy; in *surg.*, dispersion of a tumor;—*adjs.* disscus′sive, discu′tient, serving to discuss or to disperse tumors.

Disdain (dis-dān′) *n.* scorn; aversion; haughty contempt;—*v. t.* to scorn; despise; slight; reject as unworthy or unsuitable;—*a.* disdain′ful, contemptuous;—*ad.* disdain′fully;—*n.* disdain′fulness, contempt.

Disease, (diz-ēz′) *n.* pain; illness; cause of pain; malady; disorder or want

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. All play and no work makes him an idle toy.

A little spark kindles a great fire.

Always rise from the table with an appetite, and you will never sit down without one.—PENN.

A litigious man, a liar.—FR.

of health in mind or body; —*a.* diseased', unhealthy.

Disembark, (dis-em-bȧrk') *v. t.* or *i.* to put or go on shore; to take out of a ship; to land;—*ns.* disembarka'tion, disembark'ment, act of going ashore, etc.

Disembarrass, (dis-em-bȧr'as) *v. t.* to rid of perplexity.

Disembody, (dis-em-bod'i) *v. t.* to divest of a material body;—*a.* disembod'ied, divested of body, as the soul.

Disembogue, (dis-em-bōg') *v. t.* to discharge at the mouth, as a stream, lake or river; —*n.* disembogue'ment.

Disembowel, (dis-em-bow'el) *v. t.* to take out the inside.

Disembroil, (dis-em-broil') *v. t.* to free from confusion.

Disenchant, (dis-en-chant') *v. t.* to free from delusions;—*n.* disenchant'ment.

Disencumber, (dis-en-cum'-ber) *v. t.* to disburden;—*n.* disencum'brance.

Disengage, (dis-en-gāj') *v. t.* to free from ties; release; extricate;—*a.* disengāged', unemployed;—*n.* disengage'ment, leisure.

Disennoble, (dis-en-nō'bl) *v. t.* to degrade, lower.

Disentangle, (dis-en-tang'gl) *v. t.* to loose; to free from perplexity; reduce to order; unravel; to set free; —*n.* disentang'lement.

Disenthrone, (dis-en-thrōn') *v. t.* to dethrone; depose.

Disentomb, (dis-en-toom') *v. t.* to take out from a tomb.

Disentrance, (dis-en-trans') *v. t.* to awaken from deep sleep, or from a reverie.

Disesteem, (dis-es-tēm') *n.* want of esteem: disregard; —*v. t.* to disapprove.

Disfavor, (dis-fā'-vur) *n.* displeasure; dislike;—*v. t.* to discountenance.

Disfigure, (dis-fig'ūr) *v. t.* to deform; to mar; to maim; —*ns.* disfigura'tion, disfigure'ment, a defacement of beauty; deformity.

Disfranchise, (dis-fran'chīz) *v. t.* to deprive of the rights, privileges or vote of a free citizen;—*n.* disfran'chisement, civic disability.

Disgorge, (dis-gorj') *v. t.* to vomit; to pour forth; to give up what has been seized;—*n.* disgorge'ment.

Disgrace, (dis-grās') *n.* disfavor; dishonor; shame; —*v. t.* to put out of favor; to bring a reproach or shame upon;—*a.* disgrace'ful, shameful; base;—*ad.* disgrace'fully;—*n.* disgrace'fulness, dishonor.

Disguise, (dis-gīz') *n.* false or counterfeit appearance; a dress to conceal;—*v. t.* to mask; to disfigure;—*a.* disguised', artfully hid; not shown;—*n.* disguise'ment.

Disgust, (dis-gust') *n.* distaste; disrelish; aversion; —*v. t.* to excite dislike; displease; offend the taste; —*adjs.* disgust'ful, disgust'ing, odious; hateful; foul;—*ad.* disgust'ingly.

Dish, (dish) *n.* a vessel to serve food in; a plate; the food in it; a particular kind of food;—*v. t.* to put a meal in dishes;—*put in a dish*, (colloq.) put into a "fix," or frustrated.

Dishearten, (dis-hȧrt'n) *v. t.* to discourage; deject; depress;—*a.* disheart'ening.

Dishabille, (dis-a-bil') *n.* a lady's loose morning dress.

Dishevel, (de-shev'l) *v. t.* to spread the hair loosely.

Dishonest, (dis-on'est) *a.* not honest; wanting integrity; faithless; mean; disposed to cheat; insincere;—*ad.* dishon'estly;—*n.* dishon'esty, knavery, fraud; deceit.

Dishonor, (dis-on'ur) *n.* reproach; disgrace;—*v. t.* to seduce; degrade; stain the character; refuse payment of, as a note, etc.;—*a.* dishon'orable, base; mean; untrustworthy;—*ad.* dishon'orably, falsely.

Disincline, (dis-in-klīn') *v. t.* to excite aversion; deter; make unwilling;—*a.* disinclined', averse;—*n.* disinclina'tion, dislike.

Disinfect, (dis-in-fekt') *v. t.* to purify from infection; —*n.* disinfec'tion, a making pure;—*n.* disinfect'ant, anything that destroys the causes of infection, or bad smells in sewers, &c.

Disingenuous, (dis-in-jen'ū-us) *a.* illiberal; unfair; crafty;—*ad.* disingen'uously;—*n.* disingenu'ousness, want of frankness.

Disinherit, (dis-in-her'it) *v. t.* to cut off lawful heirs by will;—*n.* disinher'itance.

Disintegrate, (dis-in'tē-grāt) *v. t.* to separate into integrant parts;—*a.* disin'tegrable;—*n.* disintegra'tion.

Disinter, (dis-in-ter') *v. t.* to take out of a grave; bring from obscurity into view; —*n.* disinter'ment.

Disinterested, (dis-in'ter-est-ed) *a.* having no private interest or bias; impartial; —*ad.* disin'terestedly;—*n.* disin'terestedness.

Disinthral, (dis-in-thrawl') *v. t.* to free from oppression; —*n.* disinthral'ment.

Disjoin, (dis-join') *v. t.* to part

Disjoint, (dis-joint') *v. t.* to separate united parts; to break the natural order or relations of things; to make incoherent;—*a.* disjoint'ed, parted; inconsistent;—*n.* disjoint'edness.

Disjunct, (dis-jungkt') *a.* separate; distinct;—*n.* disjunction, a parting; disunion;—*a.* disjunc'tive, disjoining; tending to separate; in *gram.* uniting sentences but disjoining the sense; *a.* disjunc'tively.

Disk, Disc, (disk) *n.* the face of a round plate; the face of a celestial body.

Dislike, (dis-līk') *n.* aversion; disinclination;—*v. t.* to disapprove; to hate.

Dislocate, (dis'lō-kāt) *v. t.* to displace; to put out of joint;—*a.* disloca'ted;—*n.* disloca'tion, removal of a joint from its socket.

Dislodge, (dis-loj') *v. t.* to drive from a place of retreat or defence; to put to flight;—*n.* dislodg'ment.

Disloyal, (dis-loy'al) *a.* not true to allegiance; faithless; treacherous;—*ad.* disloy'ally;—*n.* disloy'alty.

Dismal, (diz'mal) *a.* dark; calamitous; sorrowful; gloomy;—*ad.* dis'mally.

Dismantle, (dis-man'tl) *v.* to strip of dress or furni

All who joy would win, must share it; happiness was born a twin.—BYRON.

At the foot of the candle it is dark.

All wordly shapes shall melt in gloom, the sun himself must die.

Although it rains, throw not away the watering-pot.—G. H.

ture ;—*a.* disman'tled, unrigged, as a ship or hulk.

Dismask, (dis-mask') *v. t.* to remove a disguise from.

Dismast, (dis-mast') *v. t.* to deprive of a mast or masts.

Dismay, (dis-mā') *v. t.* to discourage ; to dishearten ;—*n.* loss of courage and strength through fear.

Dismember, (dis-mem'bẽr) *v. t.* to cut off a limb from the body ; to disjoint ; to tear to pieces ;—*n.* dismem'berment, a partition of a country, or a taking limb from limb ; dissection.

Dismiss, (dis-mis') *v. t.* to send away ; to discharge ; to discard ; to remove ;—*ns.* dismis'sion, dismis'sal.

Dismount, (dis-mount') *v. i.* to alight from a horse ; to descend from any elevated place ;—*v. t.* to throw off their carriages, as cannon ; to unhorse.

Disobedience, (dis-ō-bē'di-ens) *n.* neglect or refusal to obey ;—*a.* disobe'dient.

Disobey, (dis-ō-bā') *v. t.* to break commands ; to transgress ; to refuse to obey.

Disoblige, (dis-ō-blij') *v. t.* to offend by unkindness or incivility ; to do something against the wishes of another ; to injure slightly ;—*a.* disoblig'ing, selfish ; unaccommodating ;—*ad.* disoblig'ingly, unkindly.

Disorder, (dis-or'dẽr) *n.* confusion ; tumult ; disease ;—*v. t.* to derange ; disturb ; make sick ;—*adjs.* disor'dered, indisposed ; mentally deranged ; disor'derly, slovenly ; irregular ; not restrained ; lawless ;—*ad.* confusedly ; lawlessly.

Disorganize, (dis-or'gan-īz) *v. t.* to derange an organized body ; to break up a union of parts ;—*n.* disorganiza'tion, disorder.

Disown, (dis-ōn') *v. t.* to deny ; to renounce ; to refuse to acknowledge as belonging to one's self ; *pret.* disōwned', repudiated.

Disparage, (dis-par'āj) *v. t.* to decry unduly ; to dis- r by comparison with is inferior ; to degrade ; to undervalue ;—*ad.* dispar'āgingly ;—*n.* dispar'āgement, reproach.

Disparity, (dis-par'i-ti) *n.* inequality ; unlikeness ; difference in any respect.

Dispart, (dis-pärt') *v. t.* or *i.* to part ; divide ; separate.

Dispassionate, (dis-pash'un-āt) *a.* composed ; calm ; impartial ;—*ad.* dispass'ionately ;—*n.* dispass'ion.

Dispatch, (dis-pach') *v. t.* to send away ; to execute or kill speedily ;—*n.* a message ; rapid performance.

Dispel, (dis-pel') *v. t.* to drive away ; to disperse.

Dispensation, (dis-pen-sā'shun) *n.* the act of dealing out ; distribution of good and evil in divine government ; license ; a system.

Dispensary, (dis-pens'ar-i) *n.* institution for dispensing medicine gratis.

Dispensatory, (dis-pens'a-tor-i) *a.* granting dispensation ;—*n.* a book of recipes.

Dispense, (dis-pens') *v. t.* to divide out in portions ; to distribute ; to administer ;—*a.* dispens'able, that may be got along without ; *dispense with*, to permit the want of ; to do without ;—*n.* dispens'er, a giver.

Dispeople, (dis-pē'pl) *v. t.* to depopulate a country.

Dispermous, (di-spẽrm'us) *a.* having only two seeds.

Disperse, (dis-pers) *v. t.* to scatter ; to spread about ; to cause to vanish ;—*v. i.* to separate ; to disappear ;—*ns.* dispers'er, disper'sion, state of being dispersed ; in *med.* the removal of inflammation ; in *optics*, the separation of light into its different rays ;—*a.* dispers'ive, tending to scatter.

Dispirit, (dis-pir-it) *v. t.* to discourage ; to deprive of hope or good spirits.

Displace, (dis-plās') *v. t.* to put out of place ; remove ;—*n.* displace'ment.

Display, (dis-plā') *v. t.* to spread open ; exhibit ;—*n.* exhibition, a displaying or unfolding ; ostentatious show ;—*n.* display'er.

Displease, (dis-plēz') *v. t.* to give offence to ;—*v. i.* to disgust ; to raise aversion ;—*a.* displēas'ing, disagreeable ;—*n.* displeas'ure, offense ; anger ; disapprobation ; cause of irritation.

Displume, (dis-plōōm) *v. t.* to deprive of feathers.

Dispone, (dis-pone') *v. t.* (law) to make over to another ; to convey legally.

Disport, (dis-pōrt') *n.* play ; sport ; pastime ;—*v. i.* or *t.* to divert ; amuse ; enjoy one's self ; to move gayly.

Disposal, (dis-pōz'al) *n.* power of bestowing ; regulation ; management.

Dispose, (dis-pōz') *v. t.* to place ; to incline ; to sell ; distribute ; apply to a particular purpose ; to adapt ; bestow ;—*a.* dispos'able, free to be used ; not engaged ; *to dispose of*, to apply to any purpose ; to part with ; to place in any condition ;—*n.* dispos'er.

Disposition, (dis-pō-zish'un) *n.* order ; method ; arrangement ; a giving over to another ; temper ; state of mind ; natural tendency ; inclination ; humor.

Dispossess, (dis-poz-zes') *v. t.* to put out of possession ;—*n.* dispos'session, loss.

Dispraise, (dis-prāz) *n.* reproach ; censure ; blame.

Disproportion, (dis-prō-pōr'shun) *n.* want of symmetry ; inequality ;—*v. t.* to make unsuitable in form, size, &c. ; to join unfitly ;—*adjs.* dispropor'tionable, dispropor'tional, dispropor'tionāte, unequal ; unsymmetrical ; unsuitable to something else in some respect ;—*ads.* dispropor'tionally, dispropor'tionately ; *n.* dispropor'tionateness

Disprove, (dis-proov) *v. t.* to prove to be false ;—*n.* disproof', refutation, rebuttal

Disputation, (dis-pū-ta-shun) *n.* the act of disputing ; argument ; debate ;—*adjs.* disputa'tious, disput'ative, inclined to cavil or controvert ;—*ad.* disputa'tiously ;—*n.* disputa'tiousness.

Dispute, (dis-pūt) *v. t.* or *i.* to debate ; to contend ; to

A man of words, and not of deeds, is like a garden full of weeds. [CHINESE.

Among mortals who is faultless?

Always put the saddle on the right horse.

Among men of honor a word is a bond.

think differently; oppose by argument;—*n.* a contest with words: controversy;—*a.* dis'putable, of doubtful certainty;—*n.* dis'putableness;—*ad.* dis'putably;—*ns.* dis'putant, dis'puter, one who controverts.

Disqualify, (dis-kwol'i-fī) *v. t.* to make unfit; disable;—*n.* disqualifica'tion.

Disquiet, (dis-kwī'et) *v. t.* to disturb; to make anxious;—*n.* restlessness; uneasiness:—*a.* disqui'eting, disturbing;—*n.* disqui'etude.

Disquisition, (dis-kwi-zish'-un) *n.* a careful and formal inquiry into any matter by arguments, &c.; an elaborate essay; writing.

Disregard, (dis-re-gärd') *n.* want of attention; neglect;—*v. t.* to slight; not to take notice of; to despise:—*a.* disregard'ful, heedless.

Disrelish, (dis-rel'ish) *n.* distaste;—*v. t.* to dislike.

Disrepair, (dis-rē-pâr') *n.* dilapidation; disorder.

Disreputable, (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl) *a.* disgraceful; shameful; unbecoming;—*ad.* disrep'utably;—*n.* disrepute', discredit, dishonor.

Disrespect, (dis-rē-spekt') *n.* want of reverence; incivility;—*v. t.* to slight;—*a.* disrespect'ful, uncivil;—*ad.* disrespect'fully.

Disrobe, (dis-rōb') *v. t.* to divest of a robe; to strip.

Disruption, (dis-rup'shun) *n.* a breaking asunder;—*v. t.* disrup'ture, to rend.

Dissatisfy, (dis-sat'is-fī) *v. t.* to displease: make uneasy;—*a.* dissat'isfied, discontented;—*n.* dissatisfac'-tion, displeasure.

Dissect, (dis-sekt') *v. t.* to cut in pieces; divide a body;—*n.* dissec'tion, act of cutting in pieces a plant or animal body in order to ascertain the structure of its parts; anatomy.

Dissemble, (dis-sem'bl) *v. t.* or *i.* to conceal real views, motives, or facts; to disguise; play the hypocrite;—*a.* dissem'bling, pretending falsely;—*n.* dissem'-bler, an imposter.

Disseminate, (dis-sem'i-nāt) *v. t.* to spread; to sow or scatter abroad; to propagate;—*ns.* dissemina'tion, diffusion; dessem'inator, one who spreads news, etc.

Dissent, (dis-sent') *v. i.* to express objections; to think differently; to disagree in opinion;—*n.* disagreement, difference;—*ns.* dissen'sion, discord; contention; dissent'er, one who stirs up strife in religious matters; dissen'-tient, one declaring dissent;—*a.* disagreeing.

Dissertation, (dis-ser-tā'-shun) *n.* a formal discourse; an essay; *v. t.* dissertate', to speak or treat on a subject;—*n.* dis'sertātor.

Disservice, (dis-serv'is) *n.* injury done; mischief;—*a.* disserv'iceable, hurtful.

Dissever, (dis-sev'er) *v. t.* to part in two; disunite;—*n.* dissev'erance, a parting.

Dissident, (dis'si-dent) *a.*, *n.* dissenting; not agreeing.

Dissilient, (dis-sil'yent) *a.* leaping asunder or bursting open with elastic force, as pods;—*n.* dissil'ience.

Dissimilar, (dis-sim'i-lar) *a.* unlike; different in nature, properties, and external form; not similar;—*ad.* dissim'ilarly.

Dissimilarity, (dis-sim-i-lar'-iti) dissimilitude, (dis-si-mil'i-tūd) *n.* unlikeness; want of resemblance.

Dissimulation, (dis-sim-ū-lā'-shun) *n.* a dissembling; hypocrisy; deceit; guile.

Dissipate, (dis'si-pāt) *v. t.* to scatter, spread, squander;—*v. i.* to separate and disappear; waste away;—*a.* dis'sipāted, loose in manners or habits; devoted to strong drink or pleasure.

Dissipation, (dis-si-pā'shun) *n.* dispersion; scattered attention; waste of property; a licentious course of life.

Dissociate, (dis-sō'shi-āt) *v. t.* to disunite; to separate.

Dissolute, (dis'o-lūt) *a.* loose in morals, etc.; lewd: licentious;—*ad.* diss'olutely:—*n.* diss'oluteness, profligacy

Dissolution, (dis-o-lū'shun) *n.* the breaking up of an assembly; change from a solid to a liquid state; a melting; decomposition; separation into original elements; ruin; end; death.

Dissolve, (diz-zolv') *v. t.* or *i.* to melt; separate; break up, as a legislature, &c.; destroy; waste away; perish; crumble;—*adjs.* dis'-soluble, dissolv'able, that may be melted, destroyed, or ended;—*n.* dissolv'ent, that can dissolve or melt;—*a.* having power to melt.

Dissonant, (dis'sō-nant) *a.* discordant; harsh; jarring;—*n.* dis'sonance, discord.

Dissuade, (dis-swād') *v. t.* to advise against a course or measure;—*n.* dissua'sion, persuasion against anything;—*a.* dissua'sive, preventive;—*n.* reasons to deter;—*ad.* dissua'sively.

Dissyllable, (dis-sil'la-bl) *n.* a word of two syllables.

Distaff, (dis'taf) *n.* a stick to hold the bunch of flax, tow, or wool, in spinning.

Distain, (dis-tān') *v. t.* to stain; blot; discolor.

Distance, (dis'tans) *n.* remoteness; space between bodies; length; period; reserve of manner;—*v. t.* to leave behind, as in a race;—*a.* dis'tant, remote; indistinct; shy;—*ad.* dis'tantly.

Distaste, (dis-tāst')*n.* dislike; disgust; aversion to food;—*v. t.* to disrelish; dislike; loathe;—*a.* distaste'ful, unpleasant;—*ad.* distaste'-fully;—*n.* distaste'fulness.

Distemper, (dis-tem'per) *n.* morbid state of the body or mind; disease, esp. of animals; ill-humor; a coarse mode of painting, called also, destem'pēr, in which the colors are mixed in a watery glue, chiefly used in scene-painting and in staining paper for walls;—*v. t.* to derange the temper; to disorder or disease; mix.

Distend, (dis-tend) *v. t.* to stretch; extend; swell;—*a.* disten'sible, elastic.

Distention, (dis-ten'shun) a stretching; an extensio

Distich, (dis'tik) *n.* a coupl

Amusement allures and deceives us, and leads us down imperceptibly in thoughtlessness to the grave. (Fr.)—PASCAL.

Amusement to the cat, and agony to the rat.—TAMIL.

An accuser should always appear with clean hands.

of lines or verses, making complete sense ;—*a.* dis'tichous. set in *two rows.*

Distil, (dis-til') *v. t.* or *i.* to drop gently : to convert a liquid into vapor by heat, and then to condense it again ; to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation ;—*ns.* distillā'tion, distill'er, distill'ery.

Distinct, (dis-tingkt') *a.* separate; different; clear: obvious; well-defined ;—*ad.* distinct'ly ;—*n.* distinct'ness.

Distinction, (dis-tingk'shun) *n.* difference ; eminence ; that which distinguishes ; separation ; superiority ;—*a.* distinc'tive, marking difference ;—*ad.* distinct'ively ;—*n.* distinct'iveness.

Distinguish, (dis-ting'gwish) *v. t.* or *i.* to note difference : discern critically ; judge ; to make eminent or known : exalt ;—*adjs.* distin'guishing, peculiar ; distin'guished, celebrated for talents, usefulness, or wealth.

Distinguishable, (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl) *a.* able to be seen ;—*ad.* disting'uishably

Distort, (dis-tort') *v. t.* to twist; to writhe: to pervert from the true meaning ;—*n.* distor'tion, crookedness; perversion; deformity.

Distract, (dis-trakt') *v. t.* to draw different ways ; to perplex ; confuse ; harass; —*adjs.* distract'ive, harassing ; confusing ; distract'ed, crazy ;—*ad.* distract'edly ;—*n.* distrac'tion, perplexity ; agitation ; confusion : madness : discord.

Distrain, (dis-trān) *v. t.* to seize goods for debt or rent; *n.* dis'traint, legal seizure.

Distress, (dis-tres') *n.* extreme pain : anguish ; calamity ; misfortune ; danger ;—*v. t.* to pain ; afflict : perplex ; grieve : to distrain ;—*adjs.* distress'ing, grievous ; distress'ful, calamitous ; *ad.* distress'fully

Distribute, (dis-trib'ūt) *v. t.* to divide among a number ; allot ; classify ;—*a.* distribut'ing, sending out, as letters from a P. O. ;—*ns.* distrib'ūtor, one who deals out; distribu'tion, division ; separation ; classification ; —*a.* distrib'utive, serving to divide ;—*a.* distrib'utable ; —*ad.* distrib'utively.

District. (dis'trikt) *n.* a circuit ; region ; a portion of territory defined or undefined ;—*v. t.* to divide, &c.

Distrust, (dis-trust') *v. t.* to suspect ; disbelieve ; not to confide in ;—*n.* want of confidence ; suspicion ; doubt; —*a.* distrust'ful, doubting; suspicious ;—*ad.* distrust'fully ;—*n.* distrust'fulness.

Disturb, (dis-turb') *v. t.* to perplex ; disquiet ; throw into confusion ; interrupt; awake ;—*ns.* disturb'er, an agitator ; disturb'ance, a tumult; quarrel; agitation; interruption ; perplexity.

Disunion, (dis-ūn'yun) *n.* want of union or concord ; a state of separation.

Disunite, (dis-ū-nīt') *v. t.* to separate ; disjoin ; divide ; —*v. i.* to fall asunder.

Disuse, (dis-ūz') *v. t.* to cease to use or practice ;—*ns.* dis'use, (ūs) disus'age, (ūz) neglect of use or custom.

Ditch, (dich) *n.* a trench in the earth ; any long, narrow receptacle for water ; —*v. t.* or *i.* to trench ; to dig a ditch in or around ; to drain by ditches ; *n.* ditch'er

Dithyrambic, (dith-i-ram'bik) *a.* of or like a dithyramb, or dithyrambus, an ancient Greek hymn sung in honor of Bacchus, or a short poem of like character ; wild and boisterous.

Ditto, (dit'ō) contracted Do., *n.* that which has been said ; the same thing ;—*ad.* as before, or aforesaid.

Ditty, (dit'i) *n.* a sonnet.

Diuretic, (dī-ū-ret'ik) *a.* or *n.* a medicine which promotes the flow of urine.

Diurnal, (dī-ur'nal) *a.* constituting a day ; daily.

Divan, (di-van') *n.* a council of state : a hall ; a sofa ; a Turkish smoking-room, or privy council ; a court.

Divaricate, (dī-var'i-kāt) *v. i.* to part into two branches ; to fork ;—*n.* divarica'tion.

Dive, (dīv) *v. i.* to plunge under water ; go deeply into any matter ;—*n.* div'er, a bird very expert at diving.

Diverge, (di-verj') *v. i.* to tend from a common point in different directions ;—*ad.* diverg'ingly ;—*a.* diverg'ent, going asunder.

Divergence, (di-verj'ens) *n.* departure from a point ; a going further apart.

Divers, (dī'verz) *a.* sundry.

Diverse, (dī'vers) *a.* different; various: unlike: multiform ;—*ad.* diverse'ly.

Diversify, (di-ver'si-fī) *v. t.* to make different in forms and qualities ; to give variety to ;—*adjs.* diver'siform, diver'sified, of different forms or colors ;—*ns.* diversifica'tion, act of making various ; diver'sity, difference ; unlikeness ;—*ad.* divers'ifed, various.

Diversion, (di-ver'shun) *n.* a turning aside ; sport ; recreation ; amusement.

Divert, (di-vert') *v. t.* to turn aside ; to amuse ; to turn the mind from business or study ;—*a.* divert'ing, pleasing ;—*ad.* divert'ingly.

Divest, (di-vest') *v. t.* to deprive of anything ; strip.

Divide, (di-vīd') *v. t.* to separate ; part ; allot ; to set at variance ;—*v. i.* to part or open ; to break friendship; —*adjs.* divid'ed, disunited; divid'ing, separating, as a line ;—*ad.* divid'edly.

Dividend, (div'i-dend) *n.* distribution of assets ; the share of each individual ; interest on stock, &c. ; the profits of a Bank, or of an insurance or other Co. divided among stockholders or among those insured.

Divider, (di-vīd'er) *n.* he or that which divides ;—*pl.* compasses ;—*a.* divi'dable.

Divination, (div-in-ā'shun) *n.* a prediction : a foretelling.

Divine, (di-vīn') *a.* pertaining to God ; holy ; sacred : excellent in the highest degree :—*n.* a minister of the Gospel ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to foretell ; guess : make out ; to have forebodings :—*ad.* divine'ly. done by God.

A mackerel-sky never holds three days dry.

A man enters boldly into his own affairs.

His bark is worse than his bite.

A man distributes alms, and his left hand does not know what his right dispenses. (Arab.)—MOHAMMED. SEE BIBLE.

Diving-bell, (div'ing-bel) *n.* a hollow vessel, air-tight except at the bottom, in which one may descend into, and work under water.

Divinity, (di-vin-i-ti) *n.* divine nature; godhead; the first Cause; essence of God: God; a celestial being; any god; the science of divine things; theology.

Divisible, (di-viz'i-bl) *a.* capable of being divided or separated;—*ad.* divis'ibly;—*n.* divisibil'ity.

Division, (di-vizh'un) *n.* separation into parts; a partition; a barrier; the portion divided or separated; disunion; discord; disagreement; in *arith.*, the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another;—*adjs.* divis'ional, devis'ive, separating; distributing; creating discord, &c.

Divisor, (di-vi'zor) *n.* in *arith.* the number by which the dividend is divided.

Divorce, (di-vōrs') *n.* dissolution of marriage;—*v. t.* to separate; force asunder; to take or put away.

Divulge, (di-vulj') *v. t.* to publish; disclose; make public;—*n.* divulg'er.

Divulsion, (di-vul'shun) *n.* act of plucking; laceration.

Dizzy, (diz'i) *a.* giddy; confused; causing giddiness; unthinking; heedless;—*n.* diz'ziness, vertigo.

Do, (doo) *v. t.* to act; perform; execute; to put or bring into any form or state; to prepare;—*v. i.* to behave; to act; to fare or get on as to health; to succeed; deal with; suit; answer an end.

Docile, (dō'sil) *a.* teachable; ready to learn; easily managed;—*n.* docil'ity, aptness

Dock, (dok) *n.* a place *dug;* an artificial basin or enclosure for ships; a landing; a troublesome weed with large leaves, and a long root, difficult to eradicate; the box in court where the accused stands; the part of a tail left after clipping; *v. t.* to cut short; curtail; as wages; clip; to bar; to place in a dock.

Dockage, (dok'āj) *n.* a charge for using a dock; landings

Docket, (dok'et) *n.* a direction tied to goods; a list of cases in court; *v. t* to mark in a list; to mark the contents of papers on the back.

Dock-yard, (dok'yärd) *n.* a yard for naval stores.

Doctor, (dok'tur) *n.* a title in divinity, physic, law, &c.; a physician;—*n.* doc'torate, the degree of a doctor.

Doctrine, (dok'trin) *n.* that which is taught; precept; a principle of belief; what the Scriptures teach on any subject;—*a.* doc'trinal.

Document, (dok'ū-ment) *n.* a paper containing information or the proof of anything; evidence in writing: elaborate official communications from a court or a department of government, as the President's Message, Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, &c.;—*adjs.* document'ary, document'al, relating to or found in legal or written papers; official.

Dodecagon, (dō-dek'a-gon) *n.* a polygon with 12 sides.

Dodecahedron, (dō-dek-a-hē'dron) *n.* solid pentagon having *twelve equal* sides.

Dodge, (doj) *v. t.* or *i.* to start aside; evade an argument; play fast and loose; quibble;—*n.* evasion, trick.

Doe, (dō) *n.* a female deer, or rabbit;—*n.* dōe'skin, a twilled cloth, named from its likeness to a doeskin.

Doer, (doo'er) *n.* one who does anything, good or bad

Doff, (dof) *v. t.* to put off; strip; rid one's self of.

Dog, (dog) *n.* a domestic quadruped; a term of contempt; two constellations, *C. major*, and *C. minor;* an andiron; an iron hook for holding logs of wood;—*v. t.* to follow and watch constantly, as a dog; to worry with importunity;—*a.* *dogg'ed*, determined; surly, like an angry dog;—*ad.* dogg'edly;—*n.* dogg'edness;—*a.* dogg'ish, snappish; churlish; brutal;—*ad.* dogg'ishly;—*n.* dogg'ishness.—*Throw to the dogs*, cast away; *go to the dogs*, be ruined;—*adjs.* *dog cheap*, very cheap, for nothing; *dog-weary*, tired as a dog;—*n.* *dog-trot*, a gentle trot, like a dog's.

Dog-days, (dog'dāz) *n. pl.* the days when the dog-star rises and sets with the sun, from the end of July to the beginning of September.

Dog's-ear, (dogz'ēr) *n.* the corner of the leaf of a book turned down, *like a dog's ear;*—*v. t.* to turn down the corners;—*a.* dog's'-eared.

Doggerel, (dog'er-el) *n.* a low, burlesque poetry;—*a.* vile.

Dogma, (dog'ma) *n.* an established opinion or tenet.

Dogmatical, (dog-mat'ik-al) *a.* positive; magisterial; overbearing;—*ad.* dogmat'ically;—*n.* dog'matism, arrogance in disputation;—*n. pl.* dogmat'ics, the art of unscrupulous, categorical assertion, *esp.* in theology.

Dogmatize, (dog'ma-tiz) *v. t.* to assert one's opinions arrogantly; to advance principles boldly and without reasons;—*ns.* dog'matist, dog'matizer, asserter.

Dog-star, (dog'-star) *n.* Sirius, a star of the first magnitude, which rises and sets with the sun; *dog-days.*

Dog-wood, (dog'wood) *n.* a species of forest tree.

Doily, (doil'i) *n.* a napkin.

Doings, (doo'ingz) *n. pl.* actions; things done; transactions; behavior; feats.

Doit, (doit) *n.* a small Dutch coin (½ cent); a trifle.

Dole, (dōl) *n.* things given in charity; lamentation; grief; allowance; part; lot; *v. t.* to deal out in small portions;—*adjs.* dole'ful, dole'some, melancholy; dismal; querulous;—*ad.* dole'fully,—*ns.* dole'fulness, dō'lor;—*a.* do'lorous, full of grief or anguish; *ad.* dol'orously

Doll, (dol) *n.* a girl's toy baby

A man (woman) convinced against his (her) will, is of the same opinion still.—COWPER.

A man finds no sweeter voice in all the world than that which chants his praises. (Fr.)—FON.

A man in debt is stoned every year.—SPANISH.

Dollar, (dol'ler) *n.* a coin or bill valued at 100 cts.

Dolomite, (dol'o-mit) *n.* a limestone resembling white marble, so called from the French geologist *Dolomieu.*

Dolphin, (dol'fin) *n.* an animal of the whale kind, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 ft. long, and extremely rapacious; the *coryphene,* a fish about 5 ft. in length, noted for its brilliant colors when dying.

Dolt, (dōlt) *n.* a stupid fellow.

Domain, (dō-mān') *n.* extent of territory; estate; empire

Dome, (dōm) *n.* an arched roof or cupola.

Domestic, (dō-mes'tik *a.* belonging to or keeping at home; private; not wild;—*n.* a house-servant.

Domesticate, (dō-mes'tik-āt) *v. t.* to make tame or familiar; to accustom to the house;—*n.* domestica'tion;—*a.* domestica'ted, tame.

Domicile, (dom'i-sil) *n.* a house; a home;—*v. t.* to connect any one with a place or country by residence;—*v. t.* domicil'iate, (dom'i-sil'i-āt);—*n.* domicilia'tion;—*a.* domicil'iary, intruding into private houses;—*p. a.* dom'iciled, having an abode; settled.

Dominant, (dom'in-ant) *a.* ruling; ascendant; *n.* domina'tion, power; insolent authority; tyranny;—*adjs.* domina'ting, ruling; predominant; domina'tive, imperious; insolent.

Domine, (dōm-i-ne) *n.* title of respect; a minister.

Domineer, (dom'in-ēr') *v. t.* to command haughtily; swell; bluster;—*a.* domineer'ing, arbitrary.

Dominical, (dō-min'ik-al) *a.* denoting the Lord's day, or the Lord's Prayer.

Dominion, (dō-min'yun) *n.* sovereign authority; country or persons governed; ascendency; *pl.* several territories; order of angels.

Domino, (dom'i-nō) *n.* a long cloak of black silk, with a hood, used for disguise at mask-parties;—*pl.* dom'inoes, (ōz) game; pieces of ivory or bone for playing it.

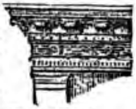
Don, (don) *n.* a Spanish title corresponding to Sir, applied to all classes;—*fem.* donn'a;—*v. t.* to put on, as a dress or hat; to assume.

Donate, (dō'nāt) *v. t.* to give; *ns.* dona'tion, gift; present; grant; dona'tive, gratuity; largess; donee', one to whom a gift is made; do'nor, giver; bestower.

Donkey, (dong'ke) *n.* the ass.

Doom, (doom) *v. t.* to judge; determine; destine; sentence; condemn;—*n.* judicial sentence; judgment; destiny; ruin; final judgment;—*n.* dooms'day, last great day of judgment.

Door, (dōr) *n.* an opening into a room or apartment, or the frame on hinges that closes it; a means of approach or access.—*Show the door,* turn out; expel in anger.—*Next door to,* adjacent; near to.—*Lie, or be laid, at the door of,* be chargeable with, or guilty.



Doric, (dor'ik) *a.* noting an order of architecture; grave; severe.

Dormant, (dor'mant) *a.* sleeping; at rest; private; not divulged; neglected; in *arch.,* leaning;—*n.* a cross-beam; a joist;—*n.* dor'mancy, quiescence.

Dormer, (dor'mēr) *n.* a vertical window on the roof.

Dormitory, (dor'mi-tor-i) *n.* a large sleeping-chamber.

Dormouse, (dor'mous) *pl.* dor'mice, *n.* a gnawing animal, intermediate between the squirrel and the rat, and torpid in winter.

Dorsal, (dor'sal) *a.* relating or belonging to the back.

Dose, (dōs) *n.* portion of medicine, or anything disagreeable that must be taken;—*v. t.* to give physic or anything nauseous to.

Dot, (dot) *n.* a point used in writing and printing;—*v. t.* to mark with spots.

Dotation, (dō-tā'shun) *n.* endowment; act of bestowing a dower on a woman.

Dote, (dōt) *v. i.* to be silly; to show excessive love;—*a.* dōt'ing;—*ad.* dōt'ingly;—*ns.* dōt'age, weak fondness; imbecility; dōt'ard, man in his second childhood.

Double, (dub'l) *a.* two fold;—*v. t.* to multiply by two; to fold;—*v. i.* to increase to twice the quantity; to wind in running;—*n.* twice as much; a doubling; a trick;—*ad.* doub'ly, extremely.

Double-cap, (dub'l-kap) *n.* a writing or printing paper measuring 17 by 28 inches.

Double-dealing, (dub'l-dēl'ing) *n.* acting two parts; artifice; dissimulation.

Double-entry, (dub'l-en'tri) *n.* book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction, one on the Dr. and the other on the Cr. side of an account, one entry checking the other.

Doublet, (dub'let) *n.* a pair; a vest; an inner garment.

Doubling, (dub'ling) *n.* a fold; a plait; an artifice;—*n.* doub'leness, state of being double; duplicity.

Doubloon, (dub'loon') *n.* a Sp. and Port. coin worth about sixteen dollars.

Doubt, (dout) *v. i.* to hesitate; waver; be uncertain; to suspect;—*v. t.* to distrust;—*n.* uncertainty of mind; incredulity; suspicion; fear;—*n.* doubt'er;—*ad.* doubt'ingly;—*a.* doubt'ful, undetermined; not clear; not safe; suspicious; *ad.* doubt'fully;—*n.* doubt'fulness.

Doubtless, (dout'les) *ad.* unquestionably; without doubt;—*ad.* doubt'lessly.

Douceur, (doos'er) *n.* *that which sweetens;* a gift; lure

Douche, (dōōsh) *n.* a jet of water *syr'inged* upon part of the body; shower-bath.

A man greater than his misfortunes, shows he was not deserving of them.—STANISLAUS KING OF POLAND.

A man is a man for all that. (Scotch.)—ROB. BURNS.

A man is known by the company he keeps.—ÆSOP.

Dough, (dō) *n.* a mass of flour kneaded, but not baked ;—*a.* dōugh'y, like paste ; soft.

Doughty, (dou'ti) *a.* brave ; illustrious ; able ; strong.

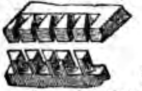
Douse, (dous) *v. t.* or *i.* to plunge over head into water ; to lower, as a sail.

Dove, (duv) *n.* tame pigeon ; emblem of innocence : word of endearment ;—*a.* dove'-like, gentle : affectionate.

Dove-cot, (duv'kot) *n.* a shed for pigeons to breed in.

Dover's powder, (dō'ver's-pow-dr) *n.* a compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash ; a sedative and sudorific.

Dove-tail, (duv'tāl) *n.* a joint in form of a dove's tail spread; —*v. t.* to fit one joint into another



Dowager, (dow'a-jer) *n.* a widow with a jointure.

Dowdy, (dow'di) *n.* an awkward, vulgar, ill-dressed woman ;—*a.* slovenly.

Dowel, (dow'el) *v. t.* to fasten with wooden pins.

Dower, (dow'er) *n.* that part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life, or which cannot be taken from the wife without her consent, except for the husband's debts,—sometimes called dowry ;—*adjs.* dow'ered, dow'able, furnished with, or entitled to, dower; dow'-erless, without dower.

Down, (down) *prep.* along a descent ; from a higher to a lower position or state ;—*ad.* on the ground ; from earlier to later times ; below the horizon ;—*n.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea; a tract of hilly land or an open plain ; the soft hair under the feathers of birds ; the hairy covering of certain seeds of plants.

Downcast, (down'kast) *a.* bent down : dejected : sad; —*a.* down-hearted, dreary.

Downfall, (down'fawl) *n.* a fall; ruin :—*a.* down'fallen.

Downhill, (down'hil) *n.* declivity ; slope of a hill ;—*a.* descending ; sloping.

Downright, (down'rīt) *a.* open ; undisguised ; artless; unceremonious ;—*ad.* right down, in plain terms.

Downtrod, (down'trod) *a.* trampled upon ; oppressed.

Downward, (down'ward) *a.* descending ; moving or tending down (in any sense) or downwards, as from a higher situation ;—*ad.* from the source ; from a time more ancient.

Downy, (down'i) *a.* like down ; very soft ; soothing.

Doxology, (doks-ōl'o-ji) *n.* a short hymn sung at the close of divine service.

Doze, (dōz) *v. i.* to be half asleep ; to be stupid ;—*n.* a short, light slumber ;—*n.* doz'er, one who dozes ;—*a.* doz'y, drowsy.

Dozen, (duz'n) *a.* or *n.* 12 ; twelve articles alike.

Drab, (drab) *n.* a low woman ; thick, strong gray cloth ;—*a.* a dun or dull brown color ;—*n.* drab'cloth.

Drabble, (drab'l) *v. t.* to muddy ;—*n.* *drab'ble'tail*, a slatternly, dirty woman.

Drachm, (dram) *n.* the eighth part of an ounce.

Draff, (draf) *n.* lees ; refuse of brewed malt ;—*adjs.* draff'ish, draff'y, worthless.

Draft, (draft) *n.* anything drawn, as men for or from an army ; a check for the payment of money ; a plan ; a rough sketch ; the depth to which a vessel sinks in water ;—*v. t.* to draw an outline of ; to compose and write ; to draw off ; to detach ;—*n. pl.* drafts, a game of checkers ;—*n.* drafts'-man. one who draws plans.

Drag, (drag) *v. t.* to pull with force ; to haul ; to trail on the ground ;—*n* a net : a barrow ; a hand-cart ; a brake ; any obstacle to progress.

Draggle, (drag'l) *v. t.* or *i.* to dirty by trailing : to be drawn on the ground.

Dragnet, (drag'net) *n.* a net to be drawn on the bottom.

Dragoman, (drag'o-man) *n.* an Oriental interpreter.

Dragon, (drag'un) *n.* a fabulous winged serpent ; the devil ; a fierce person ; the flying lizard of the E. I. ; the constellation Draco.

Dragon's-blood, (drag'unz-blud) *n.* the red juice or blood of several trees in S. Am. and the E. Indies, used for coloring.

Dragonfly, (drag'un-flī) *n.* an insect with very large eyes, long body, brilliant colors.

Dragoon, (dra-groon') *n.* a horse soldier ;—*v. t.* to persecute by violent measures.

Drain, (drān) *n.* a channel for carrying off water ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to empty ; exhaust ; draw off by degrees ; to filter ;—*a.* drain'able ;—*n.* drain'age, art, process, or channel, by which land is drained ; area drained.

Drake, (drāk) *n.* male duck.

Dram, (dram) *n.* a glass of ardent spirits : ⅛ of an ounce averdupois :—*v. i.* to take drams or strong drink

Drama, (dram'a) *n.* representation of actions in human life ; a series of deeply interesting events ; a stage play ; dramatic literature ;—*a.* dramat'ic, represented by action ;—*ad.* dramat'ically ;—*n.* dramat'-ist, a writer of plays, &c.

Dramatize, (dram'at-īz) *v. t.* to adapt to dramatic art.

Drape, (drāp) *v. t.* to invest with drapery (*sculpt.*, &c.)

Draper, (drāp'er) *n.* one who deals in cloths, silks, &c.

Drapery, (drāp'er-i) *n.* cloth work ; tapestry ; dress of figures in sculpture.

Drastic, (dras'tik) *a.* powerful ; active ;—*n.* a medicine that purges quickly.

Draught, (draft) *n.* act of drawing ; force needed to draw ; that which is taken in a net by drawing ; a current of air ; depth to which a ship sinks in the water ; a drinking ; quantity drank at once ; delineation : sketch

Draught-horse, (draft'hors) *n.* a horse for heavy carts.

Draughts, (drafts) *n. pl.* a game played on checkered boards ; checkers.

Draughtsman, (drafts'man)

A man is seldom successful that is diffident of himself.

A man is valued according to his own estimate of himself.

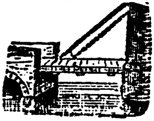
A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

n. one who draws writings, architectural designs, &c.

Draw, (draw) *v. t.* or *i.* to pull; to take out; to unsheathe, as a sword; to deduce; to lengthen; to describe; to require a depth of water for floating; to make a picture of, by lines; to approach; to force forward; to sketch; to inhale; attract; entice; allure:—*n.* the act of drawing; anything drawn; a drawbridge; —*a.* draw′able, movable.

Drawback, (draw′bak) *n.* duty refunded on goods; any loss of advantage.

Draw-bridge, (draw′brij) *n.* a bridge that can be opened or closed at pleasure.



Drawee, (draw-ē′) *n.* one on whom a bill is drawn.

Drawer, (draw′er) *n.* one who issues exchange or checks; sliding box;—*pl.* under clothing on the limbs.

Drawing, (draw′ing) *n.* the act of representing objects by lines drawn, shading, &c.; a picture; the distribution of prizes, as at a lottery;—*ns.* *draw′ing-master*, a teacher of drawing; *drawing-room*, a parlor for receiving guests: levee.

Drawl, (drawl′) *v. t.* or *i.* to speak in a slow, drivelling tone; *n.* protracted modulation of the voice; *a.* drawl′ing, tedious:—*n.* drawl′er.

Dray, (drā) *n.* a low cart or carriage on wheels;—*n.* dray′man, driver of a cart.

Dread, (dred) *n.* great fear; awe; terror; cause of terror:—*v. t.* or *i.* to regard with terror; to be in fear; —*a.* awful: terrible;—*a.* dread′ful, formidable; alarming:—*ad.* dread′fully: —*n.* dread′fulness;—*a.* *dread′less*, bold; fearless.

Dream, (drēm) *n.* phantasm of sleep; something which has only an imaginary reality; vain fancy;—*v. t.* to think in sleep or idly; to fancy;—*n.* dream′er, a visionary person; *ad.* dream′ingly;—*adjs.* dream′y, not wide awake; visionary; dream′less, very quiet;—*ns.* dream′iness, dullness; stupor; *dream′land*, fairyland

Drear, (drēr) dreary, (drēr′i) *a.* melancholy; dismal; gloomy; sad; cheerless; *ad.* drear′ily;—*n.* drear′iness.

Dredge, (drej) *n.* an oyster-net; a machine for taking up mud from a harbor or other water;—*v. t.* to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting; to catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge;—*n.* dredg′er, a machine or ship so called, or one who fishes with it.

Dregs, (dregz) *n. pl.* lees; refuse; sweepings; impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds; dross; the vilest part of anything, as the *dregs* of society;—*a.* dregg′y, muddy; foul;—*ns.* dregg′iness, dregg′ishness, feculence.

Drench, (drensh) *v. t.* to soak; wash; steep; force down physic mechanically;—*n.* physic for a brute.

Dress, (dres) *v. t.* to clothe; deck; cook: prepare; trim; to cover a wound;—*v. i.* to arrange in a line; to put on clothes;—*n.* the covering or ornament of the body; a lady's gown; the style of dress;—*a.* dress′y, showy.

Dresser, (dres′er) *n.* one who dresses; a kitchen table or place for dishes, etc.

Dressing, (dres′ing) *n.* dress or clothes; manure given to land; matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth; the bandage, etc., applied to a sore; an ornamental moulding;—*n.* dres′sing-case, a case of articles for dressing one's self

Dribble, (drib′l) *v. i.* to fall down in drops slowly.

Driblet, (drib′let) *n.* small or petty sum or quantity.

Drift, (drift) *n.* meaning: impulse; aim; a passage in a mine; pile of snow, &c.; boulder-clay;—*v. i.* or *t.* to float; to form in heaps; to drive; to be carried before any uncertain impulse.

Driftless, (drift′les) *a.* aimless

Drift-wood, (drift′wood) *n.* wood drifted by water.

Drill, (dril) *n.* a tool for boring holes; military evolutions; a small furrow for seed; *v. t.* to bore; to train soldiers; to sow in rows —*n.* drill′ing, cloth.

Drink, (dringk) *v. t.* or *i.* to swallow liquor; to quench thirst; to take in through the senses; to be an habitual drunkard;—*n.* something to be drunk; intoxicating liquor

Drinkable, (dringk′a-bl) *a.* such as may be drunk.

Drinker, (dringk′er) *n.* one who drinks; a drunkard.

Drinking, (dringk′ing) *n.* act of swallowing liquors.

Drip, (drip) *v. i.* shed, fall in drops: *n.* a falling in drops; that which falls in drops; the eave of a roof.

Drippings, (drip′ingz) *n. pl.* fat from roasting meat;—*n.* drip′ping-pan, flat vessel to catch drippings.

Drive, (driv) *v. t.* or *i.* to urge; hurry; compel: to guide, as horses drawing a carriage; to distress or straiten; to be forced along; to ride; to tend towards a point; to rush on;—*n.* an excursion in a carriage; a road for driving on;—*n.* driv′er.

Drivel, (driv′el) *v. t.* to slaver or drop spittle, like a child; to speak like an idiot; to be silly;—*n.* slaver; nonsense;—*n.* drivel′er, a fool.

Drizzle, (driz′l) *v. i.* or *t.* to fall or rain in small drops; *n.* a light rain;—*a.* drizz′ly.

Droll, (drōl) *a.* waggish: odd; queer; facetious;—*n.* droll′ery, buffoonery; archness.

Dromedary, (drum′ē-dar-i) *n.* the Arabian camel, which has one hump on its back.

Drone, (drōn) *n.* the male bee; a hum; a sluggard;—*v. i.* to live idly; to make a low, humming noise;—*a.*

A man may be deprived of life, but a good name cannot be taken from him.—CHINESE.

A man may bring his horse to the water, but the horse will choose whether he will drink.

A man that has no virtue in himself envies it in others.—BAL.

dron′ish ;—*ad.* dron′ishly ; —*n.* dron′ishness, laziness.

Droop, (droop) *v. i.* to pine; languish ; be cast down; *droop′ing,* hanging down ; sinking:—*ad.* droop′ingly.

Drop, (drop) *n.* a globule of moisture; a small quantity; an ear-ring : part of a gallows;—*v. i.* to fall in drops; to fall or die suddenly ; to come to an end; to sink lower ;—*v. t.* to let fall ; to let go or dismiss ; to utter casually; call on ; lower ;—*n.* drop′let, a little drop;—*n. pl.* dropp′ings, that which falls in drops ; excrement.

Dropsy, (drop′si) *n.* an accumulation of watery fluid in the body ;—*a.* drop′sical.

Drosky, (dros′ki) *n.* a low, four-wheeled, carriage.

Dross, (dross) *n.* the scum which metals throw off when melting; waste matter ; rust ; refuse ; *sin;*—*a.* dross′y, foul ; impure ; worthless:—*n.* dross′iness.

Drought, drouth, (drowth) *n.* dry weather ; dryness ; thirst : —*adjs.* drouth′y, drought′y, wanting rain ; arid ; thirsty : sultry.

Drove, (drōv) *pret.* of *Drive;* —*n.* a number of animals driven ; crowd ; tumult:—*n.* dro′ver, a dealer in cattle for market or for beef.

Drown, (drown) *v. t.* to suffocate in water ; to overflow ; immerge ; overpower.

Drowse, (drowz) *v. i.* to grow heavy with sleep ; to look heavy and dull ;—*v. t.* to stupefy: *a.* drows′y, sleepy, lethargic; dull :—*n.* drows′iness:—*ad.* drows′ily.

Drub, (drub) *n.* a thump ; a blow ;—*v. t.* to beat or thrash :—*n.* drubb′ing.

Drudge, (druj) *v. i.* to labor in mean offices ; to toil ;—*n.* a slave to hard, mean work ;—*n.* drudg′ery, hard toil —*ad.* drudg′ingly.

Drug, (drug) *n.* substance used in medicine or dyeing ; a thing of slow sale;—*v. t.* to administer drugs ; to poison with drugs :—*n.* druggist, a dealer in drugs.

Drugget, (drug′et) *n.* woollen cover to protect carpets.

Druid, (droo′id) *n.* an ancient Celtic priest;—*a.* druid′ical.

Drum, (drum) *n.* a cylindrical musical instrument ; the tympanum or middle portion of the ear ; in *arch.*, the upright part of a cupola ; in *mech.*, a revolving cylinder ;—*v. i.* to beat a drum ; to beat with the fingers ; to throb ;—*v. t.* to drum out ; expel :—*n.* drumm′er; *n.* drum-major, chief drummer of a regiment ;—*n.* *drum-stick*, the stick with which the drum is beat ; a turkey bone.

Drunk, (drungk) *a.* intoxicated ; saturated: furious.

Drunkard, (drungk′ard) *n.* one habitually drunk.

Drunken, (drungk′n) *a.* intoxicated; lost to reason ;—*n.* drunken′ness, inebriety.

Drupe, (drōōp) *n.* a fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum;—*a.* drupâce′ous, pertaining to stone-fruits.

Dry, (dri) *a.* free from moisture or rain ; without sap ; not green ; not giving milk; thirsty ; uninteresting; sarcastic ; frigid ; precise ;—*ad.* dry′ly ;—*n.* dry′ness ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to free from moisture ; scorch ; exhaust ; to lose juice or sap; to evaporate entirely ;—*n.* dri′er.

Dryad, (drī′ad) *n.* nymph or goddess of the wood.

Dry-goods, (drī′goods) *n. pl.* cloths, drapery, &c.

Dry-nurse, (drī′nurs) *n.* one who feeds a child without the breast ; a *care taker.*

Dry-rot, (drī′rot) *n.* funguses.

Drysalter, (drī′salt-er) *n.* a dealer in dyes, drugs, &c.

Dry-shod, (drī′shod) *a.* having the feet dry ; safe.

Dual, (dū′al) *a.* expressing two, as the dual number in Greek ;—*ns.* dual′ist, *dual′ism*, doctrine of two gods, one good, the other evil ; *dūal′ity*, that which gives the idea of doubleness.

Dub, (dub) *v. t.* to confer a title or new character.

Dubious, (dū′bi-us) *a.* doubtful ; uncertain ; undetermined :—*ad.* du′biously ;—*ns.* du′biousness, dubī′ety.

Ducat, (duk′at) *n.* $1 to $2.

Duck, (duk) *n.* a water-fowl: a species of canvas ;—*v. t.* to dive ; dip ; stoop ; nod suddenly ;—*ns.* duck′ling, a young duck ; duck′ing, an immersion of the head.

Duct, (dukt) *n.* tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants ; passage ; canal.

Ductile, (duk′til) *a.* that may be drawn out into wire or thread, as a metal ; easily led; pliable ;—*n.* ductil′ity, capacity of being drawn out without breaking ; accord.

Dudgeon, (duj′un) *n.* ill-will.

Duds, (dudz) *n.* old clothes.

Due, (dū) *a.* owed ; owing ; proper ; enforced by conscience ; appointed ; exact ; —*ad.* exactly ; directly ;—*ad.* du′ly, justly; reasonably ;—*n.* a debt ; claim ; right; perquisite ; just title.

Duel, (dū′el) *n.* a fight between two persons:—*ns.* duell′ing, duell′ist, a fighting or fighter in single combats.

Duenna, (dū-en′a) *n.* an old woman ; a governess.

Duet, (dū′et) *n.* a piece of music for two:—*n.* duet′to.

Dug, (dug) *n.* a beast's pap.

Dugong, (dū-gong′) *n.* herb-eating whale, 8 to 20 f. long

Duke, (dūk) *n.* the highest order of nobility ; a sovereign prince ; *fem.* Duch′ess ;—*a.* du′cal;—*ns.* duke′dom, duch′y, a territory.

Dulcet, (dul′set) *a.* sweet : rich ; harmonious;—*a.* dulcif′luous, flowing sweetly ; —*n.* *dul′cimer*, a musical instrument named from the sweetness of its sound ; it is triangular, with 50 brass wires, which are struck with small rods or sticks.

Dull, (dul) *a.* stupid; slow of hearing, of learning, or of understanding : insensible: without life, mirth, or spirit; sleepy ; sad ; downcast ; cloudy ; not bright or clear; dim ; obtuse : blunt ;—*ad.* dul′ly ;—*ns.* dull′ness, stupidity, bluntness; dull′ard, dunce;—*adjs.* dull-sight′ed, having weak sight; slow to see; dull-witt′ed, inert; not smart ; heavy ; obtuse:—*v. t.* to blunt; stupefy : cloud.

Dumb, (dum) *a.* mute ; un-

A man perfects himself more by works than by reading.

All concord's born of contraries.

A man may keep his nose to the grindstone, and die not worth a groat at last, (*i. e.*, if he knows not how to save as he gets.)—BEN. FRANKLIN.

able to utter words; so indless;—*n.* dumb'ness; *ad.* dumb'ly;—*ns.* dumb-bells, weights swung in the hands for exercise; *dumb-show*, a gesture without words:—*v. t.* *dumb'found*, to confuse.

Dummy, (dum'i) *n.* a dumb person; a sham package in a shop; fourth or exposed hand in whist-playing.

Dump, *v. t.* to tip over a cart, and unload it; *n.* dump'ing

Dumpish, (dump'ish) *a.* dispirited; dull; stupid;—*ad.* dump'ishly;—*ns.* dump'ishness; *dumps*, ennui; ill-humor, melancholy; *dump'ling*, a paste over apples, &c., boiled or baked. [thick

Dumpy, (dump'i) *a.* short,

Dun, (dun) *a.* of a dark color, partly brown and black;—*n.* a dark color; a clamorous creditor;—*v. t.* to urge for debt; *a.* dunn'ing

Dunce, (duns) *n.* one slow at learning and of weak intellect; a stupid person;—*adjs.* dunc'ish, dunce-like.

Dune, (doon) *n.* a low hill of sand on the sea shore.

Dung, (dung) *n.* excrement, litter, filth; *v. t.* to manure.

Dung-hill, (dung'-hil) *n.* heap of dung; a mean situation.

Dungeon, (dun'jun) *n.* a cell underground; dark prison

Duo, (dū'ō) *n.* the number 2; a song in two parts.

Duodecimal, (dū-ō-des'i-mal) *a.* proceeding by *twelves;* twelfth;—*pl.* a rule of arithmetic, in which the denominations rise by twelves;—*adjs.* dūodecenn'ial, (yal) occurring every 12 years; duodec'uple, *twelvefold*.

Duodecimo, (dū-ō-des'i-mō) *n.* book for which the sheet is folded into 12 leaves.

Duodenum, (dū-ō-dē'num) *n.* the second stomach, or first of the small intestines immediately succeeding the stomach, being in man about 12 inches long, and receiving the gall-duct;—*a.* *duode'nal*, pert. to this.

Dupe, (dūp) *n.* one easily deceived or imposed on;—*v. t.* to deceive; mislead; trick;—*a.* dūp'able;—*n.* dūp'ery.

Duplicate, (dū'pli-kāt) *v. t.* to fold; to double;—*n.* an exact copy;—*a.* twofold;—*adjs.* du'ple, du'plicated, doubled;—*ns.* duplica'tion, a fold; a transcript; *du'plex*, double or repeating.

Duplicity, (dū-plis'i-ti) *n.* double-dealing; deceit.

Durability, (dūr-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* power of continuance or of resisting decay;—*a.* dur'able, hardy; permanent;—*ad.* dur'ably;—*n.* dur'ableness, quality of lasting; *dura'tion*, length of time;—*prep.* *dur'ing*, in course of.

Durance, (dūr'ans) *n.* imprisonment;—*n.* dūr'ess, constraint; hardship.

Dusk, (dusk) *a.* obscure;—*n.* partial darkness: twilight;—*a.* dusk'y, of a dark color; gloomy; overcast;—*ad.* dusk'ily;—*n.* dusk'iness.

Dust, (dust) *n.* particles of dry earth, or of anything, like *smoke* or *vapor;* powder; the grave, where the body becomes dust; a low condition;—*v. t.* to free from dust; to sprinkle with dust;—*a.* dust'y, soiled; like dust;—*ns.* dust'iness; *dust'er*, a feather brush, etc.

Dutiable, (dū'ti-a-bl) *a.* as goods subject to duties.

Dutiful, (dū'ti-ful) *a.* obedient; respectful;—*a.* dū'teous, fulfilling duty; *ads.* du'tifully, du'teously;—*ns.* du'tifulness, du'teousness.

Duty, (dū'ti) *n.* that which is due; obedience; what one is bound by any obligation to do; one's proper business; tax on goods; impost

Duumvirate, (dū-um'vi-rāt) *n.* in ancient Rome, government by two men.

Dwarf, (dwawrf) *n.* a diminutive tree, generally an apple or pear tree; a small or deformed man or woman, and *undersized* objects in general; a page or attendant on a knight in olden times; *n.* *dwarf'ing*, a making or keeping small; *a.* or *pp.* *dwarfed'*, belittled; *v. t.* to hinder from growing:—*a.* below the natural size;—*a.* dwarf'ish, very small; despicable;—*ad.* dwarf'ishly;—*n.* dwarf'ishness.

Dwell, (dwel) *v. i.* to live in a place; abide; inhabit; to rest the attention; to continue long; delay; linger;—*ns.* dwell'er, inhabitant; dwell'ing, mansion; abode; state of life; continuance.

Dwindle, (dwin'dl) *v. i.* to waste away; grow less or feeble; become degenerate;—*v. t.* to diminish.

Dye, (dī) *v. t.* to color; to stain;—*n.* coloring liquor; tinge, color, stain;—*n.* dye'ing, art of coloring cloths;—*n.* dyer, one who or that which colors;—*n.* *pl.* *dye-stuffs*, dyeing materials.

Dying, (dī'ing) *ppr.* of *Die;*—*a.* destined for death; mortal; occurring immediately before one's death, as dying words; supporting a dying person, as a dying bed;—*n.* act of that which dies.

Dynamics, (dī'nam-iks) *n.* *pl.* *the science of forces* producing motion in bodies;—*adjs.* dynamic (or al), relating to power or to the effects of forces in nature.

Dynamite, (din'a-mit) *n.* a powerful explosive material or giant powder, made of nitro-glycerine, &c.

Dynamometer, (din-am-om'e-ter) *n.* an instrument for gauging *power* or *force*.

Dynasty, (dī'nas-ti) *n.* a race of kings; sovereignty.

Dysentery, (dis'en-ter-i) *n.* a disease of the entrails or bowels, attended with pain, and a discharge of mucus and blood;—*a.* dysenter'ic.

Dyspepsia, (dis-pep'si) *n.* bad digestion;—*a.* dyspep'tic, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion;—*n.* a person thus afflicted.

Dysphagia, (dis-fa'ji-a) *n.* in med. a hysterical difficulty in swallowing.

Dyspnœa, (disp-nē'a) *n.* a medical term denoting a difficulty in breathing.

Dysuria, (dis-u'ri-a) *n.* morbid condition, or difficulty of voiding the urine.

A man that has friends must show himself friendly; and there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.

A man's best fortune, or his worst, is his wife.

A man's character reaches town before his person.—DANISH.

E

EACH, (ēch) *a. every;* denoting every one separately.

Eager, (ē'ger) *a.* keenly desirous: ardent to do or obtain; earnest:—*ad.* eag'erly;—*n.* eag'erness, haste.

Eagle, (ē'gl) *n* a large bird of prey: a military standard, with the figure of an eagle; a gold coin of the U.S. worth $10;—*n.* eag'let, a young eagle;—*a.* *eag'le-eyed,* discerning: acute: sharp-sighted.

Eagre, (ē'gêr) *n.* rise of the tide, same as *Bore.*

Ear, (ēr) *n.* the organ of hearing, or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing: the faculty of distinguishing sounds: attention: anything like an ear: a spike of corn;—*v. t.* to shoot into ears:—*adjs.* eared', having ears; ear'less, wanting ears; not willing to listen;—*n.* ear'ache, a pain in the ear.

Ear-drum, (ēr'-drum) *n.* the middle cavity of the ear.

Early, (er'li) *a.* first; prior in time; in good season: at or near the beginning of the day;—*ad.* soon: ready before the appointed time; commencing young;—*n.* ear'liness, precocity.

Earn, (ern) *v. t.* to gain; acquire; merit by services.

Earnest, (ern'est) *a.* eager; diligent; intent; serious; sincere;—*n.* money advanced: a pledge; seriousness; reality;—*ad.* ear'nestly;—*n.* ear'nestness, zeal.

Earnings, (ern'ingz) *n. pl.* the rewards of services.

Ear-ring, (ēr'ring) *n.* jewel or pendant for the ear.

Earth, (erth) *n.* the matter on the surface of the globe: soil; dry land, as opposed to sea; the world: the people of this world;—*v. t.* to cover with mould: to bury;—*v. i.* to burrow;—*adjs.* earth-born, sprung from the earth; earth'ly, carnal, &c.; earth-bound, held by the earth, as a tree; earth'ward, towards the ground; earth'y, like or inhabiting earth; gross; unrefined;—*n.* earth'iness;—*ns. earth-nut,* ground nut;—*earth'work,* removal of earth in making railways, &c.; a fortification of earth;—*earth-worm,* the dew or angle worm; a niggard.

Earthen, (erth'n) *n.* made of earth or clay; frail;—*n.* earth'enware, crockery.

Earth-flax, (erth-flaks) *n.* asbestos; fibrous gypsum.

Earthling, (erth-ling) *n.* a mortal;—*a. earth'ly,* vile; worldly;—*n.* earth'liness;—*a. earth'ly-minded,* having the mind intent on earthly things; worldly.

Earthquake, (erth'kwāk) *n.* vibration of the ground.

Ear-wax, (ēr'waks) *n.* substance secreted in the ear.

Ear-witness, (ēr-wit-nes) *n.* auricular testimony.

Ease, (ēz) *n.* freedom from pain; rest; facility; naturalness;—*v. t.* to relieve from pain, trouble or anxiety; rest; calm;—*a.* ease'ful, quiet;—*n.* ease'ment, relief, assistance, support;—*a.* eas'y, free from pain; not difficult: yielding; not stiff; unconstrained: not straitened for money;—*ad.* eas'ily, with ease; gently;—*n.* eas'iness, rest; quiet.

Easel, (ēz'al) *n.* an artist's frame for his canvas.

East, (ēst) *n.* where the sun rises;—*a.* easter'ly, east'ern, east'ward, in or from the east.

Easter, (ēs'ter) *n.* the feast of Christ's resurrection.

Eat, (ēt) *v. t.* and *i.* to take, taste, and masticate food; to devour; to corrode;—*ppr.* eat'ing;—*pret.* eat (et) or āte;—*pp.* eat (et) or eaten (ēt'n);—*n.* eat'er;—*a.* eat'able, fit to be eaten; esculent;—*n. pl.* anything used as food.—*Eat one's words,* retract what one has said.

Eaves, (ēvz) *n. pl.* projecting edges of a roof.

Eaves-dropper, (ēvz'-drop-er) *n.* one who tries to overhear or who repeats private conversations

Ebb, (eb) *v. i.* to flow back; to sink; to decay;—*n.* the retiring of the tide; a decline or decay;—*n.* ebb'-tide, low tide;—*n.* ebb'ing.

Ebon, (eb'on) *a.* like ebony;—*n.* eb'ony, a hard, heavy wood, usually black, admitting of a fine polish.

Ebriety, (ē-brī'e-ti) *n.* drunkenness; intoxication.

Ebullition, (e-bul-lish'un) *n.* act of boiling: agitation; a display of feeling: an outbreak;—*a.* ebull'ient, (ē-bul'yent) boiling over.

Ecartè, (â-kar'tâ) *n.* a game at cards played by two, one of whom may exchange his cards for others.

Eccentric,(al) (ek-sen'trik-al) *a.* deviating from the center: not having the same center as another, said of circles; out of the usual course; irregular: odd;—*n.* in *Mech.*, a wheel having its axis out of the center;—*ad.* eccen'trically, queerly.

Eccentricity, (ek-sen-tris'i-ti) *n.* singularity of conduct; oddness; the distance of the center of a planet's orbit from center of the sun.

Ecclesiastic,(ek-klē-zi-as'tik)

A man's conversation is the mirror of his thoughts.—CHINESE.

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong; which is but saying in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday —GEO. HERBERT.

n. a clergyman;—*a.* ecclesias'tical, sacerdotal.

Ecclesiology, (ek-klē-zi-ol'o-ji) *n.* the science of building and decorating churches.

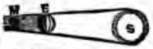
Echo, (ek'ō) *n.* a sound reverberated;—*v. i.* or *t.* to reflect sound; to send back the sound of; to repeat a thing said;—*pl.* ech'ōs.

Eclaircissement, (e-klār'sis-mong) *n.* full explanation.

Eclat, (ē-klā') *n.* splendor; applause; renown; effect.

Eclectic, (ek-lek'tik) *a.* selecting; picking out;—*n.* one who selects opinions, etc., from different systems;—*ad.* eclec'tically;—*n.* eclec'ticism, the doctrine of the Eclectics, certain ancient philosophers who professed to choose from all systems the parts they thought true.

Eclipse, (ē-klips') *n.* the interception of the light of one celestial body by another; loss of brilliancy; darkness;—*v. t.* to darken; to obscure; to outshine or exceed in brilliancy, talents, fashion, repute, etc.; to extinguish.



Ecliptic, (ē-klip'tik) *n.* a great circle on the globe; apparent path of the sun.

Eclogue, (ek'log) *n.* a poem.

Economical, (ēk-o-nom'ik-al) *a.* saving; frugal; careful; —*ad.* econom'ically

Economics, (ēk-o-nom'iks) *n.* science of the household; political economy.

Economist, (ē-kon'om-ist) *n.* one who is frugal; a student of political economy.

Economize, (ē-kon'o-mīz) *v. t.* to save in expenses.

Economy, (ē-kon'ō-mi) *n.* frugal and judicious use of money; a system of rules or ceremonies; regular operations, as of nature.

Ecstasy, (ek'sta-si) *n.* rapture; transport; joy;—*a.* ecstat'ic, (or al) delightful.

Ecumenical, (ek-ū-men'ik-al) *a.* general; universal.

Edacious, (ē-dā'shus) *a.* given to eating; greedy.

Eddy, (ed'i) *n.* a circular motion of water; whirlwind; —*v. i.* to move round, whirl

Edematose, (e-dem'a-toz) *a.* swelling; dropsical.

Eden, (ē'den) *n.* a place of pleasure; paradise; garden of Adam and Eve.

Edentate, (ē-den-tāt) *a.* wanting front teeth; toothless.

Edge, (ej) *n.* brink; sharp side; keenness of mind or appetite;—*v. t.* to sharpen; to place a border on; to provoke; to urge on; to move sideways, or by little and little;—*ad.* edge'wise; *n.* edge'tool, cutting knife.

Edged, (ejd) *a.* sharpened.

Edging, (ej'ing) *n.* a narrow lace; border; fringe.

Edible, (ed'i-bl) *a.* eatable.

Edict, (ē'dikt) *n.* a law; proclamation by authority, as *the edict of fashion.*

Edifice, (ed'i-fis) *n.* a large building; a structure.

Edify, (ed'i-fi) *v. t.* to build up in knowledge and goodness; to improve; to enlighten; please;—*ns.* edifica'tion, instruction; progress in knowledge or in goodness; ed'ifier, teacher; —*a.* edify'ing, improving.

Edit, (ed'it) *v. t.* to superintend or prepare a book or work for publication.

Edition, (ē-dish'un) *n.* impression of a book; number of copies printed;—*n* ed'iting

Editor, (ed'i-ter) *n.* one who edits a book or journal;—*fem.* ed'itress;—*a.* and *n.* editō'rial, an article in the editorial columns;—*ad.* edito'rially;—*n.* ed'itorship.

Educate, (ed'ū-kāt) *v. t.* to bring up; to teach; to discipline; to cultivate any power;—*ns.* educa'tion, training; instruction of children or of the people; a strengthening of the powers of body or mind; educa'tionist, educa'tor, person skilled in methods of teaching; one who promotes education;—*a.* educa'tional.

Educe, (ē-dūs') *v. t.* to lead or draw out; extract; elicit; develop; bring to light;—*a.* educible;—*n.* *ē'duct*, chemical product; *n.* educ'tion.

Eel, (ēl) *n.* a genus of fish living chiefly in muddy bottoms of ponds, &c.

E'en, (ēn) poetical contraction of even; *e'er*, ever.

Efface, (ef'fās') *v. t.* to deface; to blot out; to wear away;—*n.* efface'ment.

Effaceable, (ef-fās'a-bl) *a.* that can be rubbed out.

Effect, (ef-fekt) *n.* *a thing done;* result of an action; impression produced; perfection; reality; influence; issue;—*n. pl.* effects', consequences; goods; movables;—*v. t.* to bring to pass; to accomplish;—*a.* effect'ible;—*n.* effec'tion, a doing; in *geom.*, construction of a proposition.

Effective, (ef-fekt'iv) *a.* able to produce; powerful; serviceable;—*ad.* effec'tively; —*n.* effec'tiveness;—*a.* effect'ual, efficacious; successful;—*ad.* effec'tually.

Effectuate, (ef-fekt'ū-āt) *v. t.* to bring to pass; effect.

Effeminate, (ef-fem'i-nāt) *a.* womanish; weak; tender; unmanly; cowardly; voluptuous;—*v. t.* to make womanish; to unman;—*v. i.* to become weak;—*ad.* effem'inately;—*ns.* effem'inateness, effem'inacy, womanish softness or weakness; unmanly indulgence.

Effervesce, (ef-fer-ves') *v. i.* to boil gently; to bubble and hiss; to froth up;—*adjs.* effervesc'ible, fermentable; efferves'cent, efferves'cing, bubbling from the disengagement of gas; —*n.* effervesc'ence, foam.

Effete, (ef-fēt') *a.* barren; exhausted; out of date.

Efficacious, (ef-fi-kā'shus) *n.* power to produce the result intended; force; energy; *ad.* effica'ciously; *ns.* effica'ciousness, effica'cy, power; strength; virtue.

Efficient, (ef-fish'ent) *a.* causing effects; capable; working out results;—*n.* the person or thing that effects;—*ad.* effic'iently;—*ns.* effic'ience, (or cy) capacity, usefulness, ability to achieve certain results.

Effigy, (ef'fi-ji) *n.* image of

A man's manners shape his fortune. [DANISH.

A man's word is his honor.—

All fish are not caught with flies.

A medium course will be the safest.—LATIN.

A merchant that gains not loses.

Small Latin, and less Greek.—G.

a person; resemblance; the impression on a coin.

Efflorescence, (ef-flo-res'-ens) *n.* the time of flowering; a redness of skin; the formation of a white powder on the surface of bodies or of minute crystals; —*a.* efflores'cent, shooting into white threads on the surface, &c.;—*v. t.* effloresce', to blossom forth; to flourish;—in *chem.*, to become covered with a white dust; form crystals.

Effluent, (ef'flu-ent) *n.* a stream that flows out of another stream, river or lake;—*a.* flowing from:—*ns.* ef'flūence, emanation; issue; ef'flux, effusion.

Effluvium, (ef-flu'vi-um) *n.* exhalations from bodies; disagreeable vapors rising from decaying matter;—*n. pl.* Ef'fluvia, miasmata.

Effort, (ef'fort) *n.* exertion of strength; endeavor.

Effrontery, (ef-front'er-i) *n.* shamelessness; impudence

Effulgent, (ef-ful'jent) *a.* shining; extremely bright; splendid;—*ad.* efful'gently;—*n.* efful'gence, a flood of light; splendor; luster.

Effusion, (ef-fū'zhun) *n.* a pouring out, as words; loss of fluids:—*a.* effu'sive, pouring forth; dispersing; *ad.* effu'sively; *n.* effu'siveness, great volubility, etc.

Egg, (eg) *n.* an oval body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young is produced by heat; anything egg-shaped

Eglantine, (eg'lan-tin) *n.* a name given to the sweetbrier, honeysuckle, and some other species of rose whose branches are covered with *sharp prickles.*

Egoism, (ē'go-izm) *n.* an excessive love of one's self; the doctrine of the Egoists, a class of philosophers who doubted everything but their own existence.

Egotism, (ē'go-tism) *n.* self-commendation; a praising one's self; self-exaltation.

Egotist, (ē'go-tist) *n.* one who speaks much of himself, with a frequent use of the pronoun I;—*a.* egotist'ic, self-important; conceited;—*ad.* egotist'ically.

Egotize, (ē'got-iz) *v. t.* to talk much of one's self.

Egregious, (ē-grē'ji-us) *a.* great; enormous; palpable; —*ad.* egre'giously, greatly.

Egress, (ē'gres) *n.* the act of going out of a place; power or right to depart; the facilities for departure.

Egyptian, (ē-jip'shi-an) *a.* a gipsy; a native of Egypt.

Eh, (ā) *int.* expressing inquiry or slight surprise.

Eider, (ī'der) *n.* a northern sea-fowl with very soft fine plumage *or down.*

Eidograph, (ī'dō-graf) *n.* a tool for copying drawings.

Eight, (āt) *a.* twice four;—*n.* 8 or viii.; eighth, ⅛ part; *ad.* eighthly, in the 8th place; eight-fold, eight times any quantity;—*a., n.* eight'y, 80.

Eighteenmo, (āt'ēn-mō) *n.* 18 mo.; 18 leaves to the sheet

Either, (ē'ther, ī'ther) *a.* or *pron.* one or the other; each

Ejaculate, (ē-jak'ū-lāt) *v. t.* to throw out; to utter with suddenness; to speak short and quick;—*n.* ejacūla'tion; —*a.* ejac'ulatory, sudden.

Eject, (ē-jekt') *v. t.* to cast out; to dispossess; to dismiss; to expel, as from the stomach; —*ns.* ējec'tion, eject'ment, expulsion; a writ to *oust.*

Eke, (ēk) *v. t.* to increase; to lengthen;—*ad.* also.

Elaborate, (ē-lab'or-āt) *v. t.* to produce with labor; to take pains with; to improve by successive operations;—*a.* done with exactness and fullness; highly finished;—*ad.* elab'orately;—*ns.* elab'orateness, fullness; prolixity; great length; elabora'tion, improvement or refinement by labor; the process by which substances are formed in or by the organs of animals or plants.

Elapse, (ē-laps') *v. i.* to glide away silently, as time.

Elastic, (ē-last'ik) *a.* springing back; able to recover quickly a former state or condition after a shock;—*ad.* elas'tically, as a spring.

Elasticity, (ē-las-tis'i-ti) *n.* quality of being drawn out like rubber; springiness; power to recover from depression of spirits, etc.

Elate, (ē-lāt') *a.* flushed with success;—*v. t.* to puff up.

Elation, (ē-lā'shun) *n.* arrogance; pride of prosperity.

Elbow, (el'bō) *n.* the bend of the arm; any sharp turn or bend;—*v. t.* or *i.* to encroach on; to jut into an angle; to push rudely; to crowd along sideways;—*a.* el'bōwing, jostling; intruding;—*n.* *el'bow-room*, space

Elder, (eld'er) *a.* having lived longer;—*n.* an older person; an ecclesiastical officer; an ancestor; a tree bearing purple berries.

Elderly, (eld'er-li) *a.* bordering on old age;—*a.* eld'est, oldest;—*n.* eld'ership, seniority; office of an elder.

Elecampane, (el-e-kam-pān) *n.* a plant with spicy roots.

Elect, (ē-lekt') *v. t.* to choose for office or for any purpose; to select by vote;—*a.* preferred; chosen for an office, but not yet in it;—*n.* one set apart.—*The Elect*, in *theol.*, those chosen by God for eternal salvation.

Election, (ē-lek'shun) *n.* choice; preference; a day on which candidates for office are voted for;—*v. i.* electioneer', to make exertions for the election of a candidate, by public speaking, newspaper articles, etc.;—*a.* elec'tive, dependent on choice; selecting; —*ad.* elect'ively, by choice.

Electoral, (ē-lekt'or-al) *a.* belonging to an elector.—*Electoral College*, a body of electors of the President and Vice-President of the U. S.;—*n.* ēlect'or, a voter.

Electric, (al) (ē-lek'trik) (al) *a.* having the property of *amber*, namely, that of attracting and repelling light bodies when rubbed; pertaining to or produced by electricity;—*n.* any electric substance; a non-conductor of electricity, as amber, glass, &c.; *ad.* elect'rically; —*ns.* electric'ian, an operator in electric science;

A man's work is from sun to sun; but a woman's work is never done.

A merciful man is merciful to his beast.

A mind content, both crown and kingdom is.—R. GREENE.

A mind diseased, no remedy can physic.—BYRON.

electrom′eter, electric machine to gauge currents.

Electricity, (ē-lek-tris′i-ti) *n.* the science which investigates the phenomena and laws of that property or power which causes attraction and repulsion between bodies or particles of matter; the electric fluid.

Electrify, (ē-lek′tri-fī) *v. t.* to charge with electricity; to astonish; to fill with enthusiasm;—*a.* elec′trifiable;—*n.* electrifica′tion.

Electro-magnetism, (ē-lek′-tro-mag-net-izm) *n.* magnetism excited by electricity.

Electrotype, (ē-lek′trō-tip) *n.* a copy of an engraving or page of type on a metal deposited by electricity.

Electuary, (ē-lek′tū-ar-i) *n.* a medicine, composed of powders, conserves, &c.

Elemosynary, (el-ē-mos′i-nar-i) *a.* given in charity; relating to alms-giving

Elegance, (el′ē-gans) *n.* polish in manners; propriety; grace; beauty of diction; refinement;—*a.* el′egant, polite; pleasing to good taste; graceful; neat; refined; nice; *ad.* el′egantly.

Elegiacal, (el-ē-jī′ak-al) *a.* used in elegy; mournful;—*n.* and *a.* elēgi′ac, sorrowful verse;—*n.* el′egist.

Elegy, (el′ē-ji) *n.* a funeral poem; song expressive of sorrow and lamentation.

Element, (el′ē-ment) *n.* one of the essential or constituent parts of anything; an ingredient; the proper state or sphere of anything or being;—*pl.* the rudiments of anything;—in *chem.*, the simple bodies that have not been decomposed; the bread and wine used at Communion;—*a.* element′al, pertaining to first principles;—*ad.* element′ally.

Elementary, (el-ē-ment′ar-i) *a.* primary; uncompounded; rudimental; initial.

Elephant, (el′e-fant) *n.* the largest of quadrupeds;—*a.* elephan′tine, huge; coarse.

Elevate, (el′ē-vāt) *v. t.* to raise; exalt; elate;—*a.* *eleva′ted*, as the *thoughts*, &c.

Elevation, (el-e-vā′shun) *n.* act of raising or improving; a rising ground; hill; exaltation; dignity of style; in *arch.*, a geometrical view of the side of a building;—in *gun.*, the angle made by the line of direction of a gun with the plane of the horizon.

Elevator, (el′e-vā-tor) *n.* a machine for raising grain.

Eleven, (ē-lev′n) *a.* one more than ten; numeral 11.

Elf, (elf) *n.* an imaginary spirit; a dwarf;—*pl.* Elves

Elicit, (ē-lis′it) *v. t.* to draw forth; to bring to light.

Eligible, (el′i-ji-bl) *a.* legally qualified; fit to be chosen; worthy of choice; suitable; desirable;—*ad.* el′igibly;—*ns.* eligibil′ity, el′igibleness, the state of being desirable; fitness for office.

Elision, (ē-lizh′un) *n.* the cutting off of a vowel at the end of a word, as *th′*.

Elite, (ā-lēt′) *n.* *pick*; select part; fashionable society.

Elixir, (e-liks′er) *n.* a compound tincture; refined spirit; the quintessence of anything; a cordial.

Elk, (elk) *n.* a deer or stag.

Ell, (el) *n.* a cloth measure equal to 1¼ yard.

Ellipse, (el-lips′) *n.* an oval figure bounded by a regular curve.

Ellipsis, (el-lips′is) *n.* a figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied;—*pl.* Ellipses;—*a.* ellip′tic (al), oval; having a part understood.

Elm, (elm) *n.* a tree which grows to a majestic size.

Elocution, (el-ō-kū′shun) *n.* distinct utterance; fluency; style or manner of speaking;—*n.* elocu′tionist;—*a.* elocu′tionary, eloquent.

Elongate, (ē-long′gāt) *v. t.* to draw out; extend;—*n.* elonga′tion, continuation; extension; distance.

Elope, (ē-lōp′) *v. i.* to run away secretly, as a woman and lover;—*n.* elope′ment.

Eloquence, (el′ō-kwens) *n.* correct, appropriate, expressive, thrilling and persuasive language; oratory;—*a.* el′oquent, speaking with elegance, fluency and power;—*ad.* el′oquently.

Else, (els) *a.* other; besides;—*ad.* otherwise; except.

Elsewhere, (els′hwār) *ad.* in some other place.

Elucidate, (ē-lū′si-dāt) *v. t.* to explain; to make clear; illustrate;—*ns.* elucida′tion, elu′cidator;—*a.* elu′cidative, making lucid or clear.

Elude, (ē-lūd′) *v. t.* to escape by artifice;—*a.* elūd′ible.

Elusion, (ē-lū′zhun) *n.* an artful escape; evasion;—*adjs.* elū′sive, elu′sory, fallacious; deceptive; evasive;—*ad.* elu′sively.

Elysian, (e-lizh′yan) *a.* very delightful; blissful;—*n.* elys′ium, in *myth.*, the heaven of pagans; any delightful place; a paradise

Emaciate, (e-mā′shi-āt) *v. i.* or *t.* to lose or cause to lose flesh; to waste away;—*n.* ēmācia′tion, leanness.

Emanate, (em′ā-nāt) *v. i.* to issue or proceed from; to arise;—*n.* emanā′tion, that which issues from some source;—*a.* em′anātive, issuing out; effluent.

Emancipate, (e-man′si-pāt) *v. t.* free from slavery or restraint;—*n.* emancipat′or

Emancipation, (ē-man-si-pā′-shun) *n.* act of delivering from bondage of any kind; the state of being set free.

Emasculate, (e-mas′ku-lāt) *v. t.* to deprive of the properties of a male or of masculine strength or vigor; to castrate; to render effeminate;—*n.* emascula′tion.

Embalm, (em-bālm) *v. t.* to preserve from decay by aromatic herbs, as a dead body; to cherish with care and affection; *n.* embalm′er

Embank, (em-bangk′) *v. t.* to enclose or defend with a bank or dike;—*n.* embank′ment, a mound to hold back water; a bed of earth for railroad tracks.

Embargo, (em-bar′go) *n.* a prohibition of ships to leave port; stoppage of

A mirror reflects whatever is before it.—TAMIL.

A monkey remains a monkey, though dressed in silk.

A mother's prayer will draw up from the depths of the sea.—RUSSIAN.

A minute a day is sixty hours a year.

trade, as a war measure :—*v. t.* to lay an embargo on.

Embark, (em-bark') *v. t.* to enter on board ; to engage in any business or affair;—*v. i.* to go on board ship ;—*n.* embarkā'tion.

Embarrass, (em-bar'as) *v. t.* to perplex ; involve in difficulty, esp. in money matters ; encumber ; abash :—*n.* embarrassment, perplexity ; confusion ; distress, or pecuniary difficulties.

Embassy, (em'bas-i) *n.* the person or persons sent as ambassadors to a foreign nation, and their charge or function ; holy message.

Embattle, (em-bat'l) *v. t.* to set in order of battle.

Embay, (em-bā') *v. t* to enclose in a bay : to landlock.

Embellish, (em-bel'ish) *v. t.* to adorn ; to make beautiful or graceful; to decorate; to illustrate pictorially, as a book : —*a.* embell'ished, beautified :—*n.* embell'ishment, decoration, etc.

Embers, (em'berz) *n. pl.* red hot cinders; the smouldering remains of a fire.

Embezzle, (em-bez'l) *v. t.* to appropriate trust funds ; to waste or dissipate ; to steal:—*ns.* embezz'ler; embezzle'ment, unlawful appropriation of what is entrusted to one's care.

Emblazon, (em-blā'zn) *v. t.* to adorn with figures of heraldry : to deck in glaring colors :—*ns.* embla'zonment, embla'zonry, display of figures on shields.

Emblem, (em'blem) *n.* type ; symbol ; representation ;—*a.* emblemat'ical, representing by a figure ;—*ad.* emblemat'ically, allusively.

Embody, (em-bod'i) *v. t.* to engross ; to make corporeal ; express:—*n.* embod'iment.

Embolden, (em-bōld'n) *v. t.* to make courageous.

Embolus, (em'bo-lus) *n.* anything inserted and acting in another, as the sucker or valve in a pump.

Embonpoint, (ong-bong-pwong') *n.* plumpness, flesh

Emborder, (em-bor'der) *v. t.* to adorn with a border.

Embosom, (em-booz'um) *v. t.* to receive into the affections ; enclose ; surround.

Emboss, (em-bos') *v. t.* to adorn with raised work :—*ns.* emboss'er, emboss'ment

Embouchure (em-boo-shoor') *n.* mouth of a river, cannon, etc. ; mouth-hole of a musical wind instrument.

Embower, (em-bow'er) *v. t.* to lodge in a bower ; to shelter, as with trees.

Embrace, (em-brās') *v. t.* to clasp in the arms ; admit ; receive ; to enclose or comprise ; to take eagerly ;—*n.* fond pressure in the arms.

Embrasure, (em-brā'zhur) *n.* an opening in a wall for cannon ; inside widening of the aperture of a door or window.

Embrocate, (em'bro-kāt) *v. t.* moisten and rub, as sores: *n.* embrocā'tion, lotion used

Embroider, (em-broid'er) *v. t.* to ornament with designs in needlework ;—*n.* embroid'ery, fine needlework ; variegation ; artificial ornaments;—*n.* embroid'erer.

Embroil, (em-broil') *v. t.* to disturb; confuse: entangle: distract : involve in a disturbance: *n.* embroil'ment, contention ; entanglement.

Embryo, (em'bri-ō) *n.* germ ; rudiments of an animal or plant, &c., not distinctly formed ; the beginning of anything ;—*a.* embryon'ic, denoting anything in an initial state ; rudimentary.

Emendation, (em-en-dā'-shun) *n.* removal of a fault or error ; improvement ;—*adjs.* emend'atory, helping to correct; emend'able, improvable :—*n.* em'endator.

Emerald, (em'er-ald) *n.* a gem of a pure green color.

Emerge, (ē-merj') *v. i.* to rise out of a fluid or other substance ; reappear after being concealed: issue: come into view ;—*n.* emer'sion.

Emergency, (e-merj'en-si) *n.* unexpected event; sudden appearance ; pressing necessity ;—*a.* emer'gent, urgent ;—*ad.* emer'gently.

Emery, (em'er-i) *n.* a mineral used in polishing.

Emetic, (ē-met'ik) *a.* provoking vomiting :—*n.* a vomit.

Emeu, (ē-mū') *n.* an ostrich.

Emication, (em-i-kā'shun) *n.* a flying off in small particles, as from red-hot iron.

Emigrate, (em'i-grāt) *v. i.* to remove from one's native country, or from one State to another for residence :—*ns.* emigra'tion, em'igrant.

Eminence, (em'i-nens) *n.* a rising ground ; hill ; summit : fame : distinction.

Eminent, (em'i-nent) *a.* high : exalted : rising above others : conspicuous ; distinguished ;—*ad.* em'inently, in a high degree.

Emissary, (em'is-sar-i) *n.* a secret agent ; a spy.

Emission, (ē-mish'un) *n.* a sending out, as money.

Emit, (ē-mit') *v. t.* to send out : put into circulation.

Emmet, (em'et) *n.* the ant.

Emollient, (e-mol'yent) *a.* softening ; making supple; —*n.* a medicine which relaxes;—*v. i.* emol'liate, soften ; to render effeminate.

Emolument, (e-mol'ū-ment) *n.* profit from employment; advantage : official gains.

Emotion, (e-mō'shun) *n.* excitement of mind : agitation of the feelings ;—*a.* emo'tional, easily moved.

Empale, (em-pāl') *v. t.* to inclose with pickets ; put to death by fixing on a stake; —*n.* empale'ment, calyx, &c

Emphasis, (em'fa-sis) *n.* stress of the voice on particular words or syllables to make the meaning clear ; impressiveness of expression or weight of thought ;—*pl.* em'phases ;—*v. t.* em'phasize, to utter strongly or with point;—*a.* em'phatic, forcible :—*ad.* emphat'ically.

Empire, (em'pīr) *n.* dominions of an emperor ; government ;—*n.* em'peror.

Empiric, (al) (em-pir'ik) *a.* resting on trial or experiment ; used and applied without science ;—*n.*

A mountain labored and brought forth a mouse.—TAMIL.

A multitude of books distracts the mind. (Latin.)—SENECA.

A multitude of physicians have destroyed me.—LATIN.

A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling.

quack who relies on experience alone without a regular medical education;—*ad.* empir'ically;—*n.* empir'icism, quackery.

Employ, (em-ploy') *v. t.* to use; exercise; engage; occupy the time or attention of:—*ns.* employ', employment, engagement; business; occupation; office.

Employé, (em-ploy'ā) *n.* one who is employed.

Employer, (em-ploy'er) *n.* one who employs or uses.

Emporium, (em-pō'ri-um) *n.* a city of extensive trade, &c

Empower, (em-pow'er) *v. t.* to authorize: give legal power

Empty, (em'ti) *a.* void; unfurnished; vacant; without effect; unsatisfactory; wanting substance or existence;—*v. t.* or *i.* to discharge its contents; make void;—*n.* emp'tiness, vanity

Empurple, (em-pur'pl) *v. t.* to put into or dye purple.

Empyrean, (em-pi-rē'an) *n.* highest, purest heaven;—*a.* empy'real, formed of pure fire or light; heavenly.

Emulate, (em'ū-lāt) *v. t.* to strive to equal or excel; to rival; to imitate;—*ns.* emula'tion, em'ulator;—*a.* em'ulative, inclined to excel.

Emulous, (em'ū-lus) *n.* desirous of like excellence with another;—*ad.* em'ulously, competitively.

Emulsion, (ē-mul'shun) *n.* a *milk-like* mixture prepared from almonds or mild, oily substances;—*a.* emul'sive.

Enable, (en-ā'bl) *v. t.* to give power, strength or authority to;—*a.* ena'bling, qualifying, as a law, etc.

Enact, (en-akt') *v. t.* to decree by law; to perform.

Enactment, (en-akt'ment) *n.* the passing of a bill; a law.

Enamel, (en-am'el) *n.* a substance like glass, which is melted and used for inlaying jewelry, painting, &c.; a smooth, hard coating, as that of the teeth; anything enamelled;—*v. t.* to coat with, or paint in, enamel; —*ppr.* and *n.* enam'elling, art of laying on enamel.

Enamor, (en-am'ur) *v. t.* to inflame with love; charm; *a.* enam'ored, in love with.

Encamp, (en-kamp') *v. t.* or *i.* to pitch tents; form into a camp;—*n.* encamp'ment, a lodging for troops; tents for religious meetings.

Encaustic, (en-kaws'tik) *a.* burned in or done by heat; *n.* painting in melted wax.

Enceinte, (äng-sänt') *a.* (*Fr.*) pregnant; *n.* a rampart.

Enchain, (en-chān') *v. t.* to bind; hold fast; link together; to interest and absorb, as by an elegant discourse, story or picture.

Enchant, (en-chant') *v. t.* to charm; delight in a high degree;—*ns.* enchant'er, a sorcerer or magician; one who fascinates; enchant'ress, a charming woman; enchant'ment, fascination; magic arts; delight;—*adjs.* enchant'ing, enchant'ed; —*ad.* enchant'ingly.

Enchase, (en-chās) *v. t.* to adorn by embossed work.

Encircle, (en-ser'kl) *v. t.* to enclose by a circle; encompass; surround; embrace.

Enclitic, (en-klit'ik) *a.* that inclines or leans upon;—*n.* in *gram.*, a word or particle so united to another as to seem a part of it; particle that throws the accent on the foregoing syllable.

Encomium, (en-kō'mi-um) *n.* panegyric; praise;—*pl.* enco'miums; *a.* encōmiast'ic, eulogistic;—*n.* encō'miast, one who praises; ēlogist.

Encompass, (en-kum'pas) *v. t.* to inclose; surround; —*n.* encom'passment, *circumlocution in language.*

Encore, (ang-kōr) *v. t.* to call for a repetition of;—*ad.*, *n.*, *int.*, again; once more.

Encounter, (en-koun'ter) *n.* a meeting unexpectedly; a fight; an interview;—*v. t.* to meet suddenly, face to face; to oppose; resist.

Encourage, (en-kur'āj) *v. t.* to give courage to; incite; inspire with spirit or hope; —*a.* encour'āging, stimulating;—*n.* encour'agement, support; incitement;—*n.* encour'ager;—*ad.* encour'agingly, successfully.

Encrinite, (en'kri-nit) *n.* the stone-*lily*; a fossilized animal on a long stalk, with a lily-shaped head;—*a.* encri'nal, relating to or containing encrinites.

Encroach, (en-krōch') *v. i.* to intrude: to seize gradually on the rights of others; to trespass;—*n.* encroach'er; —*ad.* encroach'ingly;—*n.* encroach'ment, unlawful intrusion; seizure; wrong.

Encumber, (en-kum'ber) *v. t.* to clog; hinder motion by some impediment, as overloading; to embarrass with debts, etc.;—*n.* encum'brance, burden; legal claim on an estate.

Encyclical, (en-sik'lik-al) *a.* sent to many persons.

Encyclopedia, (en-si-klō-pē'di-a) *n.* an elaborate work on the whole circle of sciences;—*a.* encyclōpē'dian.

Encysted, (en-sist'ed) *a.* enclosed in a cyst or bag.

End, (end) *n.* limit; extreme point: result: ultimate object; design; consequence; a fragment; close; death; —*n.* end'ing, conclusion; —*v. t.* or *i.* to finish; to close; destroy; cease;—*n.* *end-all.*

Endanger, (en-dān'jer) *v. t.* to expose; jeopardise.

Endear, (en-dēr) *v. t.* to render dear, or beloved;—*n.* endear'ment, that which excites affection; caress.

Endeavor, (en-dev'ur) *n.* effort; attempt; exertion;—*v. i.* to try; strive: aspire.

Endemic, (en-dem'ik) *a.* peculiar to a people or district, as a disease;—*n.* prevalent malarial disease.

Endless, (end'les) *a.* without end or object; continual; everlasting; *ad.* end'lessly; —*n.* end'lessness, eternity.

Endogen, (en'dō-jen) *n.* a plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside stem, as the *palm*, *grasses*, &c.; *a.* endog'enous

Endow, (en-dow') *v. t.* to furnish with dower, or with a fund; to enrich with any gift, or faculty;—*n.* endow'ment, settlement; mental, moral, or natural gifts.

Endurable, (en-dūr'a-bl) *a.*

A picture is a poem without words. (Latin.)—HORACE.

A pitcher that goes oft to the well is broken at last.

A noble man ennobles his work. —GAIL HAMILTON.

A place for everything, and everything in its place.

that may be suffered or borne;—*ad.* endur′ably.

Endurance, (en-dūr′ans) *n.* continuance; strength to bear; patience; fortitude.

Endure, (en-dūr′) *v. t.* or *i.* to continue; undergo; bear.

Endwise, (end′wīz) *ad.* on end; with the end first.

Enema, (ē-nē′mā) *n.* an injection into the bowels.

Enemy, (en′e-mi) *n.* a foe; one who hates or dislikes.

Energetic, (en-er-jet′ik) *a.* forcible; active; effective; —*ad.* energet′ically;—*v. t.* energize′, to give vigor.

Energy, (en′er-ji) *n.* internal strength; power exerted; vigorous operation: spirit.

Enervate, (ē-ner′vāt) *v. t.* to deprive of nerve, vigor or courage:—*a.* ener′vating; —*n.* enerva′tion, feebleness.

Enfeeble, (en-fē′bl) *v. t.* to weaken: make feeble;—*n.* enfee′blement, weakness.

Enfeoff, (en-fēf′) *v. t.* to give an estate in fee.

Enfilade, (en-fe-lād′) *n.* a straight line, open from end to end;—*v. t.* to rake with shot in a line.

Enforce, (en-fōrs) *v. t.* to strengthen; urge; give effect to;—*n.* enforce′ment.

Enfranchise, (en-fran′chiz) *v. t.* to set free: to admit to political or civil privileges: *n.* enfran′chisement.

Engage, (en-gāj′) *v. t.* to bind by a pledge; gain for service; win; occupy: embark in any business;—*v. i.* to pledge one's word; to become bound: to enter into conflict;—*n.* engage′ment, pledge; obligation; business; a battle;—*a. engaged′*.

Engaging, (en-gāj′ing) *a.* attractive; winning.

Engender, (en-jen′der) *v. t.* to beget; to produce; to sow the seeds of;—*v. i.* to be caused or produced.

Engine, (en′jin) *n.* an instrument of action, as a complex machine, steam engine or locomotive.

Engineer, (en-ji-nēr′) *n.* one skilled in mechanics or steam engines; one who constructs roads, canals, bridges, &c., called a *civil* engineer;— *n.* engineer′ing, the art of an engineer.

Engird, (en-gerd′) *v. t.* to encompass; to encircle.

English, (ing′glish) *n.* language or people of Eng.

Engrave, (en-grāv′) *v. t.* to cut with a graver a representation of anything on wood, steel, &c.; impress deeply, as the mind;—*n.* engrav′er;—*n.* engrav′ing, art of cutting designs on wood, &c.; engraved plate; print.

Engross, (en-grōs′) *v. t.* to monopolize; to take or assume in undue quantity; to copy a writing distinctly; to occupy wholly;—*ns.* engross′er, engross′ment.

Engulf, (en-gulf′) *v. t.* to overwhelm; overflow.

Enhance, (en-hans′) *v. t.* to raise in price; add to; increase;—*v. i.* to be raised; to swell;—*n.* enhance′ment, increase; aggravation

Enigma, (ē-nig′ma) *n.* a riddle; obscure expression or meaning;—*a.* enigmat′ical, ambiguous; obscure; puzzling:—*ad.* enigmat′ically;—*n.* enigmat′ist.

Enjoin, (en-join′) *v. t.* to bid: command: to direct with authority or urgency.

Enjoy, (en-joy′) *v. t.* to feel or perceive with pleasure; to possess or use with delight;—*n. enjoy′ment.*

Enkindle, (en-kin′dl) *v. t.* to set on fire; to rouse; excite.

Enlarge, (en-làrj′) *v. t.* or *i.* to swell; increase; to grow larger; be diffuse in speaking or writing; expatiate; —*n.* enlarge′ment, increase; extension; diffuseness; release:—*a. enlarged′*, liberal.

Enlighten, (en-līt′n) *v. t.* to illuminate; to instruct; to elevate by knowledge, esthetic culture, or religion; —*ns.* enlight′enment, enlight′ener, education, etc.

Enlist, (en-list′) *v. t.* or *i.* to enter on a list; to enroll; to enter heartily into a cause;—*n.* enlist′ment.

Enliven, (en-līv′n) *v. t.* to animate; cheer; excite; make active;—*n.* enliv′ener

Enmity, (en′mi-ti) *n.* ill-will; hatred; hostility; division.

Ennoble, (en-nō′bl) *v. t.* to elevate the character; exalt any object or pursuit; to dignify or honor.

Ennui, (âng′wē) *n. blues*; a feeling of weariness or disgust from satiety, &c.

Enormous, (ē-nor′mus) *a.* out of rule or measure, vast; excessive; atrocious;—*ad.* enor′mously; — *n.* enor′mity, great crime or vice.

Enough, (ē-nuf′) *a.* giving content; satisfying want; sufficient;—*n.* sufficiency; —*ad.* sufficiently, fully.

Enrage, (en-rāj′) *v. t.* to irritate; to provoke to fury.

Enrapture, (en-rap′tūr) *v. t.* to thrill with pleasure.

Enrich, (en-rich′) *v. t.* to make rich; to fertilize; to adorn;—*n.* enrich′ment, increase of wealth, learning, fertility, or ornament.

Enrobe, (en-rōb′) *v. t.* to clothe with rich attire.

Enrol, (en-rōl′) *v. t.* to register; to record; to leave in writing;—*n.* enrol′ment.

Ensample, (en-sam′pl) *n.* an example; a pattern.

Ensanguine, (en-sang′gwin) *v. t.* to stain with blood;— *a.* ensanguined′, bloody.

Ensconce, (en-skons′) *v. t.* to hide safely; protect.

Ensemble, (âng-sâng′bl) *n.* all parts taken together.

Enshrine, (en-shrīn′) *v. t.* to inclose in, or as in a shrine: to preserve with affection: to keep sacred in the heart

Enshroud, (en-shroud′) *v. t.* to cover as with a *shroud.*

Ensign, (en′sīn) *n.* the sign or flag of a nation or a regiment; one who carries it.

Enslave, (en-slāv) *v. t.* to deprive of liberty; to subject to the influence of;—*n.* enslave′ment, bondage.

Ensnare, (en-snâr) *v. t.* to entrap; entangle by guile.

Ensue, (en-sū′) *v. i.* to follow; result from; succeed; —*a. ensu′ing*, following; resulting as a consequence.

Entablature, (en-tab′la-tūr) *n.* the part consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice, that surmounts th columns and rests up the capital of a pillar.

A mind occupied is a mind fortified.

An acre of performance is worth the whole land of promise.

An acorn costs nothing; but it may sprout into a prodigious bit of timber.—THACKERAY.

All is lost save honor.—FRENCH.

Entail, (en-tāl') *n.* the rule of descent of an estate ;—*v. t.* to settle an estate on one, or a line of heirs ; bring on, as an inevitable consequence ;—*n.* entail'ment ;—*a.* *entailed'*, inherited.

Entangle, (en-tang'gl) *v. t.* to make intricate ; perplex ; involve ; insnare ; tie :—*n.* entan'glement, intricacy ; perplexity ; a complication from which one cannot be easily extricated ;—*a.* *entan'gling*, complicating.

Enter, (en'ter) *v. t.* or *i.* to go or come in ; join or engage in ; write down ; put into ; begin ; penetrate ; form part of ; take foreign goods through the customhouse ;—*n.* *en'tering*, a passing in ;—*a.* preliminary.

Enteric, (en-ter'ik) *a.* belonging to the intestines.

Enterprise, (en'ter-prīz) *n.* an undertaking ; a daring adventure ;—*a.* enterpris'ing, forward ; adventurous ;—*ad.* en'terprisingly.

Entertain, (en-ter-tān') *v. t.* to admit ; keep or hold in the mind ; to receive and treat hospitably ; amuse or instruct ;—*ns.* entertain'ment, a party ; diversion ; entertain'er, a host ;—*a.* entertain'ing, amusing, &c. ;—*ad.* entertain'ingly.

Enthral, (en-thrawl') *v. t.* to enchain and delight.

Enthrone, (en-thrōn') *v. t.* to crown ; to exalt to the chief place in the heart ;—*n.* enthrone'ment, exaltation.

Enthusiasm, (en-thū'zi-azm) *n.* heat of imagination ; intense interest ;—*a.* enthusias'tic, full of ardor and zeal ;—*n.* enthu'siast, one who gives the whole heart to a pursuit or idea ;—*ad.* enthusias'tically, ardently.

Entice, (en-tīs') *v. t.* to incite to evil ; allure ; to attract ;—*a.* entic'ing, tempting ;—*ad.* entic'ingly ;—*ns.* entic'er, *entice'ment*, instigation ; temptation ;—*a.* entic'able.

Entire, (en-tīr') *a.* unmingled ; whole ; complete ;—*ad.* entire'ly, fully ;—*ns.* entire'ness, wholeness ; entire'ty, completeness ; all.

Entitle, (en-tī'tl) *v. t.* to give a right to ; to style ; name.

Entity, (en'tit-i) *n.* real substance ; being ; existence.

Entomb, (en-toom') *v. t.* bury

Entomology, (en-to-mol'o-ji) *n.* description of insects :—*a.* entomolog'ical :—*ad.* entomolog'ically ;—*n.* entomol'ogist, a scientist, &c.

Entrails, (en'trālz) *n. pl.* the bowels ; internal parts.

Entrance, (en'trans) *n.* a going or coming in ; power or right to enter ; the door.

Entrance, (en-trans') *v. t.* to fill with rapturous delight ;—*n.* entrance'ment, joy

Entrap, (en-trap') *v. t.* to catch ; insnare ; entangle.

Entreat, (en-trēt') *v. t.* or *i.* to beg earnestly ; to supplicate ;—*n.* entreat'y, earnest request or prayer.

Entree, (ång-trā') *n.* freedom of access : a course of dishes at table :—*n.* *en'tremets*.

Entry, (en'tri) *n.* entrance ; passage into ; a hall ; a taking possession of ; writing in a ledger or diary.

Entwine, (en-twīn') *v. t.* to wreathe or twist round.

Enumerate, (ē-nū'mer-āt) *v. t.* to number ; to count ; to name over ;—*n.* enumera'tion, a numbering ; a summing up ; detailed account.

Enunciate, (ē-nun'si-āt) *v. t.* to declare ; utter distinctly ;—*ns.* ēnunciā'tion, a pronunciation of words ; distinct declaration ; enun'ciator, the proclaimer of anything ;—*a.* enun'ciātive, enun'ciatory, declarative.

Envelop, (en-vel'up) *v. t.* to cover ; inclose ; hide ; wrap ;—*n.* envel'opment.

Envelope, (en'vel-ōp) *n.* a wrapper ; an inclosure in which letters can be sealed and mailed ; integument.

Envenom, (en-ven'um) *v. t.* to poison ; to taint with bitterness or malice ; enrage.

Environ, (en-vī'run) *v. t.* to hem in ; to encircle with difficulties ;—*n.* envir'onment, a surrounding.

Environs, (en'vi-ronz) *n. pl.* places near or adjacent ; the outskirts of a city.

Envoy, (en'voy) *n.* a minister to a foreign government ; a messenger.

Envy, (en'vi) *v. t.* to grieve at another's good ; to grudge —*adjs.* *en'viable*, capable of awakening a desire to possess ; *en'vious*, greedy : invidious ; moved by envy ;—*advs.* en'viably, en'viously ;—*n.* en'viousness —*n.* pain excited by another's prosperity ; a wicked desire to supplant one ;—*n.* en'vying, ill-will.

Eocene, (ē-ō-sēn') *a.* in *geol.*, first in time or lowest of the three subdivisions of the tertiary formation.

Eolian, (ē-ō'li-an) *a.* pertaining to Æolus, or the winds :—*n.* a stringed instrument sounded by the air ; harp.

Epact, (ē'pakt) *n.* the excess of the solar month or year beyond the lunar.

Epaulet, (ep'aw-let) *n.* a shoulder-knot ; a badge.

Epergne, (ē-pērn') *n.* ornamental stand for a dish in the center of a table.

Ephemera, (ef-em'e-ra) *n.* the May-fly, a genus of short-lived insects ; a fever continuing one day ;—*a.* ephem'eral, short-lived : *n.* ephem'eris, astronomical almanac ; an account of daily transactions ; a journal ;—*pl.* ephemer'ides ;—*n.* ephem'erist, one who studies the daily motions of the planets by tables, etc.

Ephod, (ef'od) *n.* a fine linen girdle to the tunic worn by the Jewish priests.

Epic, (ep'ik) *a.* narrating heroic events ;—*n.* a poem.

Epicene, (ep'i-sēn) *a.* or *n.* common to both sexes.

Epicure, (ep'i-kūr) *n.* one given to sensual enjoyment, or luxurious eating ;—*a.* epicūrē'an, sensual ; dainty :—*n.* ep'icūrism, devotion to sensual pleasures

Epicycle, (ep'i-sī-kl) *n.* a circle having its center on the circumference of a greater circle, on which it moves.

Epidemic, (ep-i-dem'ik) *n.* a disease falling on great numbers ; *a.* epidem'ic, (al) common ; generally prevailing ;—*ad.* epidem'ically.

A peace above all earthly dignities: a still and quiet conscience. [LATIN.

An act of God injures no man.—

An angry man heeds no counsel. —PORTUGUESE.

An ass does not stumble twice over the same stone.—FR.

Epidermis, (ep-i-der'mis) *n.* the cuticle or outer skin.

Epigastric, (e-pi gas'trik) *a.* indicating the abdomen.

Epiglottis, (ep-i-glot'is) *n.* a cartilage at the root of the tongue that falls on the opening of the larynx.

Epigram, (ep'i-gram) *n.* a short poem or saying ending with a witty thought;—*a.* epigrammat'ic, concise and pointed;—*ad.* epigrammat'ically;—*n.* epigram'matist, a writer of epigrams

Epigraph, (ep'i-graf) *n.* inscription on a building, &c.; citation, &c., at commencement of a book or its parts.

Epilepsy, (ep'i-lep-si) *n.* a disease of the brain attended by convulsions, suddenly seizing on one, causing him to fall —*a* epilep'tic

Epilogue, (ep'i-log) *n* concluding speech or poem.

Epiphany, (ē-pif'an-i) *n.* a festival held on Jan. 6, in commemoration of the appearance of Christ to the wise men of the East.

Episcopal, (ē-pis'kō-pal) *a.* pertaining to bishops;—*ns.* epis'copacy, government of the church: episcopā'lian, member of epis. church.

Episode, ep'i-sōd) *n.* separate story or incident;—*a.* episod'ial, or episod'ical, brought in as a digression —*ad.* episod'ically.

Epistle, (ē-pis'l) *n.* a letter, particularly of an apostle; *adjs.* ēpis'tolary, contained in letters: epistol'ic, method of representing ideas.

Epitaph, (ep'i-taf) *n.* an incription on a monument.

Epithalamium, (ep-i-tha-lā'mi-um) *n.* a marriage song.

Epithet, (ep'i-thet) *n.* word denoting some quality, &c.: offensive term; *a.* epithet'ic

Epitome, (e-pit'ō-me) *n.* an abridgement; abstract: *v. t.* epit'omize, to shorten; condense:—*n.* epit'omizer.

Epizootic, (ep-i-zō-ot'ic) *n.*, *a.* applied to a cattle distemper called *Epizo'oty*, esp. affecting the nostrils, eyes, mouth, etc., of horses

Epoch, (ēp'ok) *n.* a period remarkable for important events; a point from which dates are computed.

Epode, (ep'ōd) *n.* a lyric poem

Epopee (ep-o-pē') *n.* an epic.

Equable, (ē'kwa-bl) *a.* equal and uniform at all times; smooth;—*ad.* ē'quably:—*n.* ēquabil'ity, uniformity.

Equal, (ē'kwal) *a.* like in amount or degree; equitable; adequate; fit; just; equable; even;—*n.* one of the same age, rank, talent or quantity;—*v. t.* to be or to make equal or even:—*n.* equal'ity, likeness; sameness; evenness; social or political level;—*ad.* e'qually, impartially;—*v. t.* ē'qualize, make even;—*n.* equaliza'tion, state of equality.

Equanimity, (ē-kwa-nim'i-ti) *n.* evenness of mind or temper; composure.

Equation, (ē-kwā'shun) *n.* a bringing to equality or to a mean proportion.

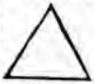
Equator, (ē-kwā'ter) *n.* in *geog.*, a great circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two *equal* parts: in *astr.*, equinoctial; *a.* equato'rial.

Equestrian, (ē-kwes'tri-an) *a.* pertaining to horses, or horsemanship:—*n.* one who rides on horseback:—*n.* equer'ry, a large stable.

Equiangular, (ē-kwi-ang'gū-lar) *a.* consisting of, or having, equal angles.

Equidistant, (ē-kwi-dis'tant) *a.* being at the same distance;—*ad.* equidis'tantly.

Equilateral, (ē-kwi-lat'er-al) *a.* having all the sides equal



Equilibrate, (ē-kwi-li'brāt) *v. t.* to balance two scales equally:—*ns.* equilibra'tion, equilib'rity.

Equilibrium, (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um) *n.* a level position; equality of weight or force

Equimultiple, (ē-kwi-mul'ti-pl) *a.* or *n.* multiplied by same or an equal number.

Equine, (ē'kwin) *a.* pertaining to a horse or horses.

Equinoctial, (ē-kwi-nok'shal) *n.* a great circle in the heavens corresponding to the equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it the days and nights are equal;—*a.* pertaining to the time of the equinoxes, to the great *storm* which takes place about that time, or to the regions about the equator.

Equinox, (ē'kwi-noks) *n.* the time when days and nights are of equal length, or when the sun crosses the equator, about the 21st of March and 23d Sept.

Equip, (e-kwip') *v. t.* to dress, arm, fit out, furnish;—*ns.* eq'uipage, a carriage and attendants; retinue; furniture required for any service; equip'ment, complete outfit; apparatus.

Equipoise, (ē'kwi-poiz) *n.* equality of weight, force or power;—*a.* equipol'lent, equivalent;—*a.* equipon'derant;—*n.* equipon'derance, equality in weight.

Equity, (ek'wi-ti) *n.* fairness: justice; right as founded on the laws of nature;—*a.* eq'uitable, just; right; impartial;—*ad.* eq'uitably;—*n.* eq'uitableness, justness.

Equivalent, (ē-kwiv'a-lent) *a.* equal in value, power, effect, meaning, &c.;—*n.* a thing equal in value, &c.;—*ad.* equiv'alently;—*n.* equiv'alence, equal value.

Equivocal, (ē-kwiv'ō-kal) *a.* ambiguous; of doubtful meaning; bearing double explanation;—*ad.* equiv'ocally;—*n.* equiv'ocalness.

Equivocate, (ē-kwiv'ō-kāt) *v. t.* to use doubtful words in order to mislead; to prevaricate;—*ns.* ēquiv'ocator, ēquivoca'tion, ambiguity of speech; indirect falsehood; eq'uivoke, a term of double meaning; quibble.

Era, (ē'ra) *n.* a series of years reckoned from a particular point; any period.

Eradicate, (ē-rad'i-kāt) *v. t.* to extirpate; root out;—*n.* ēradica'tion, destruction.

Erase, (ē-rās') *v. t.* to blot scrape out; to efface; stroy;—*a.* eras'able;—eräs'er, he or that wh

An angry man is again angry with himself, when he returns to reason. (Latin.)—P. SYRUS.

A man may commit a mistake, but none but a fool will continue in it. (Latin.)—CICERO.

An ass in a lion's skin may be discerned without spectacles.

rubs out, as rubber, steel, etc.; erase'ment, era'sion, era'sure, obliteration: the place where a writing, &c., has been rubbed out.

Erastianism, (ē-rast'yan-izm) *n.* control of the Church by the State;—*a.* Erast'ian.

Ere, (âr) *ad.* before; sooner than;—*prep.* before.

Erebus, (er'e-bus) *n.* darkness; region of the dead.

Erect, (ē-rekt') *a.* upright; perpendicular; unshaken; bold:—*v. t.* to set upright; to build; exalt; establish; —*ad.* erect'ly;—*n.* erect'ness, upright posture.

Erection, (ē-rek'shun) *n.* a setting upright; a structure of any kind; exaltation.

Erelong, (âr'long) *ad.* before a long time; shortly.

Ergot, (er'got) *n.* a protuberance on a horse's leg; an excrescence on grain; spur

Ermine, (er'min) *n.* northern animal of the weasel tribe; its white fur, an emblem of the purity of judges and magistrates:—*a.* er'mined, adorned with ermine.

Erode, (ē-rōd') *v. t.* to eat; corrode away;—*n.* ero'sion.

Erotic, (al) (ē-rot'ik) *a.* pertaining to love.

Err, (er) *v. i.* to wander from the right way; to sin.

Errand, (er'and) *n.* a message; business of one sent.

Errant, (er'ant) *a.* wandering; roving; wild;—*n.* er'rantry, a rambling about.

Erratic, (er-rat'ik) *a.* wandering; eccentric; irregular; having no certain course; —*ad.* errat'ically, oddly.

Erratum, (er-ā'tum) *n.* an error in printing or writing; —*pl.* Errata, (er-ā'ta).

Erroneous, (er-ro'nē-us) *a.* not true; wrong; erring; incorrect;—*ad.* erro'neously;—*n.* erro'neousness.

Error, (er'or) *n.* a mistake; blunder; sin; offense.

Erst, (erst) *ad.* long ago.

Erubescence, (er-ū-bes'ens) *n.* redness; a blushing.

Eructation, (er-uk-tā'shun) *n.* a belching of wind from the stomach or the earth.

Erudite, (er'ū-dit) *a.* learned; well instructed; polished; —*ad.* er'uditely;—*n.* erudi'tion, literary eminence.

Eruginous, (ē-roo'jin-us) *a.* like the rust of copper, &c.

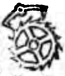
Eruption, (ē-rup'shun) *n.* a bursting forth, as lava from a volcano, or as anger, &c.; red spots on the skin; *adjs.* erupt'ed, suddenly and forcibly thrown out, as lava; erupt'ive, bursting out

Erysipelas, (er-i-sip'e-las) *n.* an eruptive inflammation of the skin, chiefly on the face; St. Anthony's fire.

Escalade, (es-ka-lād') *n.* a scaling of walls;—*v. t.* to mount by ladders; scale.

Escape, (es-kāp') *v. t.* or *i.* to flee from; avoid; shun; evade:—*n.* flight from danger or any misfortune.

Escapade, (es-ka-pād') *n.* an impropriety of speech or behavior which escapes unconsciously from any one; the fling of a horse, or a kicking back of his heels; any adventure, &c., not according to rule.



Escapement, (es-kāp'ment) *n.* part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum, and allowing a tooth to *escape* at each vibration.

Escarpment, (es-kārp'ment) *n.* a steep declivity; the precipitous side of any hill or rock;—*v. t.* escārp', to make into a sudden slope; —*n.* a scarp or steep slope.

Eschalot, (esk-a-lot') *n.* onion.

Escharotic, (es-ka-rot'ik) *a.* caustic; destroying flesh.

Escheat, (es-chēt') *n.* property which falls to the state for lack of heirs, or by forfeit.

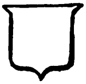
Eschew, (es-chōō') *v. t.* to shun; fly; avoid; reject.

Escort, (es'kort) *n.* a guide, guard, or attendant, as a gentleman who escorts a lady to any place; a body of armed men, as a guard; —*v. t.* (es-kort') to conduct.

Escritoire, (es-kri-twar') *n.* a writing desk, paper, &c.

Esculapian, (es-kū-la'pi-an) *a.* pertaining to *Esculapius*, and to the art of healing.

Esculent, (es'kū-lent) *n.* a garden vegetable or something that is eatable;—*a.* good for food; edible.



Escutcheon, (es-kuch'un) *n.* a shield or coat of arms; the part of a vessel's stern bearing her name; honor.

Esophagus, (ē-sof'a-gus) *n.* the gullet, through which food is conveyed to the stomach.

Esoteric, (es-ō-ter'ik) *a.* inner; secret; mysterious; in *phil.*, taught to a select few —opposed to Exoteric;—*ad.* esoter'ically, inly.

Espalier, (es-pal'yer) *n.* a trellis for fruit trees, etc.

Especial, (es-pesh'al) *a.* principal; particular; distinguished;—*ad.* espe'cially.

Espionage, (es'pi-on-āj) *n.* practice or employment of spies; close watching.

Esplanade, (es-pla-nād') *n.* any space for walking or driving; a *plane* or level.

Espousal, (es-pouz'al) *a.* relating to espousals;—*n.* the taking upon one's self, as a cause;—*n. pl.* a betrothal; a marriage contract.

Espouse, (es-pouz') *v. t.* to betroth; marry; take with a view to maintain; embrace a cause; *n.* espous'er.

Espy, (es-pī') *v. t.* to see at a distance; to spy, or catch sight of; to observe; to discover unexpectedly.

Esquire, (es-kwīr) *n.* a general title of respect in addressing letters or writing of leading men

Essay, (es-sā') *v. t.* to attempt; to try; to make experiment of;—*n.* (es'sā) a trial; experiment; short treatise; —*ns.* essay'ist, essay'er, a writer of essays; a trier.

Essence, (es'sens) *n.* the nature of a thing; existence; a being; a perfume; scent.

Essential, (es-sen'shal) *a.* necessary; indispensable or important in the highest degree; highly rectified; pure:—*n.* a chief point; a leading principle;—*ad.* essen'tially, absolutely.

Establish, (es-tab'lish) *v. t.*

An ape, the higher he climbs, the more he shows his tail.—ITALIAN. [—YOUNG.

An undevout astronomer is mad.

An angry word from a master or husband is never an affront.—SPANISH. [—TAMIL.

Anger first; and pity afterwards.

to fix ; settle ; ordain ; confirm ; set up in business;—*ns.* estab'lisher, a founder of anything ; establish'ment, fixed state ; settlement; business firm ; one's residence ; style of living.

Estate, (es-tāt') *n.* property ; farm ; fortune ; condition.

Esteem, (es-tēm') *v. t.* to value highly ; to regard with respect or friendship; to consider or think ;—*n.* favorable opinion ; regard; —*n.* estima'tion, a valuing, esteem, honor ;—*a.* es'timable, valuable ; worthy ; deserving our good opinion ;—*ad.* es'timably.

Estimate, (es'tim-āt) *v. t.* to set a value on;—*n.* calculation ; opinion ; value set.

Estival, (es'ti-val) *a.* pertaining to summer.

Estop, (es-top') *v. i.* to bar.

Estrange, (es-trānj') *v. t.* to keep at a distance ; to alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor ; —*n.* estrange'ment, separation of old friends.

Estray, (es-trā') *n.* a lost animal ; — *v. i.* or *ad.* to go astray ; to wander from **truth,virtue,** or right living

Estuary, (est'ū-ar-i) *n.* arm of the sea, or mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current—so called from the boiling or foaming caused by their meeting.

Etc. or **&c.** for et cetera ; the rest and so forth.

Etch, (ech) *v. t.* to make designs on metal, glass, &c., by *eating* out the lines with an acid ;—*n.* etch'ing, impression from a plate.

Eternal, (ē-tern'al) *a.* having no beginning nor end; everlasting; immortal ; ceaseless; unchangeable;—*n.* THE ETERNAL, Jehovah! God !—*ad.* eter'nally.

Eternity, (ē-tern'i-ti) *n.* eternal duration ; the state or time after death ;—*v. t.* eter'nize, to immortalize.

Etesian, (ē-tē'zhan) *a.* stated; periodical, as winds.

Ether, (ē'ther) *n.* the subtle fluid supposed to fill all space; the clear upper air ; a light, volatile liquid ;—*a.* ethē'rēal, consisting of ether, heavenly, spirit-like; —*ad.* ethē'rēally ;—*v. t.* ethē'rēalize, to convert into ether; to render spirit-like; *e'therize,* to stupefy, &c.

Ethical, ethic, (eth'ik) *a.* relating to morals or manners ; treating of morality or duty ;—*ad.* eth'ically ;— *n. pl.* eth'ics, moral philosophy ; a system of principles and rules of duty.

Ethiopian, (ē-thi-ō'pi-an) *a.* pertaining to the negro races, or to the inhabitants of countries south of Egypt

Ethnology, (eth-nol'o-ji) *n.* a treatise on nations ;—*adjs.* eth'nic, eth'nical, concerning nations, races, or the heathen ;—*n.* ethnog'raphy, a description of the people of the earth.

Etiolate, (ē'ti-o-lāt) *v. i.* or *t.* to whiten ; to blanch by excluding the light of the sun ; to become or cause to grow pale, from disease or absence of light ;—*n.* etiola'tion ; *n.* Etiol'ogy,science of the causes of disease.

Etiquette, (et i-ket') *n.* forms of ceremony or civility.

Etymology, (et-i-mol'o-ji) *n.* derivation of words ; the science that treats of the *etymons* or true origin, history, and literal sense of words ; the part of grammar relating to inflection ; —*a.* etymolog'ical ; —*ad.* etymolog'ically ;—*n.* etymol'ogist, a philologist.

Eucharist, (ū'ka-rist) *n.* sacrament of the Lord's supper ;—*a.* eu'charistic.

Eulogise, (ū'lo-jīz) *v. t.* to praise ; to commend or speak well of ;—*n.* eu'logist; —*adjs.* eulog'ic, eulogist'ic, full of praise ;—*ads.* eulog'ically, eulogist'ically.

Eulogium, (ū-lō'ji-um) **Eulogy,** (ū'lo-ji) *n.* panegyric; praise ; commendation.

Euphemism, (ū'fem-izm) *n.* a delicate term used to express what is disagreeable; —*a.* euphemist'ic.

Euphony, (ū'fō-ni) *n.* agreeable sound ; soft, pleasing, easy pronunciation ;—*adjs.* euphon'ic, eupho'nious, soft, harmonious to the ear; —*v. t.* eu'phonize, to make soft and sweet in sound;— *n.* eu'phuism, affectation of language ; a high-flown expression ;—*n.* eu'phuist; —*a.* euphuist'ic, pedantic.

Euphrasy, (ū'fra-zi) *n.* herb called Eye-bright, noted as beneficial to the eyes.

Euroclydon, (ū-rok'li-don) *n.* a tempestuous south-east wind in Med. sea, Acts 27.

European, (ū-rō-pē'an) *a.* pertaining to Europe ;—*n.* a native of Europe.

Eurythmy, (ū'rith-mi) *n.* just proportion or symmetry.

Euthanasia,(ū-than-ā'zi-a) *n.* pleasant mode of death.

Evacuate, (ē-vak'ū-āt) *v. t.* to empty ; void ; eject ; withdraw from ;—*n.* evacua'tion, emptying : quitting; discharge ; emission.

Evade, (ē-vād') *v. t.* to avoid; elude cunningly ; escape ; *n.* evā'sion, excuse ; equivocation ; escape ;—*a.* evā'sive, not straightforward ; shuffling ;—*ad.* eva'sively; —*n.* eva'siveness, artifice.

Evanescent, (ev-an-es'ent) *a.* vanishing ; fleeting ; imperceptible ;—*ad.* evanes'cently ;—*n.* evanesc'ence.

Evangelical, (ē-van-jel'ik-al) *a.* according to the gospel ; orthodox ;—*ad.* evangel'ically ;—*n.* evangel'ist, sacred writer or preacher.

Evangelize, (ē-van'jel-īz) *v. t.* to instruct in the gospel; to preach the glad tidings; convert souls to Christ;—*n.* evangel'ism, gospel work.

Evaporate, (ē-vap'or-āt) *v. i.* or *t.* to pass off in vapor ; to convert into steam or gas ;—*n.* ēvaporā'tion, conversion of a fluid into steam or vapor; dispersion of moisture into the air.

Eve, (ēv) *n.* the close of day; night before a day of note; just before a great event.

Even, (ē'vn) *a.* equal ; level; smooth ; calm in temper ; parallel ; not odd ; able to be divided by 2 without a remainder ;—*v. t.* to make level or smooth ;—*ad.* exactly so; indeed ; likewise; so much as; still; verily ;—

Ancient custom is always regarded as law. (Lat.)—LAW MAX.

Answer a fool according to his folly.—PROV. 26, 5.

An unlucky fool gets into scrapes, a knowing one profits by them. —PASHTO.

An obedient wife commands her [husband.

ad. ev'enly:—*n.* ev'enness; *adjs. even-handed*, with an equal, fair, impartial hand; just; *even-minded*, equable.

Evening, (ē'vn-ing) *n.* the close of day; end of life.

Event, (ē-vent') *n.* that which comes; issue; end; any incident or occurrence;—*a.* event'ful, full of incidents, or great changes; notable.

Eventide, (ē'vn-tid) *n.* the tide or time of evening.

Eventual, (ē-vent'ū-al) *a.* occurring as a consequence; ultimate; final; *ad.* event'ually, finally; at length; —*v. i.* event'uate, result.

Ever, (ev'er) *ad.* always; at any time; in any degree.

Evergreen, (ev'er-grēn) *n.* a plant, tree, &c., that remains green all the year; —*a.* always verdant.

Everlasting, (ev-er-last'ing) *a.* continuing without end; perpetual;—*ad.* everlast'ingly;—*n.* everlast'ingness; —*a.* ever-living, immortal; —*ad.* ever'more, unceasingly; eternally; always.

Every, (ev'er-i) *a.* each one of a number, separately.

Everywhere, (ev'er-i-hwār) *ad.* in every place.

Evict, (ē-vikt') *v. t.* to dispossess; eject; take away; *n.* ēvic'tion, dispossession.

Evidence, (ev'i-dens) *n.* that which proves or shows facts; testimony; witness; —*v. t.* to show; prove.

Evident, (ev'i-dent) *a.* clear to the mind; plain;—*ad.* ev'idently, obviously.

Evidential, (ev-i-den'shal) *a.* affording evidence or proof;—*ad.* eviden'tially.

Evil, (ē-vil) *a.* wicked; bad; mischievous;—*n.* calamity; wickedness; harm; injury; —*ad.* injuriously;—*n. evil'-doer*, one who does evil;—*ns. evil-eye*, a malevolent look; *evil'-speak'ing*, slander; abuse:—*a. evil-minded*, malicious; wicked.

Evince, (ē-vins') *v. t.* to prove; show; make plain;—*adjs.* evinc'ible, capable of proof; evin'cive, demonstrative;—*ad.* evinc'ibly.

Evi-cerate, (e-vis'ser-āt) *v. t.* to take out the bowels.

Evoke, (ē-vōk') *v. t.* to call forth; to appeal; to ask.

Evolution, (ev'ō-lū'shun) *n.* act of unrolling or unfolding; gradual working out or development; a series of things unfolded; in *arith.* and *alg.*, the extraction of roots; military drill;—*a.* evolu'tionary;—*n.* evolu'tionist, a Darwinian, &c.

Evolve, (ē-volv') *v. t.* to develop; unfold; disentangle; —*v. i.* to disclose itself.

Evulsion, (ē-vul'shun) *n.* a plucking out by force.

Ewe, (ū) *n.* a female sheep.

Ewer, (ū'er) *n.* a large pitcher to hold or carry water.

Exacerbate, (egz-as'er-bāt) *v. t.* to irritate; embitter; to render more violent or severe, as a disease;—*n.* exacerba'tion, aggravation.

Exact, (egz-akt') *a.* precise; methodical; punctual; just true; certain or demonstrable;—*ad.* exact'ly, accurately; nicely;—*n.* exact'ness;—*v. t.* to claim; demand; require; extort; —*v. i.* to practise extortion; —*a.* exact'ing, severe; unjust;—*n.* exac'tion, oppressive demand, etc.

Exaggerate, (egz-aj'er-āt) *v. t.* to enlarge beyond the truth; to represent too strongly;—*a.* exagg'erative, tending to magnify; —*n.* exaggerā'tion, extravagant representation.

Exalt, (egz-awlt') *v. t.* to lift high; to praise or extol; to elate or fill with the joy of success;—*a.* exalt'ed, dignified; superior;—*ns.* exalt'edness, exalta'tion, elevation; elation of spirits.

Examination, (egz-am-in-ā'shun) *n.* careful inspection; search: inquiry; trial

Examine, (egz-am'in) *v. t.* to search into; try; scrutinize; question; *n.* exam'iner

Example, (egz-am'pl) *n.* a pattern; model; a person, &c., to be imitated or avoided; a warning; a precedent

Exasperate, (egz-as'per-āt) *v. t.* to make very angry; embitter; irritate;—*n.* exaspera'tion, provocation, rage.

Excavate, (eks'ka-vāt) *v. t.* to make hollow; to scoop out;—*n.* excavā'tion, a cavity; a hole dug in the earth

Exceed, (ek-sēd') *v. t.* or *i.* to surpass; excel; go beyond the limit or measure of;—*a.* exceed'ing;—*ad.* exceed'ingly, very much.

Excel, (ek-sel') *v. t.* or *i.* to rise beyond; to surpass in good qualities; to perform very meritorious actions; to be superior or eminent. —*ns.* ex'cellence, superior goodness; greatness; excellen'cy, worth; value; a title of honor;—*a.* ex'cellent, of great virtue, worth, &c.; superior: valuable;—*ad.* ex'cellently, well.

Except, (ek-sept) *v. t.* to take out; exempt: to object: to exclude;—*n.* ex'ception, exclusion; an objection;— —*advs.* excep'tionable, liable to objections; excep'tional, forming an exception; peculiar: except'ing, excluding: except'ive, not inclusive;—*n.* excep'tor, an objector; *conj.* unless; *prep.* not included: all but.

Excerpt, (ex-sērpt') *n.* a passage picked out or selected from a book; an extract.

Excess (ek-ses') *n.* what is above measure; a surplus; intemperance; sin;—*a.* excess'ive, extravagant; immoderate;—*ad.* excess'ively;—*n.* excess'iveness.

Exchange, (eks-chānj') *v. t.* to change from one to another; to give or leave one place or thing for another; to give and take mutually; —*n.* act of bartering; process by which accounts are settled by bills instead of money; the difference between the value of money in different places; place where merchants, &c., meet for business; *a.* exchange'able, fit to be exchanged; —*n.* exchangeabil'ity.

Exchequer, (eks-chek'er) *n.* a.

An old bird is not caught with chaff.

An obstinate heart should be laden with sorrows.

An old dog will learn no (new) tricks.

An old dog does not grow used to the collar.—ITALIAN.

relating to revenue or the public treasury ; funds.

Excise, (ek-sīz′) *n.* duty or tax on goods ;—*v. t.* to tax.

Excision, (ek-sizh′ūn) *n.* a cutting off ; extirpation.

Excite, (ek-sīt′) *v. t.* to stir up ; stimulate to action ; rouse or irritate ;—*a.* excit′ing, stirring ; excit′ed, angry ; excit′able, easily irritated ;—*ns.* excitabil′ity, passionateness ; nervousness ; excit′ant, that which stimulates vitality of the body ; excita′tion, excite′ment, act of rousing ; irritation ; provocation ; excit′er, anything that rouses.

Exclaim, (eks-klām′) *v. i.* to cry out ; speak vehemently ;—*a.* exclam′atory, noisy.

Exclamation, (eks-kla-mā′shun) *n.* a loud outcry ; an uttered expression of surprise, pain, &c. ; the mark (!) denoting this ; interjection.

Exclude, (eks-klūd′) *v. t.* to shut out ; debar ; reject ; except ; eject ;—*n.* exclu′sion.

Exclusive, (eks-klū′siv) *a.* peculiar ; debarring from participation ; sole ; not taking into account ;—*n. pl.* a clique who keep others from their society ;—*n.* exclus′ionist ; —*ad.* exclu′sively ;—*n.* exclu′siveness.

Excogitate, (eks-coj′i-tāt) *v. t.* to think out ; discover by thinking ;—*n.* excogita′tion

Excommunicate, (eks-kom-mū′ni-kāt) *v. t.* to expel from church communion ;—*n.* excommunica′tion.

Excoriate, (eks-kō′ri-āt) *v. t.* to flay ; to strip off skin or bark ;—*n.* excōriā′tion, merciless treatment ; flaying.

Excrement, (eks-krē-ment) *n.* useless matter discharged from the animal system ; dung ;—*adjs.* excrement′al, excrēmenti′tious, refuse.

Excrescence, (eks-kres′ens) *n.* preternatural growth or protuberance ; a wart or tumor ; a superfluous part ;—*a.* excresc′ent, waste.

Excrete, (eks-krēt′) *v. t.* to eject from the pores ; to perspire ; —*n.* excrēt′ion, act of discharging matter from the system : perspiration ;—*adjs.* excret′ive, excret′ory ; *n.* a little duct or vessel that helps to receive and excrete animal fluids.

Excruciate, (eks-kroo′shi-āt) *v. t.* to torture ; to rack ;—*ppr.* and *a.* excru′ciating, very painful and severe ;—*n.* excruciā′tion, torture.

Exculpate, (eks-kul′pāt) *v. t.* to clear from a charge of crime or a fault ; excuse ; justify ;—*n.* exculpa′tion, vindication ; *a.* excul′patory

Excursion, (eks-kur′shun) *n.* a ramble ; journey ;—*n.* excur′sionist, one who goes on a pleasure trip.

Excursive, (eks-kur′siv) *a.* wandering from subject ; digressive ; — *ad.* excur′sively ;—*n.* excur′siveness.

Excuse, (eks-kūz′) *v. t.* to pardon ; justify ; free from accusation or an obligation ; make an apology for ;—*n.* excūse′, apology ;—*a.* excūs′able, pardonable.

Execrable, (eks′ē-kra-bl) *a.* detestable ; accursed ; bad ;—*ad.* ex′ecrably ;—*v. t.* ex′ecrāte, to detest ; denounce evil against ;—*n.* execrā′tion, a curse ; detestation.

Execute, (eks′ē-kūt) *v. t.* to give effect to ; complete ; to sign one's name to a deed ; put to death by law ;—*ns.* execu′tion, execu′tioner.

Executive, (egz-ek′ū-tiv) *a.* carrying into effect ;—*n.* the power that executes the law ; President of U. S.

Executor, (egz-ek′ū-tor) *n.* one who performs ; one who settles the estate of a testator ;—*fem.* exec′utrix ;—*n.* exec′utorship ;—*a.* exec′utory, putting in force.

Exegesis, (eks-ē-jē′sis) *n.* science of interpretation ; exposition of the Scriptures, &c. ;—*a.* exeget′ical, explanatory ;—*ad.* exeget′ically ;—*n. sing.* exeget′ics, the science of exegesis.

Exemplar, (egz-em′plar) *n.* a copy ; a person or thing to be imitated ; the ideal model of an artist ;—*a.* exem′plary, worthy of imitation or notice ; commendable ;—*ad.* ex′emplarily, as justice

Exemplification, (egz-em-pli-fi-kā′shun) *n.* illustration by example ; a copy.

Exemplify, (egz-em′pli-fi) *v. t.* to illustrate by example ; prove by an attested copy ;—*n.* exem′plifier one who

Exempt, (egz-emt′) *a.* free ;—*v. t.* to free or grant immunity from ;—*n.* exemp′tion, freedom ; immunity.

Exequies, (eks′e-kwiz) *n. pl.* obsequies ; funeral rites.

Exercise, (eks′er-sīz) *n.* exertion of the body for health or amusement ; use ; practice ; a lesson ; a task ;—*v. t.* to use ; to discipline.

Exert, (egz-ert′) *v. t.* to use strength ; to strain ; set in action ; afflict ; to bring into operation ;—*n.* exer′tion, attempt ; effort ; trial.

Exfoliate, (eks-fō′li-āt) *v. i.* to come off in scales ;—*n.* exfolia′tion, a scaling off.

Exhale, (egz-hāl′) *v. t.* or *i.* to breathe out ; emit vapor ; evaporate ; be given off, as steam ;—*n.* exhala′tion.

Exhaust, (egz-haust′) *v. t.* to drain to emptiness ; expend the whole strength of ; wear or tire out ; treat of or develop completely ;—*a.* exhaust′ed, emptied ; consumed ; tired out ;—*a.* exhaust′ible, *not* unfailing ;—*ns.* exhaust′er, he who, or that which, exhausts, as steam from a boiler ; exhaus′tion, entire consumption ; extreme fatigue ;—*a.* exhaust′less, unfailing.

Exhibit, (egz-hib′it) *v. t.* to present to view ; to show formally or publicly ;—*n.* a financial or other statement in detail ;—*n.* exhib′itor ;—*a.* exhibit′ory ;—*n.* exhibi′tion, presentation ; display ; a public show of manufactures, works of art, &c. ; a fair ; exercise of pupils in speaking, &c.

Exhilarate, (egz-hil′ar-āt) *v. t.* to make cheerful, brisk, merry ; to enliven ;—*a.* exhil′arāting, cheering ; gladdening ;—*pp.* exhil′arāted, excited by high spirits, wine, &c. ; *a. n.* exhil′arant, tonic : exciting joy, mirth, or pleasure ;—*n.* exhilara′tion, act of making glad ; mirth.

An orphan's tear falls not in vain—RUSSIAN.

An ounce of discretion is better than a pound of wit.—IT.

An open confession is good for the soul.

An ounce of candor is better than a pound of cunning.

Exhort, (egz-hort′) *v. t.* to advise ; persuade ; warn ;—*n.* exhorta′tion, good advice; counsel ; warning; *a.* exhor′tative, exhor′tatory.

Exhumation, (eks-hū-mā′-shun) *n.* disinterment ;—*v. t.* exhūme′, to dig out of the ground, as a corpse.

Exigence, Exigency, (eks′i-jen-si) *n.* pressing necessity ; urgent need ; want ; emergency ; distress ;—*a.* ex′igent, demanding immediate attention or aid.

Exile, (eks′il) *n.* banishment; a person banished;—*v. t.* to expel from one's home, &c.

Exist, (egz-ist′) *v. i.* to be ; live ; endure ; continue in being ;—*adjs.* exist′ing, living ; present ; exist′ent, having life;—*n.* exist′ence, life; continued being; anything that is ; a being.

Exit, (egs′it) *n.* a going out ; departure ; a passage out; any departure, as death.

Exodus, (eks′ō-dus) *n.* departure from a place ; the second book in the Bible.

Exogen, (eks′o-jen) *n.* a plant belonging to the great class that increases by layers on the outside of the wood ;—*a.* exog′enous; *n.* *exog′enites*, fossil wood.

Exonerate, (egz-on′er-āt) *v. t.* to free from the burden of blame or obligation ; acquit ;—*a.* exon′erative;—*n.* exonera′tion, exculpation.

Exorbitant, (egz-or′bi-tant) *a.* unreasonable : extravagant ; asking too much ;—*ad.* exor′bitantly ;—*n.* exor′bitance, excessiveness.

Exorcise, (eks′or-siz) *v. t.* to expel, as evil spirits, by any means ;—*n.* exor′cism.

Exordium, (egz-or′di-um) *n.* the introductory part of a discourse or composition ;—*a.* exord′ial, prefatory.

Exoterical, (eks-o-ter′ik-al) *a.* external ; plain ; public.

Exotic, (egz-ot′ik) *a.* foreign; —*n.* a foreign plant, &c.

Expand, (eks-pand′) *v. t.* or *i.* to open ; spread ; dilate , enlarge in bulk ; diffuse.

Expanse, (eks-pans′) *n.* a wide extent of space or body ; the firmament ;—*a.* expan′sible, capable of extension ;—*n.* expansibil′ity; —*ad.* expan′sibly ;—*n.* expan′sion, dilatation ; extent ; immensity.

Expansive, (eks-pans′iv) *a.* having power to spread or dilate ; widely extended ; diffusive;—*ad.* expan′sively;—*n.* expan′siveness.

Expatiate, (ek-spā′shi-āt) *v. t.* to range at large ; to enlarge in discourse or argument ;—*n.* expatia′tion

Expatriate, (eks-pā′tri-āt) *v. t.* to banish from one's country;—*n.* expatria′tion.

Expect, (eks-pekt′) *v. t.* to look or wait for ; hope; anticipate ;—*ns.* expect′ancy, hope ; a state of suspense or waiting ; expecta′tion, hope; desire; anticipation; prospect of future good ; ground of hope ; promise ; the value of something expected ;—*adjs.* expect′ing, expect′ant, eager; waiting; —*n.* one looking for a benefit ;—*ad.* expect′ingly.

Expectorate, (eks-pek′tō-rāt) *v. t.* to eject from the lungs or throat ;—*ns.* expec′torant, a medicine to loosen phlegm; expectora′tion, act of spitting ; spittle.

Expediency, (eks-pē′di-en-si) *n.* fitness ; utility ; propriety ; self-interest ;—*a.* expē′dient, desirable; useful ; proper ;—*n.* way or means to amend ; shift ; contrivance ;—*ad.* expe′diently, fitly; suitably.

Expedite, (eks′pē-dit) *v. t.* to hasten ; render easy ; send forth; *a.* free from impediment; quick; prompt;—*ad.* ex′peditely ;—*a.* expedi′tious ;—*ad.* expedi′tiously, with great quickness.

Expedition, (eks-pē-dish′un) *n.* haste ; despatch ; martial enterprise ; voyage.

Expel, (eks-pel′) *v. t.* to drive or force from a society, house, meeting, etc., or the mind or body ; to exclude.

Expend, (eks-pend′) *v. t.* to spend ; lay out ; consume or employ in any way.

Expense, (eks-pens′) *n.* money expended; cost: charge; waste ;—*n.* expend′iture, money spent ;—*a.* expen′sive, costly; dear; extravagant ;—*ad.* expen′sively;—*n.* expen′siveness.

Experience, (eks-pē′ri-ens) *n.* trial or series of trials, or experiments : practical acquaintance with any matter ; long and varied observation, personal or general; wisdom derived from the trials of life ;—*v. t.* to prove or know by use ; to suffer —*a.* expē′rienced, taught by trial; skillful, &c.

Experiment, (eks-pēr′i-ment) *n.* trial; something done to prove a theory, to discover something unknown, or to reach a desired but uncertain result ;—*v. i.* to make trial ;—*a.* experiment′al ;—*ad.* experiment′ally.

Expert, (eks-pert′) *a.* skillful; adroit; taught by practice; having familiar knowledge or facility of performance; —*n.* one who is expert or skilled in any art or science; a scientific or professional witness;—*ad.* expert′ly ;—*n.* expert′ness, readiness.

Expiate, (eks′pi-āt) *v. t.* to atone for, as a crime ; to make reparation for:—*adjs.* ex′piāble, ex′piatory ;—*n.* expiā′tion, atonement.

Expiration, (eks-pir-ā′shun) *n.* a breathing out; death ; exhalation ; termination.

Expire, (eks-pir) *v. t.* or *i.* to breathe out ; exhale; die ; to terminate ; end ;—*ppr.*, *a.* expir′ing, as a last breath or utterance; *a.* expir′able, that may come to an end ; date of ending;—*n.* expi′ry, termination ; expiration.

Explain, (eks-plān′) *v. t.* to make plain or intelligible ; expound: illustrate; apologize or give a reason for:—*adjs.* explain′able, ex′plicable, that may be made clear ; explan′atory, ex′plicative, serving to clear up or make plain;—*n.* explana′tion, making known or plain ; meaning or sense given to anything ; mutual clearing up of matters.

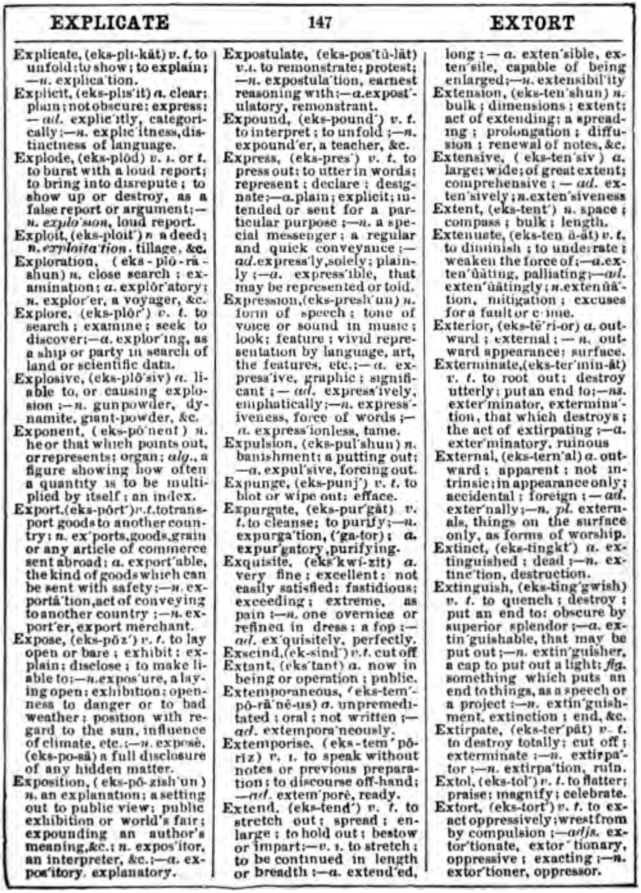
Expletive, (eks′plē-tiv) *n.* a word inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament.

An ounce of mother wit is worth a pound of learning.

An ounce of practice is worth a ton of theory.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

An ounce of prudence is better than a pound of gold.—IT.



Explicate, (eks-pli-kāt) v. t. to unfold; to show; to explain; —n. explica'tion.

Explicit, (eks-plis'it) a. clear; plain; not obscure; express; —ad. explic'itly, categorically;—n. explic'itness, distinctness of language.

Explode, (eks-plōd) v. i. or t. to burst with a loud report; to bring into disrepute; to show up or destroy, as a false report or argument;—n. *explo'sion*, loud report.

Exploit, (eks-ploit') n a deed; n. *exploita'tion*, tillage, &c.

Exploration, (eks-plō-rā-shun) n. close search; examination; a. explōr'atory; n. explor'er, a voyager, &c.

Explore, (eks-plōr') v. t. to search; examine; seek to discover;—a. explor'ing, as a ship or party in search of land or scientific data.

Explosive, (eks-plō'siv) a. liable to, or causing explosion;—n. gunpowder, dynamite, giant-powder, &c.

Exponent, (eks-pō'nent) n. he or that which points out, or represents; organ; *alg.*, a figure showing how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself; an index.

Export, (eks-pōrt') v. t. to transport goods to another country; n. ex'ports, goods, grain or any article of commerce sent abroad; a. export'able, the kind of goods which can be sent with safety;—n. exportā'tion, act of conveying to another country;—n. export'er, export merchant.

Expose, (eks-pōz') v. t. to lay open or bare; exhibit; explain; disclose; to make liable to;—n. expos'ure, a laying open; exhibition; openness to danger or to bad weather; position with regard to the sun, influence of climate, etc.;—n. exposé, (eks-po-sā) a full disclosure of any hidden matter.

Exposition, (eks-pō-zish'un) n. an explanation; a setting out to public view; public exhibition or world's fair; expounding an author's meaning, &c.; n. expos'itor, an interpreter, &c.;—a. expos'itory, explanatory.

Expostulate, (eks-pos'tū-lāt) v. i. to remonstrate; protest; —n. expostula'tion, earnest reasoning with;—a. expost'ulatory, remonstrant.

Expound, (eks-pound') v. t. to interpret; to unfold;—n. expound'er, a teacher, &c.

Express, (eks-pres') v. t. to press out; to utter in words; represent; declare; designate;—a. plain; explicit; intended or sent for a particular purpose;—n. a special messenger; a regular and quick conveyance;—ad. express'ly, solely; plainly;—a. express'ible, that may be represented or told.

Expression, (eks-presh'un) n. form of speech; tone of voice or sound in music; look; feature; vivid representation by language, art, the features, etc.;—a. express'ive, graphic; significant;—ad. express'ively, emphatically;—n. express'iveness, force of words;—a. express'ionless, tame.

Expulsion, (eks-pul'shun) n. banishment; a putting out; —a. expul'sive, forcing out.

Expunge, (eks-punj') v. t. to blot or wipe out; efface.

Expurgate, (eks-pur'gāt) v. t. to cleanse; to purify;—n. expurga'tion, ('ga-tor); a. expur'gatory, purifying.

Exquisite, (eks'kwi-zit) a. very fine; excellent; not easily satisfied; fastidious; exceeding; extreme, as pain;—n. one overnice or refined in dress; a fop;—ad. ex'quisitely, perfectly.

Exscind, (ek-sind') v. t. cut off

Extant, (eks'tant) a. now in being or operation; public.

Extemporaneous, (eks-tem'-pō-rā'nē-us) a. unpremeditated; oral; not written;—ad. extempora'neously.

Extemporise, (eks-tem'pō-riz) v. i. to speak without notes or previous preparation; to discourse off-hand; —ad. extem'porē, ready.

Extend, (eks-tend') v. t. to stretch out; spread; enlarge; to hold out; bestow or impart;—v. i. to stretch; to be continued in length or breadth;—a. extend'ed, long;—a. exten'sible, exten'sile, capable of being enlarged;—n. extensibil'ity

Extension, (eks-ten'shun) n. bulk; dimensions; extent; act of extending; a spreading; prolongation; diffusion; renewal of notes, &c.

Extensive, (eks-ten'siv) a. large; wide; of great extent; comprehensive;—ad. exten'sively; n. exten'siveness

Extent, (eks-tent') n. space; compass; bulk; length.

Extenuate, (eks-ten'ū-āt) v. t. to diminish; to underrate; weaken the force of;—a. exten'ūāting, palliating;—ad. exten'ūātingly; n. extenūā'tion, mitigation; excuses for a fault or crime.

Exterior, (eks-tē'ri-or) a. outward; external;—n. outward appearance; surface.

Exterminate, (eks-ter'min-āt) v. t. to root out; destroy utterly; put an end to;—ns. exter'minator, extermina'tion, that which destroys; the act of extirpating;—a. exter'minatory, ruinous

External, (eks-tern'al) a. outward; apparent; not intrinsic; in appearance only; accidental; foreign;—ad. exter'nally;—n. *pl.* externals, things on the surface only, as forms of worship.

Extinct, (eks-tingkt') a. extinguished; dead;—n. extinc'tion, destruction.

Extinguish, (eks-ting'gwish) v. t. to quench; destroy; put an end to; obscure by superior splendor;—a. extin'guishable, that may be put out;—n. extin'guisher, a cap to put out a light; *fig.* something which puts an end to things, as a speech or a project;—n. extin'guishment, extinction; end, &c.

Extirpate, (eks-ter'pāt) v. t. to destroy totally; cut off; exterminate;—n. extirpa'tor;—n. extirpa'tion, ruin.

Extol, (eks-tol') v. t. to flatter; praise; magnify; celebrate.

Extort, (eks-tort') v. t. to exact oppressively; wrest from by compulsion;—adjs. extor'tionate, extor'tionary, oppressive; exacting;—n. extor'tioner, oppressor.

A promise against law or duty is void in its own nature. ("If it be just, I promise it; if unjust, I only said it.") (Gr.)—AGESI.

A prompt refusal has in part the grace of a favor granted. (Lat,) —PUBL. SYRUS. [on.
Appetite grows by what it feeds

Extra, (eks'tra) *a.* beyond, or more than is necessary; extraordinary; additional;—*n.* a newspaper not belonging to the regular issue.

Extract, (eks-trakt') *v. t.* to draw out; to select; to find out; to distil;—*a.* extract'ible, extract'ive;—*n.* extract, essence; distillation; passage from a book, &c.

Extraction, (eks-trak'shun) *n.* a drawing out; lineage.

Extradition,(eks-tra-dish'un) *n.* a *delivering up* by one government to another of fugitives from justice.

Extra-judicial, (eks-tra-jōō-dish'al) *a.* out of the usual course of law, &c.

Extra-mundane, (eks-tra-mun'dān) *a.* beyond or above the material world.

Extra-mural,(eks-tra-mū'ral) *a. beyond the walls.*

Extraneous,(eks-trā'nē-us) *a.* foreign; not essential;—*ad.* extran'eously, externally.

Extraordinary, (eks-tr(a)-or'diner-i) *a.* uncommon; wonderful; special;—*ad.* extraor'dinarily;—*n. pl.* extraor'dinaries, things that are unusual, &c.; extras.

Extravagant, (eks-trav'a-gant) *a.* wasteful; lavish in expenses; irregular; unrestrained; excessive;—*ad.* extrav'agantly;—*n.* extrav'agance, irregularity; excess; lavish expense.

Extravaganza, (eks-trav-a-gan'za) *n.* a wild and irregular piece of music or play.

Extravasate, (eks-trav'a-sāt) *a.* to let out of the proper vessels, as blood in skin bruises;—*n.* extravasa'tion.

Extreme, (eks-trēm') *a.* utmost; greatest; outmost; ultra; last; most violent or urgent;—*n.* utmost limit; end; highest degree; great necessity;—*ad.* extreme'ly, very; highly;—*ns.* extrem'ity, utmost point, portion, degree or distress; emergency;—*pl.* the feet, hands, &c.; *extrem'ist*, a radical.

Extricate, (eks'tri-kāt) *v. t.* to disentangle; to set free;—*n.* extrica'tion, discharge; disentanglement; relief;—*a.* ex'tricable, deliverable from difficulty or duress.

Extrinsical, (eks-trin'sik-al) *a.* on the outside; external; not belonging to a body; foreign; not essential;—*ad.* extrin'sically, without.

Extrude, (eks-trōōd') *v. i.* to thrust out; expel; drive off;—*n.* extru'sion, expulsion.

Exuberance, (eks-ū'ber-ans) *n.* luxuriance; richness; abundance; *a.* exu'bērant, overflowing; superfluous;—*ad.* exu'berantly, richly.

Exude, (eks-ūd') *v. t.* to sweat; discharge through pores or incisions, as perspiration, moisture, etc.;—*v. i.* to flow; to issue forth;—*n.* exuda'tion, emission.

Exult,(egz-ult') *v. i.* to rejoice greatly; to triumph;—*ad.* exult'ingly;—*adjs.* exult'ant, exult'ing, happy; triumphant;—*n.* exulta'tion, lively joy; glee; rapture.

Exuviæ, (eks-ū'vi-ē) *n. pl.* *cast off* skins, shells, or other coverings of animals; in *geol.*, fossil shells, and other animal remains.

Eye, (ī) *n.* the organ of sight; power of seeing or perception; oversight; observation; the hole of a needle, loop or ring for a hook, etc.;—*v. t.* to fix the eye on; to watch; to observe narrowly;—*ns.* *eye'ball*, globe or apple of the eye; *eye'brow*, hairy arch above the eye; *eye'lash*, line of hair that edges the eyelids; *eye'lid*, cover of the eye; the movable skin by means of which the eye is opened or closed at pleasure; *eye'sight*, the power of seeing; observation; *eye'tooth*, a tooth next to the grinders.

Eyebright, (ī'brīt) *n.* a beautiful little plant of the genus euphrasia. [or sight.

Eyeless,(ī'les) *a.* without eyes

Eyelet, (ī'let) *n.* hole for cord

Eye-service, (ī'ser-vis) *n.* work that wants watching.

Eyesore, (ī'sōr) *n.* something offensive to the sight.

Eye-witness,(ī'wit-nes) *n.* one who sees a thing done

Eyry, Aerie, (ā're) *n.* a place where birds of prey build their nests, and hatch their young.

F

FABLE, (fā'bl) *n.* instructive or amusing fiction; a falsehood;—*v. t.* to feign; to invent;—*adjs.* fa'bled, fab'ulous, incredible; false;—*n.* *fab'ulist*, a romancer.

Fabric,(fab'rik) *n.* a building; a texture; a manufactured article, as cloth, linen, &c.; anything formed by art and labor; connected parts.

Fabricate, (fab'ri-kāt) *v. t.* to forge; construct; manufacture; produce; devise falsely; *n.* fabrica'tion, construction; manufacture; that which is invented; a story.

Facade, (fa-säd') *n.* front or *face* elevation of an edifice.

Face, (fās) *n.* the visage; the forepart of the head; cast of features; look; confidence; boldness; effrontery; presence;—*v. t.* to meet in frout; to stand opposite to; to oppose with effrontery; resist firmly; to put a new surface on.

Facet, (fas'et) *n.* a small surface, as of a diamond.

Facetious, (fa-sē'shus) *a.* humorous; jocose;—*ad.* face'tiously;—*n.* face'tiousness.

Facial, (fā'shi-al) *a.* denoting the face;—*n.* *fa'cies*, aspect.

Facile, (fas'il) *a.* easy to be done; easy of access or converse; courteous; easily persuaded; yielding.

A prophet is not without honor but in his own country.

Application and industry are the best preservatives of eminence.

A ready way to lose your friend is to lend him money.

A reasonable man does not expect to find men generally so.

Facilitate, (fa-sil′i-tāt) *v. t.* to make easy; to lessen labor.

Facility, (fa-sil′i-ti) *n.* ease ; easiness ; dexterity ; pliancy ; easiness of access ; affability ;—*pl.* facil′ities, opportunities ; ample means.

Facing, (fās′ing) *n.* ornamental covering in front.

Fac-simile, (fak-sim′i-lē) *n.* that which is similar; copy.

Fact, (fakt) *n.* an act ; deed ; assertion of a thing done ; event; reality ; truth.

Faction, (fak′shun) *n.* political party; dissension ;—*a.* fac′tious, given to dissension ; turbulent ;—*ad.* fac′tiously ;—*n.* fac′tiousness.

Factitious, (fak-tish′us) *a.* in opposition to what is natural ;—*ad.* fac′titiously.

Factor, (fak′tor) *n.* an agent in trade; one who buys and sells goods for others on commission; one of two or more quantities which multiplied together, form a product; anything which helps to work out a result or elucidate a subject ;—*n.* *fac′tory*, a manufactory ; shop.

Factotum, (fak-tō′tum) *n.* a person who does all kinds of work for another; a confidential clerk, etc.

Faculty, (fak′ul-ti) *n.* power of the mind; ability; personal quality or endowment; right, power, or privilege to act; the members of a profession ; a body of professors in a college.

Fade, (fād) *v. i.* to wither or decay ; to lose color ;—*v. t.* to cause to wither ;—*a.* fād′ing, subject to decay ; withering ; vanishing ;—*a.* fade′less, unfading.

Fæces, (fē′sēz) *n. pl. grounds;* sediment after distillation ; excrement ;—*a.* fē′cal.

Fag, (fag) *v. i.* to become weary; tire out: to work as a drudge ;—*v. t.* to exhaust by labor ;—*n.* one who works like a drudge: a college boy forced to do menial offices for one older ;—*n.* fag′ging.

Fag-end, (fag′end) *n.* untwisted end of a rope, etc.: the meaner part of a thing.

Fagot, (fag′ut) *n.* a stick.

Fail, (fāl) *v. i.* to decay ; perish ; miss ; become insolvent; be disappointed or baffled ;—*v. t.* to be wanting to ; not to be sufficient for ; —*n.* fail′ing, a fault, weakness or deficiency; a foible.

Failure, (fāl′ūr) *n.* defect ; deficiency ; cessation ; decay ; omission ; bankruptcy

Fain, (fān) *a.* glad; pleased; obliged ;—*ad.* gladly.

Faint, (fānt) *a.* weak ; languid ; fading ; lacking distinctness ; not bright or forcible ; lacking courage ; —*v. i.* to fade or decay ; to lose strength, color, etc.; to vanish ; to become depressed ; to swoon ; to sink with fatigue ;—*n.* and *a.* faint′ing, falling into a swoon ; loss of strength.

Faintly, (fānt′li) *ad.* feebly ; dimly ; imperfectly ; —*a.* faint′ish, slightly faint.

Faintness, (fānt′nes) *n.* state of feebleness ; dimness or want of color, light, etc.; want of strength ; dejection

Fair, (fār) *a.* free from spot; beautiful; of a light shade; bright ; clear ; free from clouds or rain , favorable ; unobstructed ; open ; impartial; hopeful; moderate; prosperous; frank; honest; —*ad.* fair′ly;—*n.* fair′ness ; *n. pl.* *The fair*, the female sex ;—*n.* Fāir, a display of products and manufactures ; a stated market.

Fairy, (fa′ri) *n.* an imaginary spirit ;—*a.* visionary.

Faith, (fāth) *n.* belief ; fidelity; reliance; honor.

Faithful, (fāth′ful) *a.* firm to the truth: loyal; true.—*The faithful*, believers ; —*ad.* faith′fully ;—*n.* faith′fulness, firmness and fidelity.

Faithless, (fāth′les) *a.* treacherous: without belief ; not adhering to promises, duty, etc.: delusive ;—*ad.* faith′lessly ;—*n.* faith′lessness.

Falcated, (fal′kāt′ed) *a.* bent like a *sickle*, as the crescent moon and certain leaves.

Falchion, (fawl′shun) *n.* a short crooked sword.

Falcon, (faw′kn) *n.* a hawk trained for hunting ;—*ns.* falcon′ry, falcon′er.

Fal′derals, *n.* finery; fancies.

Fall, (fawl) *v. i.* to descend by the force of gravity; become prostrate: flow or discharge, as a river ; vanish; die away; lose strength; become dejected; pass gently into any state, as sleep ; to befall; issue; to enter upon with haste or vehemence ; rush ; drop ; decline ; apostatize ;—*n.* descent ; degradation; death; slope or declivity ; a cascade ; length of a fall; outlet of a river ; decrease in value ; a sinking of the voice ; the time when the leaves fall ; autumn ; that which falls ; a lapse into sin ; *The Fall* of Adam and Eve.

Fallacious, (fal-lā′shus) *a.* not well founded ; producing error or mistake; deceptive.

Fallacy, (fal′la-si) *n.* deceitfulness ; false appearance.

Fallibility, (fal-li-bil′i-ti) *n.* liableness to err, or to be deceived ;—*a.* fal′lible.

Fallow, (fal′lō) *a.* pale red or yellow ; uncultivated ;—*n.* idle land ;—*n.* fallow′ness.

False, (fawls) *a.* deceptive ; untruthful ; unfaithful to obligations ; treacherous ; untrue ; not genuine ; not well founded ;—*ad.* false′ly ;—*ns.* false′ness, deceit ; *false′hood*, a lie ; disguise.

Falsetto, (fawl-set′tō) *n.* powerful artificial voice.

Falsify, (fawls′i-fī) *v. t.* counterfeit ; forge ; disprove ; distort by falsehood ;—*ns.* falsifica′tion, forgery; lies; fals′ifier, one who uses deceit, &c.; fals′ity, untruth.

Falter, (fawl′ter) *v. i.* to hesitate in speech ; tremble or totter ; be irresolute ; —*a.* fal′tering, hesitating ;—*ad.* fal′teringly, irresolutely.

Fame, (fām) *n.* reputation; renown, good or bad ; public report or rumor ; —*adjs.* fāmed′, fa′mōus, renowned; noted ;—*ad.* fa′mously.

Familiar, (fa-mil′yer) *a.* intimate ; free ; affable ; well known or understood ;—*n.* an intimate acquaintance ; a demon supposed to attend at call ;—*ad.* famil′iarly ;—*n.* famil′iarity, easy intercourse ; friendliness.

A rainbow in the morning is the sailor's warning; a rainbow at night is the sailor's delight.

A receiver is worse than a thief.

Application in youth enriches old age.

A proverb is the interpretation of the words of the wise.

Familiarize, (fa-mil'yer-iz) *v. t.* to accustom: to make easy by practice or study.

Family, (fam'i-li) *n.* household; lineage; group of animals, plants, languages, &c.

Famish, (fam'ish) *v. t.* or *i.* to die of hunger: pine; starve; suffer from exposure;—*n.* fam'ishment;—*n.* *fam'ine*, starvation; want.

Fan, (fan) *n.* an instrument to blow and cool the face, and one to winnow grain:—*v. t.* to blow with a fan.

Fanatical, (fa-nat'ik-al) *a.* wild and enthusiastic in opinions;—*ad.* fanat'ically; *n.* fanat'ic, an enthusiast; a bigot: fanat'icism, wild and excessive religious enthusiasm; extravagant ideas.

Fancy, (fan'si) *n.* the faculty of forming images in the mind: notion; unreasonable opinion; whim; taste;—*a.* elegant; ornamental;—*v. t.* or *i.* to imagine or suppose; have a liking or fancy for; be pleased with;—*a.* fan'ciful, whimsical; strange; odd;—*ad.* fan'cifully;—*n.* fan'cifulness.

Fane, (fān) *n.* a religious temple: place of devotion.

Fanfaronade, (fan-far-on-äd) *n.* vain boasting: display; bravado: *ns.* fan'färe, tune; public flourish; fan'faron, one who boasts; a bully.

Fang, (fang) *n.* tusk of an animal; claw; talon; serpent's tooth;—*a.* fanged'.

Fantasia, (fan-tä-zi-a) *n.* a fanciful piece of music not governed by musical rules.

Fantastical, (fan-tas'tik-al) *a.* fanciful; whimsical; imaginary; not real; wild:—*ad.* fantas'tically;—*n.* fan'tasm, a creation of fancy.

Far, (fär) *a.* distant; remote; more distant of two;—*ad.* remotely; in a great proportion; very much; to a great height; to a certain point.

Farce, (färs) *n.* ludicrous or empty show: a low comedy;—*a.* farc'ical, dull; ridiculous;—*ad.* farc'ically.

Fare, (fār) *v. i.* to be in a good or bad state; eat: get on: succeed; happen;—*n.* *price* of passage; food.

Farewell, (fär-wel') *int.* wish of welfare;—*n.* act of taking leave; well-wishing at parting: *a.* final: *ad.* adieu.

Far-fetched, (far'fecht) *a.* unnatural; forced; strained.

Farina, (fa-rī'na) *n.* ground corn; meal; flour; pollen, &c.; *a.* farinace'ous, mealy.

Farm, (färm) *n.* land occupied by a farmer;—*v. t.* to cultivate the soil; to lease or rent land;—*ns.* farm'er, one who cultivates land; *farm'ing*, husbandry.

Farrago, (far-ra'gō) *n.* a confused mass or medley.

Farrier, (far'ri-er) *n.* one who cures or shoes horses;—*n.* far'rièry, art of curing diseases of cattle, horses, &c.

Farrow, (far-rō) *n.* a cow giving milk over a year without calving; litter of pigs.

Farther, (fär'ther) *a.* tending to a greater distance: longer; additional;—*ad.* more remotely; at a greater distance; moreover;—*a.* and *ad.* far'thest, most remote.

Farthing, (fär'thing) *n.* the one-eighth of a cent: mite.

Farthingale, (fär'thing-gāl) *n.* a crinoline for dresses.

Fascicle, (fas'si-kl) *n.* in *bot.*, a close cluster, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-William;—*adjs.* fascic'ular, fascic'ulate, united in tufts.

Fascinate, (fas'si-nāt) *v. t.* to charm; to enchant: fix or control by the glance;—*a.* fas'cināting, bewitching;—*n.* fascinā'tion, faculty of charming; mysterious attractive power exerted by the eye, words or manner.

Fascine, (fas-sēn') *n.* a bundle of sticks, &c., used to raise batteries and fill ditches.

Fashion, (fash'un) *n.* form: custom; mode; manner; genteel society: sort.—*v. t.* to form: mould: make according to a pattern: to suit or adapt:—*n.* fash'ioner.

Fashionable, (fash'un-a-bl) *a.* made according to prevailing fashion; observant of fashion in dress or living; genteel: moving in high society;—*ad.* fash'ionably;—*n.* fash'ionableness.

Fast, (fast) *v. i.* to abstain from food;—*n.* abstinence; day of fasting;—*a.* rapid; swift; firm; sure; close-pressed: rash; dissipated;—*ad.* with speed; soundly (asleep); *fast'ly*, firmly, &c.; *fast-by*, close to; *fast and loose*, inconstant; false.

Fasten, (fas'n) *v. t.* to make firm or tight; fix securely; hold together;—*v. i.* to fix itself;—*n.* fas'tening, that which fixes or confines.

Fastidious, (fas-tid'i-us) *a.* hard to please; overnice; squeamish: affecting superior taste;—*ad.* fastid'iously;—*n.* fastid'iousness.

Fastigiate, (fas-tij'i-āt) *a.* pyramidal, as trees with erect, parallel branches.

Fastness, (fast'nes) *n.* firmness: speed: a stronghold.

Fat, (fat) *n.* oily part of animal bodies; the richest part of anything, as *the fat of the land*;—*a.* gross: plump; fruitful;—*v. t.* to make fat;—*v. i.* to grow fat.

Fatal, (fāt'al) *a.* deadly: destructive; mortal; calamitous;—*ad.* fāt'ally;—*ns.* fāt'alist, fāt'alism, the belief, or one who believes that all events happen by unavoidable necessity; *a.* fāt'alistic.

Fatality, (fa-tal'i-ti) *n.* invincible necessity; mortality.

Fate, fāt) *n.* inevitable necessity; destiny; appointed lot; ill-fortune; doom; final issue:—*a.* fāt'ed, doomed; destined; fixed.

Fates, (fāts) *n. pl.* in *myth.*, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. See *Myth.*, page 357.

Father, (fä'ther) *n.* a male parent; a forefather; a title of respect, &c.: a contriver or originator; God:—*v. t.* to adopt; to ascribe to one as his offspring or production;—*a.* fa'therly, like a father; paternal;—*ns.* *fa'therland*, land of one's birth: *father-in-law*, father of one's husband or wife; *the Fathers*, Christian writers up to A. D. 1200;—*a.* father'less, orphaned.

Fathom, (fath'um) *n.* six feet in depth;—*v. t.* to try the depth of; to comprehend

A prudent man procures in summer the sleigh, and in winter the wagon.—ROUMANIAN.

A ready hand makes light work.

A pure conscience is a continual feast.

A quarrelsome dog comes limping home.—SCOTCH.

or get to the bottom of;—*adjs.* fath'omable, able to be fathomed; fath'omless, bottomless; impenetrable.

Fatigue, (fa-tēg') *n.* great weariness; toil;—*v. t.* to weary to excess; to tire.

Fatling, (fat'ling) *n.* a young animal fattened for beef.

Fatness, (fat'nes) *n.* fleshiness; fertility; richness.

Fatten, (fat'n) *v. t.* to make fat or fertile;—*v. i.* to grow fat;—*ns.* fatt'ening, making or growing fat; fatt'ener, he who, or that which fattens;—*a.* fatt'y, greasy.

Fatuity, (fa-tū'i-ti) *n.* imbecility; foolishness; *a.* fat'uous, foolish; deceptive.

Fauces, (fau'sez) *n. pl.* upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet.

Faucet, (faw'set) *n.* a pipe for drawing liquors; duct.

Faugh, (fau) *int.* exclamation of contempt or disgust.

Fault, (fault) *n.* blemish; offence; failing; error; want;—*adjs.* fault'less, perfect; fault'y, deceptive; blamable:—*advs.* fault'lessly, fault'ily;—*ns.* fault'lessness, fault'iness;—*n.* *fault-find'ing*, captious censure; *at fault*, puzzled; wrong.

Fauna, (fawn'a) *n.* the animals of a region or epoch.

Favor, (fā'vur) *n.* kind regard; lenity; a gift:—*v. t.* to support; countenance; treat indulgently; to afford advantage to;—*a.* fa'vored, indulged;—*n.* fa'vorer.

Favorable, (fā'vur-a-bl) *a.* propitious to success; kind; friendly; convenient; advantageous;—*ad.* fa'vorably;—*n.* fa'vorableness.

Favorite, (fā'vur-it) *n.* a particular friend; one unduly loved;—*a.* preferred; esteemed; beloved;—*n.* fa'voritism, showing partiality

Fawn, (fawn) *n.* a young deer; a cringing bow; mean flattery;—*v. i.* to flatter; to cringe in a servile way;—*n.* fawn'er, one who flatters to thrive;—*ad.* fawn'ingly.

Fay, (fā) *n.* a fairy; an elf.

Fealty, (fē'al-ti) *n.* fidelity.

Fear, (fēr) *n.* apprehension of evil; alarm; the object of fear; reverence;—*v. t.* or *i.* to dread; stand in awe.

Fearful, (fēr'ful) *a.* afraid; timorous; terrible; exciting intense fear;—*ad.* fear'fully;—*n.* fear'fulness.

Fearless, (fēr'les) *a.* brave; undaunted;—*ad.* fear'lessly;—*n.* fear'lessness.

Feasible, (fēz'i-bl) *a.* able to be done; easy; practicable;—*ad.* feas'ibly;—*ns.* feas'ibleness, feasibil'ity.

Feast, (fēst) *n.* a sumptuous repast; a festival; rich enjoyment for the mind or heart;—*v. i.* and *t.* to give or receive intense delight; to eat or entertain sumptuously;—*n.* feast'er.

Feat, (fēt) *n.* action; a deed manifesting extraordinary strength, skill or courage.

Feather, (feth'er) *n.* covering of birds; plume;—*v. t.* to cover with plumage; to adorn; to make comfortable and rich, as *to feather one's nest;*—*a.* feath'ery. *To feather an oar*, to bring it out of the water in a flat or horizontal position.

Feature, (fēt'ūr) *n.* form or cast of the face; lineament;—*pl.* the countenance;—*adjs.* feat'ured, with features; well marked; feat'ureless, without salient points.

Febrifuge, (feb'ri-fūj) *n.* a medicine to cure fever.

Febrile, (fē'bril) *a.* partaking of fever; feverish.

February, (feb'rū-ar-i) *n.* second month in the year

Fecula, (fek'ū-la) *n.* the green matter of plants; starch.

Feculent, (fek'ū-lent) *a.* foul; muddy; turbid;—*ns.* fec'ulence, fec'ulency, dregs.

Fecundate, (fē'kund-āt) *v. t.* to make fruitful; to impregnate;—*a.* fec'und, fertile; prolific;—*ns.* fecunda'tion, act of making fruitful; fertilization; *fecund'ity*, productiveness; prolificness in female animals.

Federal, (fed'er-al) *a.* founded upon mutual agreement, as a federal union;—*a.* fed'erate, federative, united; uniting;—*ns.* fed'eralist, fed'eralism, support of a federal constitution or firm central government.

Fee, (fē) *n.* a reward; recompense; a tenure;—*v. t.* to retain by a fee, as a lawyer.

Feeble, (fē'bl) *a.* very weak; infirm; slow; faint; dull of intellect, etc.;—*ad.* fee'bly;—*n.* fee'bleness;—*a.* fee'ble-minded, without firmness.

Feed, (fēd) *v. t.* or *i.* to supply with food; eat; nourish; inspire; foster;—*n.* feed'er, he who feeds or that which supplies;—*n.* meat; pasture;—*n.* *feed'ing*.

Feel, (fēl) *v. t.* or *i.* to perceive by the touch; handle; be conscious or keenly sensible of; have the emotions excited;—*n.* touch; act of perception;—*n.* feel'ing, touch; the consciousness of pleasure or pain; tenderness; emotion;—*pl.* the affections or passions;—*a.* expressive of sensibility; tender;—*ad.* feel'ingly.

Feign, (fān) *v. t.* to pretend; dissemble; invent; imagine;—*ad.* feign'edly;—*n.* feign'ing, a false show.

Feint, (fānt) *n.* a false show or appearance; a mock assault; a deceptive move.

Feldspar, (fēld'spăr) *n.* crystalline mineral found in granite;—*a.* feldspath'ic.

Felicitate, (fē-lis'i-tāt) *v. t.* to express joy; to congratulate:—*n.* *felicita'tion*, kind wishes;—*a.* *felic'itous*, prosperous; delightful; appropriate;—*ad.* felic'itously;—*n.* felic'ity, bliss; happiness; a happy event.

Feline, (fē'lin) *a.* like a cat.

Fell, (fel) *a.* fierce; savage; cruel;—*n.* a barren or stony hill;—*n.* fell'ness;—*ad.* fel'ly;—*pret.* of Fall;—*v. t.* to cut down; to knock down.

Fellow, (fel'lō) *n.* an associate or equal; one of a pair; a mate; a member of a scientific or learned society; a contemptible person.

Fellowship, (fel'lō-ship) *n.* society; intercourse; connection; a college endowment for the support of graduates called *fellows*; *fellow-feeling*, sympathy; *fellow-heir*, joint heir.

A rickety chair will not serve long as a seat.—DANISH.

A rolling stone gathers no moss. (Gr.)—(This is applied to people who keep themselves always poor by continually changing their employment, or place of residence).

Felly, (fel´i) **felloe**, (fel´lō) *n.* the rim of a wheel.

Felon, (fel´on) *n.* one guilty of felony: a tumor;—*n.* fel´ony, a capital crime;—*a.* fel´onious, wicked: villainous;—*ad.* felo´niously, with deliberate criminal intention, *n.* *fe´lo-de-se*, a suicide

Felt, (felt) *n.* cloth made of wool united without weaving ;—*v. t.* to make into or cover with felt;—*n.* felt´ing, felt.—Felt, *pret* of Feel.

Female, (fē´māl) *n.* sex which bear young ; *a. bot.* having a pistil or fruit-bearing organ ;—*a.* fem´inine, tender; delicate, womanly, denoting gender,—*ad.* fem´ininely; *n* *femme-couv´ert*, a married woman ;—*sole*, a maid.

Femoral, (fem´o-ral) *a.* belonging to the thigh.

Fen, (fen) *n.* marsh; *a.* fen´ny

Fence, (fens) *n.* a wall or hedge to inclose land ; the art of fencing ; defence ;—*v. t.* to inclose with a fence; —*v. i.* to practise fencing;—*a.* fence´less, destitute of fence ;—*n.* fenc´ing, sawed timber or other materials to make fences ; the art of attack and defence, esp with the arms;—*a* defending or guarding;—*a.* fenc´ible, capable of defence

Fend, (fend) *v. t.* or *i.* to repel ; ward or keep off.

Fender, (fend´er) *n.* a metal guard before a fire ; a protection for a ship's side

Fenestral, (fe-nes´tral) *a.* belonging to, like windows.

Fenianism, (fēn´yan-izm) *n.* an Irish organization.

Fennel, (fen´el) *n.* a fragrant plant with yellow flowers.

Ferine, (fē´rin) *a.* like a wild beast ; savage ; also *fer´al*.

Ferment, (fer´ment) *n.* a gentle boiling ; tumult ; foam.

Ferment, (fer-ment´) *v. t.* or *i.* to work ; to effervesce ; to inflame ; to be stirred with anger ;—*a.* ferment´ed, denoting malt liquors ;—*a.* ferment´able, ferment´ative, capable of or causing fermentation; *ns.* ferment-abil´ity, fermenta´tiveness.

Fermentation, (fer-men-tā´-shun) *n.* effervescence; the change which takes place in liquids when exposed to the air, putrefaction which produces alcohol or vinegar restless action of the mind

Fern, (fern) *n* a well-known plant of many species, with feather-like leaves called fronds.—*a.* fern´y, overgrown with ferns

Ferocious, (fē-rō´shus) *a.* savage ; fierce ; barbarous ; indicating great cruelty ;—*ad.* fero´ciously ;—*ns.* fero´ciousness, feroc´ity, wildness ; fury ; untamed fierceness.

Ferret, (fer´et) *v. t.* to drive from a lurking place ; to search out carefully and minutely, like a ferret ;—*n* a tame or trained animal of the weasel kind : a ribbon.

Ferruginous, (fer-rū´jin-us) *a.* of the color of iron rust ; impregnated with iron ;—*a* fer´reous, ferrif´erous, made of, like, or yielding iron

Ferry, (fer´i) *n.* a place for crossing a river : right of conveying passengers ; a ferry-boat;—*v. t.* to convey over water ;—*n* fer´ryman.

Fertile, (fer´til) *a.* fruitful : producing much ; rich in resources; inventive ;—*ad.* fer´tilely;—*n.* fertil´ity, richness of soil ; abundance

Fertilize, (fer´til-iz) *v. t.* to enrich ; make fruitful, as the soil, plants, insects, &c.; *a.* *fer´tilizing*, making productive ;—*ns.* *fer´tilizer*, a rich manure, &c.; *fertiliza´tion*, enrichment, etc.

Ferule, (fer´rool) *n.* a wooden slapper for the hand ;—*n.* fer´rule, a ring at the end of a stick to strengthen it.

Fervent, (fer´vent) *a.* warm; ardent ; zealous ;—*ad.* fer´vently, earnestly ;—*n.* fer´vency, eagerness ; heat of mind; warmth of devotion.

Fervid, (fer´vid) *a.* fiery ; zealous; very earnest; with burning desire or emotion; *ad.* fer´vidly; *n.* fer´vidness

Fervor, (fer´vėr) *n.* ardor ; warmth of mind ; zeal.

Festal, (fes´tal) *a.* relating to a feast ; joyous ; gay ;—*n.* fes´tival, a joyful celebration; feast ; solemn day ;—*a.* fes´tive, mirthful ;—*ad.* fes´tively ; —*n.* festiv´ity, social joy ; mirth ; gayety.

Fester, (fes´ter) *v. i.* to rankle; grow virulent; *a.* fes´tering

Festoon, (fes-tōōn´) *n.* a kind of wreath or garland.

Fetch, (fech) *v. t.* to go and bring ; to obtain as its price ; heave, as a sigh ; to reach; attain ;—*n.* a trick ; ghost.

Fete, (fāt) *n.* festival; holiday; —*a.* *fe´ted*, entertained.

Fetich, (fē´tish) *n.* anything in nature or art to which a magical power is ascribed, and which is superstitiously worshiped, as among certain African tribes;—*n.* fē´tichism, a belief in charms.

Fetid, (fet´id) *a.* rancid: foul.

Fetlock, (fet´lok) *n* hair behind the pastern of a horse.

Fetter, (fet´er) *n* a chain for the feet; anything that restrains—used chiefly in *pl.*; —*v. t.* to chain ; to bind.

Fetus, (fē´tus) *n.* a child or animal in the womb.

Feud, (fūd) *n.* violent quarrel; broil; land held on condition of service ;—*adjs.* feud´al, feud´atory ;—*n.* feud´alism, feudal tenures.

Fever, (fē´ver) *n.* a disease marked by great bodily heat, and quickening of pulse; a painful degree of anxiety ;—*a.* fev´erish, indicating fever ; fidgety ; fickle;—*ad.* fe´verishly ;—*n.* fe´verishness, restlessness.

Few, (fū) *a.* small number ; not many ;—*n.* few´ness.

Fiat, (fi´at) *n.* a decree ; a formal or solemn command

Fib, (fib) *n.* falsehood ;—*v. i.* to tell a lie ;—*n.* fibb´er.

Fiber, (fi´ber) *n.* a slender thread; one of the threads composing the parts of animals or vegetables.

Fibrous, (fi´brus) *a.* consist-

A room hung with pictures is a room hung with thoughts.—SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

A rotten egg cannot be spoiled.

A secret fire is discovered by the smoke.—CATALAN.

A secret imparted is no longer a secret.—ITALIAN.

ing of fibers ;—*n.* fi'brousness; *n.* fi'bril, small fiber; —*pl.* *fibril'læ*, fine roots, as of lichens;—*a.* fibril'lous;—*n.* *fi'brine*, an organic compound, composed of thready fibers, found in animals and vegetables.

Fickle, (fik'l) *a.* changeable in mind;—*n.* fick'leness.

Fictile, (fik'til) *a.* moulded ; fashioned by the potter.

Fiction, (fik'shun) *n.* an invented story ; a romance;—*a.* ficti'tious, imaginary; not real ;—*ad.* ficti'tiously.

Fiddle, (fid'l) *n.* a stringed instrument; violin ; —*v. i.* to play on a violin; *n.* fidd'ler :—*ex.* fid'dlestick ! bosh.

Fidelity, (fi-del'i-ti) *n.* faithfulness; honesty ; veracity.

Fidget, (fij'et) *v. i.* to move by fits and starts ;—*n.* uneasy motion of the body ;— in *pl.* nervous restlessness; uneasy person :—*a.* *fidg'ety*

Fiduciary, (fi-dū'shi-ar-i) *a.* held in trust ; unwavering; —*n.* one who holds in trust: —*a.* fidu'cial, of the nature of a trust;—*ad.* fidu'cially.

Fie, (fi) *ex.* denoting contempt, dislike or disgust.

Fief, (fēf) *n.* a fee ; estate.

Field, (fēld) *n.* a piece of enclosed open land ; a battle ground ; room for action of any kind ; wide expanse ; —*ns.* *field-book*, a surveying book; *field-officer*, a major, &c.; *field-piece*, artillery.

Fiend, (fē'nd) *n.* an implacable enemy; the devil;—*a.* fiēnd'ish, wicked ; malicious;—*n.* fiēnd'ishness.

Fierce, (fērs) *a.* violent; forcible; vehement: *ad.* fierce'ly :—*n.* fierce'ness, fury.

Fiery, (fi'er-i) *a.* consisting of fire : hot ; passionate.

Fife, (fif) *n.* a small musical pipe an octave higher than the flute ;—*n.* fif'er, player.

Fif'teenth, fifth, five, fiftieth, fifty, *adjs.* the ordinal or last numbers of 15, 5, 50 :— *ns.* *5th*, *15th*, *50th* parts :— *ad.* fifth'ly, *in fifth place.*

Fig, (fig) *n.* the fig tree or its fruit ; a trifling thing.

Fight, (fit) *v. i.* or *t.* to contend in war or single combat ; to make resistance ;— *n.* a struggle ; combat ; engagement in battle ; —*ns.* fight'er, a quarrelsome person ; fight'ing, the act of contending;—*a.* engaged in or fit for war ;—*n.* a battle.

Figment, (fig'ment) *n.* invention ; fiction ; device.

Figurative, (fig'ūr-ā-tiv) *a.* metaphorical ; flowery ; typical ;—*ad.* fig'uratively.

Figure, (fig'ūr) *n.* a character for a number; price; a type; shape; a drawing; a design; a statue ; appearance ; image; value; splendor; steps in a dance; a rhetorical expression in which words are not used in their literal sense ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to make figures ; to imagine ; symbolize: form; foreshow; be or appear conspicuous;—*a.* fig'urable, capable of form or computation ;—*n.* figurabil'ity, fig'uring ;—*a.* fig'urate, of a determinate figure *fig'ured*, variegated ;—*ns.* *fig'urante'*, a female ballet-dancer; *figurehead*, a mere statue, or useless person made conspicuous for a purpose ; *to cut a figure*, display one's self.

Filament, (fil-a-ment) *n.* a slender thread; a fiber.

Filbert, (fil'bert) *n.* hazel nut

Filch, (filsh) *v. t.* to purloin.

File, (fil) *n.* tool for smoothing iron ; a roll or list ; wire for papers, invoices, etc. : a line of soldiers;—*v. t.* to cut, &c., with a file ; to place in order or on record ; march.

Filial, (fil'e-al) *a.* becoming to a child, in relation to the parents ;—*ad.* fil'ially.

Filigree, (fil'i-grē) *n.* ornamental work of gold wire.

Filing, (fil'ing) *n.* particle.

Fill, (fil) *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become full: to perform the duties of : to supply a vacant office;—*n.* full'ness, as much as supplies a want.

Fillet, (fil'et) *n.* head band ; a joint of veal : in *arch.*, a small space or band used along with mouldings.

Fillibuster, (fil'i-bus-ter) *n.* a piratical adventurer; one of a band for the lawless invasion of a foreign state.

Filling, (fil'ing) *n.* the woof in weaving; that which fills anything, as a pillow, etc.

Fillip, (fil'ip) *v. t.* to strike with the nail of the finger; force from the ball of the thumb with a sudden jerk; —*n.* a stroke with the finger

Filly, (fil'i) *n.* a young mare.

Film, (film) *n.* a thin skin or pellicle on the eye ; a very slender thread ;—*a.* film'y, composed of films or membranes;—*n.* film'iness.

Filose, (fi'lōs) *a.* ending in a thread-like process.

Filter, (fil'ter) *n.* a cloth or wire strainer;—*v. t.* to purify or defecate, as liquor ; —*v. i.* to percolate through a porous substance.

Filth, (filth) *n.* foul matter ; anything that defiles, physically or morally; *a.* filth'y, foul ; unclean :—*ad.* filth'ily :—*n.* filth'iness, dirt.

Filtrate, (fil'trāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to percolate;—*n.* filtra'tion.

Fimbriated, (fim'bri-āt-ed) *a.* fringed on the margin.

Fin, (fin) *n.* the wing-like organ by which a fish swims; —*adjs.* fin'ny, denoting fish; *fin'less*, without fins.

Final, (fi'nal) *a.* ending; conclusive; last; respecting the end or motive; *ad.* fi'nally; —*n.* *final'ity*, an ultimatum

Finale, (fi-nā'lē) *n.* the end : last piece in music, &c.

Finance, (fi-nans') *n.* money; money generally ; relating to the public treasury ; a branch of political economy ; —*pl.* income from taxes, &c.: revenue;—*a.* finan'cial;—*ad.* finan'cially, as to money ;—*n.* finan'cier, a sagacious calculator, public or private ; a banker.

Find, (find) *v. t.* to discover; learn ; furnish; experience; perceive ;—*n. pl.* find'ings, a journeyman's tools, &c.

Fine, (fin) *a.* showy ; gay ; handsome ; subtile ; thin ; slender ; exquisite ; nice ; delicate ; overdone; splendid; *in fine*, in conclusion —*n.* penalty ; — *a.* fin'able

A secret is too little for one, enough for two, and too much for three.—HOWELL.

A setting hen never grows fat.

A secret is seldom safe in more than one breast.—SWIFT.

A secret that is whispered is not worth a pea.—SPANISH.

subject to a fine;—*v. t.* to inflict a penalty; make fine; refine; purify;—*ad* fine'ly;—*n.* fine'ness, elegance

Finery, (fin'er-i) *n* fine dress or things; splendor; show

Finesse, (fi-nes') *n.* artifice; art; stratagem; subtilty;—*v. i.* to use stratagem

Finger, (fing'ger) *n* one of the five extreme parts of the hand; a finger's breadth, an index, or anything resembling a finger.—*v. t.* to handle, to pilfer, use the fingers in playing music

Fingering, (fing'ger-ing) *n.* touching with the fingers, style of notes used in teaching piano music, touch.

Fingered, (fing'gerd) *a* handled; having fingers

Finial, (fin'i-al) *n.* the bunch of foliage, etc., at the top of a pinnacle; the pinnacle

Finical, (fin'ik-al) *a* affectedly *fine* or precise in trifles, nice; foppish, *ad.* fin'ically

Fining, (fin'ing) *n.* process of refining or purifying

Finis, (fi'nis) *n.* the end.

Finish, (fin'ish) *v. t* to end; perfect; complete.—*n.* that which finishes, the last touch; the last coat of plaster to a wall,—*n* fin'isher

Finite, (fi'nit) *a* bounded, limited.—*ad.* finite'ly

Fir, (fer) *n.* the name of several species of cone-bearing resinous trees, valuable for timber or ornament

Fire, (fir) *n.* heat and light; a burning; conflagration; severe trial; anything provoking; ardor of passion; vigor; brightness of fancy; enthusiasm; sexual love;—*v. t.* or *i.* to set or take fire; irritate; animate; inflame; to discharge fire-arms

Fire-arms, (fir'armz) *n. pl.* cannons, guns, pistols, etc.

Fire-brand, (fir'brand) *n.* wood on fire; a disturber of the peace; an incendiary

Fire-damp, (fir'damp) *n.* carburetted hydrogen gas in coal mines, apt to take fire.

Fire-engine, (fir'en-jin) *n.* a steam pump, &c., to extinguish fires with water.

Firefly, (fir'fli) *n.* a winged fly, luminous at night.

Fireman, (fir'man) *n* one who keeps up the fire of a steam engine, &c; a man who extinguishes fires.

Fire-place, (fir'plas) *n.* recess: flues for fires in a house; a hearth;—*n.* fire'side, domestic life: home;—*a fire' proof* incombustible

Fire-works, (fir'wurks) *n pl* preparations of gun-powder, sulphur, &c. for exploding in the air.

Fire-worship, (fir'wur-ship) *n* the worship of fire, chiefly in Persia and India,—*n.* fire-worshiper, a Parsee.

Firing, (fir'ing) *n* a discharge of guns or other missiles; fuel, firewood; ignition.

Firkin, (fer'kin) *n* a measure equal to ¼ of a barrel.

Firm, (ferm) *a* compact, fixed; strong; unshaken; resolute:—*n.* partnership; *ad.* firm'ly;—*n.* firm'ness.

Firmament, (ferm'a-ment) *n.* the region of the air; the sky,—*a* firmamen'tal

First, (ferst) *a.* foremost; preceding all others in time, place, degree, office; most eminent, chief,—*ad* in the first place, before all others;—*ns* first-born, the eldest child, &c.;—*a* first brought forth—*first-fruits*, the first profits or effects of anything; *first'ling*, first of a flock, *first-hand*, from the author or maker: *first and last*, always: altogether.—*ad first'ly*, to begin with.

First-rate, (ferst'-rat) *a* the highest rate of excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation.

Firth, Frith, (ferth, frith) *n.* the opening of a river into the sea: narrow inlet.

Fiscal, (fis'kal) *a.* relating to money or the public treasury or treasurer; *n.* revenue

Fish, (fish) *n.* an animal living in water;—*v. i.* to try to catch fish; to seek to obtain by artifice,—*a.* fish'y, having a fish flavor or smell; improbable, as a *fish* story;—*ns.* fish'er, fish'erman, one whose occupation is fishing; fish'ing, fish'ery, or fish'eries, the business of fishing or place for catching fish; *fish-hook*, a wire to hold fish bait; *fishmonger*, a dealer in fish.

Fission, (fish'un) *n.* a breaking up into two parts:—*a.* fis'sile, that may be cleft or split lengthwise, as slate

Fissiparous, (fis-sip'a-rus) *a propagated* by spontaneous *fission* into minute parts.

Fissirostral, (fis-si-ros'tral) *a.* having a deeply cleft or gaping beak, as swallows.

Fissure, (fish'ūr) *n* a cleft or slit; a narrow chasm

Fist, (fist) *n.* the closed or clenched hand;—*n.* fist'icuffs, blows with the fists.

Fistula, (fist'ū-la) *n.* a deep, narrow, sinuous ulcer.

Fistulous, (fist'ū-lus) fistular, (fist'ū-lar) *a* like a fistula; hollow like a pipe or reed

Fit, (fit) *n.* attack of spasms, as apoplexy, epilepsy, &c.; a paroxysm of anything, as laughter: an interval; a passing humor;—*a.* suitable, qualified, convenient:—*v. t.* to suit; adapt, equip; qualify,—*ad.* fit'ly:—*n.* fit'ness,—*a.* fit'ful, marked by sudden impulses; spasmodic, unsteady; *n* fit'fulness

Fitting, (fit'ing) *a.* fit; appropriate,—*n. pl* things used in fiting up.—*ad.* fitt'ingly

Fivefold (fiv'fold) *a* taken or repeated five times.

Five-Twenties, (fiv'-twen-tis) *n.* war Bonds of the United States, now funded into 4's, which were payable in 5 or 20 years, at Govt. option.

Fix, (fiks) *v. t* to make firm; fasten; settle,—*a* fix'able.—*a.* fixed', immovable; secure;—*n.* fixed'ness, stability;—*ns.* fixa'tion, firm state; fix'ity, firm coherence.

Fixture, (fiks'tūr) *n* anything fixed or immovable

Fiz, fizzle, (fiz'l) *v. i.* to make a hissing sound;—*n.* a failure; resulting in nothing

Flabby, (flab'i) *a* yielding; loose;—*n* flabb'iness

Flaccid, (flak'sid) *a* weak; lax; soft: *ad.* flac'cidly; *ns.* flac'cidness, flaccid'ity.

Flag, (flag) *v. i.* or *t.* to become weak or droop; to grow languid or spiritless; to lay with flags or flat

A short cut may be a very long way home.

A slight deviation leads to a great error.—CHINESE.

A short prayer ascends to Heaven.—SPANISH.

A silver key can open an iron [lock.

All is not gold that glitters.—FR.

stones ;—*n.* a plant ; a flat stone; colors or an ensign that flies or flutters in the wind; *ns. flag-staff*, handle to support a flag: *flag-stone*, flat pavement stone ; *flag'ging*, a side-walk ; act of laying it ;—*a.* languishing.

Flagellate, (flaj'el-lāt) *v. t.* to whip ; to beat ; to scourge :—*ns.* flagellā'tion, a flogging : flag'ellant, one who scourges himself or others.

Flageolet, (flaj'o-let) *n.* flute.

Flaggy, (flag'i) *a.* not stiff ; flexible; weak ; insipid ; full of flag-root ; *n.* flagg'iness.

Flagitious, (fla-jish'us) *a.* villainous : guilty of enormous crimes; *ad.* flagi'tiously ;—*n.* flagi'tiousness, atrocious wickedness; villainy.

Flagon, (flag'un) *n.* a vessel with a narrow neck.

Flagrant, (fla'grant) *a.* ardent, enormous; eager ; glaring ;—*n.* fla'grancy :—*ad.* fla'grantly, glaringly.

Flail, (flāl) *n.* two sticks tied together for threshing grain

Flake, (flāk) *n.* a very small loose mass, as of snow or wool ; a stratum ; a small part that flies off :—*v. t.* to form into flakes :—*v. i.* to separate into layers : to scale off : —*a.* flak'y :—*n.* flak'iness, denoting layers

Flambeau, flambeaux, (flam'bō) *n.* a lighted torch ; flame.

Flame, (flām) *n.* a blaze ; heat : ardor : rage : vigor of thought ; warmth of affection : love :—*v. t.* to burn as flame : to break out in passion ; —*a.* flam'ing, bright ; red ; gaudy ; violent ; vehement ; *ad.* flam'ingly, glaringly.

Flamingo, (fla-ming'go) *n.* a tropical bird of bright red color, long legs and neck.

Flammiferous, (flam-mif'ĕr-us) *a.* producing flame ;—*adjs.* flam'y, burning; red: flame'less, without blaze.

Flange, (flanj') *n.* a raised edge on the rim of a wheel.

Flank, (flangk) *n.* the side of the body or an army ;—*v.t.* to attack or pass round the side of ;—*v. i.* to be posted on the side ; touch

Flannel, (flan'el) *n.* a soft, loose, wollen cloth.

Flap, (flap) *n.* a blow : a flag, or the tail of a coat, that flaps ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to move as wings : to strike lightly.

Flare, (flār) *v. t.* to waver ; to burn unsteadily ; to be exposed to too much light ; to spread outward :—*n.* a glittering, unpleasant light ;—*a.* flar'ing, making a display

Flash, (flash) *n.* a sudden burst of light ; a quick utterance, as of wit or humor : a short transient state ;—*v. i.* to break forth, as a sudden light, or mental brilliancy ; to burst out into violence.

Flashy, (flash'i) *a.* showy ; insipid :—*ad.* flash'ily.

Flask, (flask) *n.* a bottle ; a powder horn ; a mould.

Flat, (flat) *a.* level ; even : insipid ; positive ;—*n.* a level piece of land : a shoal ; something broad : a story or floor of a house ; mark of depression in music ;—*ad.* flat'ly, evenly ; positively ; plain-spoken ;—*n.* flat'ness, evenness ; lowness.

Flatten, (flat'en) *v. t.* or *i.* to beat or grow flat ; *a.* flat'ted

Flatter, (flat'er) *v. t.* to praise falsely ; to wheedle ; soothe ; please with false hopes :—*a.* flatt'ering, deluding ; praising ; pleasing to pride and vanity ;—*ad.* flatt'eringly ; —*n.* flatt'erer ;—*n.* flatt'ery, false praise, commendation

Flatulence, (flat'ū-lens) *n.* wind in the stomach ;—*a.* flat'ūlent, empty ; vain ; affected with air in the stomach ;—*ad.* flat'ulently.

Flatus, (flā'tus) *n.* a puff of wind ; air generated in any cavity of the body.

Flaunt, (flawnt) *v. i.* to display ostentatiously or saucily ; strut ; fly or wave in the wind ;—*n.* anything airy ; brag.—*a. flaunt'ing*, showy.

Flavor, (flā'vr) *n.* taste ; scent or smell ; relish ; —*v. t.* to season ; — *adjs.* flā'vorous, pleasant : flā'vorless, insipid

Flaw, (flaw) *n* a break ; defect ; fault ; a sudden gust ; —*v. t.* to break ; to injure ;—*adjs.* flaw'y, full of cracks ; flaw'less, without defect.

Flax, (flaks) *n.* fibrous plant of which linen is made.

Flaxen, (flaks'n) *a.* made of, or like flax ; fair : flowing.

Flay, (flā) *v. t.* to skin ; whip.

Flea, (flē) *n.* a small insect.

Fleck, (flek) *v. t.* to spot ; streak : variegate ; dapple.

Fledge, (fledj) *v. t.* to furnish with feathers ;—*n.* fledg'ling, bird just able to fly.

Flee, (flē) *v. i.* to run away.

Fleece, (flēs) *n.* the coat of wool from a sheep :—*v. t.* to clip wool from : to cheat ; plunder :—*a.* fleec'y, soft.

Fleer, (flēr) *v. i.* to mock with a grin ;—*n.* mockery.

Fleet (flēt) *a.* swift ; nimble ; transient : superficial ;—*n.* a number of ships in company ; a navy ;—*v. i.* to pass swiftly ; to flit ;—*a.* fleet'ing, transitory ; brief : *ad.* fleet'ly ;—*n.* fleet'ness, speed.

Flesh, (flesh) *n.* softer solids of animals ; animal food ; animals or animal nature ; the body, not the soul ; mankind : bodily appetites : the present life ; kindred ; the pulpy substance of fruit, or part fit to be eaten :—*v.t.* to glut : to use upon flesh, as a sword, esp. for the first time ;—*a.* flesh'ly, carnal ; gross ; worldly ; animal.

Fleshy, (flesh'i) *a.* corpulent ; fat ; pulpy ; plump ;—*ad.* flesh'ily ;—*n.* flesh'iness ;—*adjs.* fleshed', fat ; satiated ; flesh'less, lean *n. flesh'ings.*

Flexibility, (fleks-i-bil'i-ti) *n.* pliancy ; readiness or easiness to be persuaded.

Flexible, (fleks'i-bl) flexile, (fleks'il) *a.* that may be bent ; docile ; pliant ; — *n.* flex'ibleness ;—*ad.* flex'ibly.

Flexion, (flek'shun) *n.* the act of bending ; a fold ; a turn

Flexor, (fleks'or) *n.* a muscle which bends a joint.

A single fact is worth a thousand arguments.

A slice off a cut loaf is never missed.—IRISH.

A slight suspicion may destroy a good repute.—DANISH.

A slip of the tongue is worse than that of the foot.

Flexuous, (fleks'ū-us) *a.* variable; bending; winding.

Flexure, (fleks'ūr) *n.* a bending; form given; a joint.

Flicker, (flik'er) *v. i.* to flutter; to flap the wings; to burn unsteadily, as a flame; —*a.* flick'ering, twinkling, as a light or a star.

Flight, (flit) *n.* act of flying; flock of birds; a series of steps, a sally: an escape; an excursion of fancy, &c.

Flighty, (flit'i) *a.* wild; fanciful; giddy; volatile:—*ad.* flight'ily:—*n.* flight'iness.

Flimsy, (flim'zi) *a.* thin; slight; weak; limber.

Flinch, (flinsh) *v. i.* to draw back: shrink; fail;—*n.*, *n.* flinch'ing; *ad.* flinch'ingly

Fling, (fling) *v. t.* and *i.* to cast from the hand: throw to the ground; scatter; upbraid, flounce: sneer:—*n.* a throw; a gibe; a sneer.

Flint, (flint) *n.* very hard kind of stone, which will strike fire by friction; anything proverbially hard; *a.* flint'y, hard of heart: not impressible; cruel:—*n.* flint'iness.

Flip, (flip) *n.* a hot drink

Flippancy, (flip'an-si) *n.* volubility or fluency of speech; pertness; *a* flipp'ant, pert; talkative; thoughtless;—*ad.* flipp'antly, lightly.

Flirt, (flirt) *v. i.* to play at courtship: coquet; act giddily, or so as to attract attention:—*n.* a pert, volatile girl; *n.* flirta'tion, coquetry

Flit, (flit) *v. i.* to flutter; fly; rove; migrate; vanish: be unsteady or easily moved: *n. pl. flittings*, wanderings.

Flitch, (flich) *n.* side of bacon

Float, (flōt) *n.* something that swims, as a cork on a fishing line; a raft:—*v. i.* to be buoyed up; to swim;—*v. t.* to cause to swim: to cover with water:—*a.* float'able, light; buoyant;—*a* float'ing, swimming; not fixed; circulating;—*ad.* float'ingly;—*ns.* float'age, things found floating on water; flot'sam, goods lost by shipwreck, and found floating on the sea: *flo'tilla*, a fleet.

Flock, (flok) *n.* a collection of small animals; a lock of wool; a Christian denomination;—*v. i.* to gather in a crowd; to assemble;—*a.* flocc'ōse, flock'y, abounding with flocks or locks; flocc'ulent, adhering in flakes.

Floe, (flo) *n.* floating ice.

Flog, (flog) *v. t.* to whip; to chastise;—*n.* flogg'ing.

Flood, (flud) *n.* flow of the tide; deluge; inundation;—*v. t.* to overflow;—*ns.* *flood'gate*, stop or vent of a dam; *fig* a relief for passion; *flood'ing*, uterine hemorrhage; land irrigation.

Floor, (flōr) *n.* the bottom of a room; platform; story;—*v. t.* to lay with a floor;—*n.* floor'ing, a floor, or materials for it;—*a. floored'*, furnished with a floor: defeated in an argument: overthrown in any business

Flora, (flo'ra) *n.* the goddess of flowers; the plants of a particular country;—*a.* *flo'ral*, relating to flowers or Flora:—*n* *floresc'ence*, the season of flowering.

Floriculture, (flo'ri-kul-tūr) *n.* the culture of flowers or plants;—*a.* floricul'tural;—*ns.* florist or floricul'turist, one who cultivates flowers

Florid, (flor'id) *a.* flushed with red: showy; containing flowers of rhetoric or lively figures; richly ornamental;—*ad.* flor'idly;—*n.* flor'idness, color; style.

Floss, (flos) *n.* down; ravelled or floss-silk:—*a.* floss'y.

Flounce, (flouns) *v. i.* to plunge and struggle, as in water, or do anything with noise and bluster: to trim with flounces;—*n.* a ruffle to the skirt of a dress; a bounce or exit from a room

Flounder, (floun'der) *v. i.* to struggle with violent motion:—*n.* a small flat fish.

Flour, (flour) *n.* fine part of grain sifted or bolted;—*v. t.* to sprinkle with flour;—*n.* *flour'ing-mill*, apparatus and power to grind flour

Flourish, (flur'ish) *v. i.* or *t.* to grow luxuriantly; to be prosperous; to use copious and flowery language; embellish with the pen: to brandish;—*n.* a parade of words; a bold stroke in writing; a sound of trumpets; musical prelude: the waving of a whip, &c.;—*a.* *flour'ishing*, prosperous.

Flout, (flout) *v. t.* or *i.* to treat with contempt; mock:—*n.* contemptuous fling; jeer

Flow, (flō) *v. i.* to move as a liquid or air: to rise, as the tide; to hang loose and waving; to proceed or issue;—*n.* a stream; plenty; setting in of the tide; copiousness; free expression.

Flower, (flow'er) *n.* blossom of a plant; the best of anything: the prime of life; a figure of speech;—*v. i* to blossom forth;—*a* flow'ering,—*v. t.* to embellish;—*a.* flow'ery, florid in diction; embellished with figures.

Flowing, (flō'ing) *a.* moving as a fluid; fluent; smooth: waving;—*ad* flow'ingly

Fluctuate, (fluk'tū-āt) *v. i.* to waver: to rise and fall; to roll hither and thither; to be irresolute;—*n.* fluctua'tion, unsteadiness; *down.*

Flue, (floo) *n* a chimney or pipe for air or smoke.

Fluent, (floo'ent) *a.* uttering words with ease; voluble; —*ad.* flu'ently; *n.* flu'ency

Fluid, (floo'id) *a.* that flows, as water; liquid; gaseous; —*n.* a liquid;—*n.* fluid'ity

Fluke, (flook) *n.* the part of an anchor which fastens in the ground: a flounder

Flume, (floom) *n.* a channel for water to drive a wheel.

Flummery, (flum'er-i) *n.* an *acid* jelly; anything insipid; empty compliment

Flunky, (flung'ki) *n.* a mean, cringing fellow; a servant.

Fluor, (floo-or) *n.* a beautiful mineral, often crystallized, usually called *fluor-spar*.

Flurry, (flur'i) *n.* a sudden blast; a breeze; agitation; bustle;—*v. t.* to excite.

Flush, (flush) *a.* fresh: full of vigor; abounding; having the surface level;—*n.* flow of blood to the face; bloom; abundance;—*v. i.* or *t.* to redden suddenly; elate.

Fluster, (flus'ter) *v. t.* to confuse;—*n.* hurry; heat.

Flute, (floot) *n.* a musical in-

A small hatchet fells a great oak. —PORTUGUESE.

A small house, well filled, is better than an empty palace.

A sluggard takes an hundred steps because he would not take one in due time.

A watched pan is long in boiling.

strument : a channel, as on a pillar or in a ruffle, called also *flut'ing* ;—*v. t.* to form flutes or hollows in ;—*n.* flut'er, a fluting machine.

Flutter, (flut'er) *v. i.* to flap the wings rapidly ; vibrate, to be in agitation or uncertainty ;—*n.* excitement.

Fluvial, (flū'vi-al) *a.* of, or growing in a river.

Flux, (fluks) *n.* a flowing, quick succession, a flow of matter . dysentery ; a rise of the tide : a concourse

Fluxation, (fluks-ā'shun) *n* act of passing away and giving place to another.

Fluxion,(fluk'shun) *n.* a flowing : *pl.* in *math.*, analysis of minute quantities.

Fly, (flī) *v. i.* to move with the wings : move rapidly ; to shun: to flee :—*v. t.* to cause to fly, as a kite : to avoid:—*n.* a winged insect, as the house-fly ; a fish-hook dressed in imitation of a fly : a light carriage ; —*ns.* *fly'blow*, eggs of a fly: *fly-leaf*, blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book; *fly'-wheel*, a regulator of machinery ;—*a.* fly'blown.

Foal, (fōl) *n.* a colt ; a filly , the young of a mare :—*v. t.* or *i.* to bring forth a colt.

Foam, (fōm) *v. i.* to froth : to be in a rage :—*n.* bubbles which rise on liquors; rage; —*a.* foam'y, frothy :—*ad.* foam'ingly ;—*a.* foam'less.

Fob, (fob) *n.* a small watch-pocket ;—*v. t.* to defraud.

Focus, (fō'kus) *n.* the point where rays of light meet after reflection or refraction, and cause great heat; any central point :—*pl.* fo'ci, (fō'si): *a.* fo'cal, central.

Fodder, (fod'er) *n.* food for cattle :—*v. t.* to feed cattle.

Foe, (fō) *n.* an enemy : an adversary ; an ill-wisher.

Fog, (fog) *n.* a thick vapor from land or water ;—*a.* fogg'y, hazy ; wet ; clouded in mind ;—*n.* fogg'iness.

Fogy, (fō'gi) *n.* a stickler for old things ; one opposed to progress, called *old fogy*.

Foible,(foi'bl) *n.* a weakness; a peculiarity; a fault.

Foil, (foil) *v. t.* to defeat ; frustrate ; puzzle ;—*n.* defeat: a blunt sword; a thin leaf of metal, as tin-foil ; anything that serves to set off something else.

Foist, (foist) *v. t.* to insert wrongfully : to pass off as genuine: to force upon another person :—*n* foist'er.

Fold, (fōld) *n.* a doubling : that which enfolds ; the place where sheep are housed ; flock of sheep , a Christian flock ; —*v t* to double over: enclose: shut.

Folder, (fōld'er) *n.* ivory or bone blade to fold paper

Foliaceous, (fō-li-ā'shus) *a.* leafy or with laminæ.

Foliage,(fō'li-aj) *n.* leaves,&c.

Foliate, (fō'li-āt) *v. t.* to cover with leaf metal ;—*a.* fo'liated, in *min* consisting of plates or thin layers ; leafy.

Foliation,(fō-li-ā'shun) *n.* foil; beating into plates ; leaf, leafing of plants :—*a.* fō-lif'erous, producing leaves.

Folio, (fō'li-ō) *n.* a book of two leaves to a sheet ; a book of such sheets: a page in an account book ;—*pl.* folios, pages ; in law papers, each 100 words numbered on the margin ;—*a.* denoting paper only once folded ; —*n.* folio-post, a writing paper, measuring 17 by 22 in.

Foliole, (fō-li-ōl) *n* in *bot.*, a single leaflet of a compound leaf ; —*a.* fō'lious, having leaves mixed with the flowers ; thin ; fading.

Folk, (fōk) *n.* *pl.* folks : certain people: the people.

Follicle, (fol'i-kl) *n.* a little bag ; cavity ; a seed vessel.

Follow, (fol'ō) *v. t.* to go after or behind: pursue: imitate; —*v. i.* to result from ;—*n.* fol'lower, copier; lover, disciple :—*n.* *follow'ing*, adherents :—*a.* subsequent.

Folly, (fol'i) *n.* absurd action ; weakness of mind

Foment, (fō'ment) *v. t.* to apply warm lotions ; to encourage ; to excite disturbance : —*ns* foment'er, fomenta'tion, a hot lotion

Fond,(fond) *a.* foolishly tender and loving ; weakly indulgent ; *fond of*, relishing; *ad.* fond'ly ;—*n.* fond'ness.

Fondle, (fon'dl) *v. t.* or *i.* to dote on : to caress ;—*ns.* fond'ler ; fond'ling, a pet.

Font, (font) *n.* a baptismal basin : an assortment of types.

Food,(food) *n.* that which supplies nutriment : provisions —*a.* food'less, barren, &c.

Fool, (fool) *n.* one destitute of reason , an idiot ; a jester; a stupid or wicked person ;—*v. i* or *t.* to disappoint ; impose on ; to play tricks, to trifle;—*n.* fool'ery, habitual folly ; absurdity

Foolish, (fool'ish) *a.* silly ; weak in understanding ; ridiculous : indiscreet ; —*ad* fool'ishly :—*n.* fool'ishness ; — *ns.* *fool's-errand*, search for what cannot be found : *foolhardy*, rash.

Foolscap, (foolz'kap) *n.* folio paper, 13½ x 16½.

Foot, (foot) *n.* that on which a thing stands ; the bottom of the leg; 12 inches; measure in poetry : infantry ;—*pl.* feet:—*v. i.* or *t.* to dance: walk ; tread, spurn ; kick : —*n.* foot'ing, foundation ; standing in society, or the capacity in which one acts; position : steps ; dance ;—*a.* foot'less, having no feet, —*ns.* *foot'-pad*, a highwayman or robber who frequents public roads ; *foot-path*, track ; *foot'-passenger*, one who travels on foot ; *foot-mark*, a track ; *foot-note*, remarks at bottom of page ; *foot'man*, runner ; *foot'-rot*, ulcer in sheep.

Footstep, (foot'step) *n.* trace of a course pursued ; track; —*pl* course ; example.

Fop, (fop) *n.* an affected dandy ;—*a.* fopp'ish, vain ; gaudy ; — *n.* fopp'ery, affectation in manners:—*ad.* fopp'ishly:—*n.* foppishnes

For, (for) *prep.* or *con.* b cause of ; in place of ; f the sake of ; in quest o in the direction of ; on a

A wager is a fool's argument.

A smooth river washes away its banks.—SERVIAN.

A small leak will sink a great ship.

A snake lies hidden in the grass.

A smooth sea never made a skillful mariner.

A spark neglected makes a mighty fire.

count of; with respect to; in opposition to; in recompense of; beneficial to; during; on this account; because; *as for*, as far as concerns;—*con.*, *ad.* forasmuch′, since; considering.

Forage, (for′āj) *n.* food for horses or cattle; provisions;—*v. i.* to seek; gather food.

Foray, (fō′rā) *n.* a sudden warlike incursion.

Forbear, (for′bār) *v. i.* or *t.* to cease; abstain; delay; stop; avoid voluntarily; spare; withhold:—*a.* forbear′ing, patient; long-suffering;—*n.* forbear′ance, patience; command of temper.

Forbid, (for-bid′) *v. t.* to interdict; to prohibit.

Forbidding, (for-bid′ing) *a.* repulsive; raising dislike; unpleasant:—*a.* forbidd′en, prohibited; unlawful.

Force, (fors) *n.* strength; active power; violence; moral power; validity; compulsion; efficacy; an armament; *a. forced′*, unnatural; *force′ful*, vehement;—*v. t.* to compel; ravish; in *hort.*, to cause to grow or ripen rapidly:—*n.* forc′ing.

Forceps, (for′seps) *n.* a pair of pincers for grasping.

Forcible, (fors′i-bl) *a.* powerful; active; impetuous; efficacious; impressive; *ad.* forc′ibly;—*n.* forc′ibleness.

Ford, (fōrd) *n.* a place where water can be crossed on foot;—*v. t.* to pass by wading;—*a.* ford′able, shoal.

Fore, (fōr) *a.* coming first; advanced in position;—*ad.* at the front; in the first part.

Forearm, (fōr-arm′) *v. t.* to arm beforehand; prepare for emergencies:—*n.* the part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

Forebode, (fōr′bōd) *v. t.* to fear or tell beforehand; to feel a secret sense of something future, especially of evil;—*n.* forebod′ing, an indefinable fear; presage.

Forecast, (fōr-kast′) *v. t.* or *i.* to plan beforehand; provide against; foresee;—*n.* fōre′cast, prevision.

Forecastle, (fōr′kas-l) *n.* the fore part of a ship.

Foreclose, (fōr-klōz′) *v. t.* to shut; stop; preclude; to sell mortgaged property by law;—*n.* fore′closure.

Foredoom, (fōr-doom′) *v. t.* to condemn; predestinate.

Forefather, (fōr′fȧ-ther) *n.* an ancestor;—*pl.* fore′fathers, former generations.

Forefend, (fōr-fend′) *v. t.* to ward off; prevent; hinder.

Forefront, (fōr′front) *n.* the foremost part or front.

Forego, (fōr-gō′) *v. t.* to forbear to possess; give up.

Foregoing, (fōr-gō′ing) *a.* preceding; antecedent.

Foregone, (fōr-gon′) *a.* settled beforehand, as a *foregone conclusion*, fixed.

Foreground, (fōr′ground) *n.* the space lying *before* the figures in a picture.

Forehanded, (fōr′hand-ed) *a.* early; timely; well off.

Forehead, (for′hed) *n.* upper part of the face; brow.

Foreign, (for′in) *a.* not appropriate; remote; from abroad; *n.* foreign′er, alien.

Forejudge, (fōr-juj′) *v. t.* to judge without proofs.

Foreknow, (fōr-nō′) *v. t.* to know before; to foresee;—*n.* foreknowl′edge, foresight of future events;—*a.* and *pp.* foreknown′.

Forelock, (fōr′lok) *n.* a lock of hair on the forehead;—*fig.* "*take time by the forelock,*" undertake any business early or in season.

Foreman, (fōr′man) *n.* the chief man of a jury; an overseer:—*pl.* fore′men.

Foremast, (fōr′mast) *n.* mast next the bow of a ship.

Forementioned, (fōr-men′shund) *a.* named before in a writing or discourse.

Foremost, (fōr′mōst) *a.* first.

Forenoon, (fōr′noon) *n.* first half of the day; A. M.

Forensic, (fō-ren′sik) *a.* relating to or used in courts.

Foreordain, (fōr-or-dān′) *v. t.* to predetermine: to predestinate;—*n.* foreordina′tion.

Forepart, (fōr′part) *n.* the part before the rest; first.

Forerun, (fōr-run′) *v. i.* to go before; to precede; *n. fore′runner*, one sent before; sign of something to follow

Foresee, (fōr′sē) *v. t.* [*pp.* foreseen] to see or know beforehand; divine.

Foreshadow, (fōr-shad′ō) *v. t.* to indicate or typify.

Foreshorten, (fōr-short′n) *v. t.* in a picture, to represent the *shortened* appearance of an object projecting forward;—*n.* foreshort′ening.

Foreshow, (fōr-shō′) *v. t.* [*pp.* foreshown] to indicate beforehand; to foretell.

Foresight, (fōr′sīt) *n.* a seeing beforehand; prudence.

Forest, (for′est) *n.* an extensive wood; a wilderness; wild land:—*a.* sylvan; rustic;—*n.* for′ester, woodman.

Forestall, (fōr-stawl′) *v. t.* to buy ahead of the market; to anticipate: to displant

Foretaste, (fōr′tāst) *n.* an incident which gives one an idea of what is to come.

Foretell, (fōr-tel′) *v. t.* to prophesy or predict.

Forethought, (fōr′thawt) *n.* previous thought; provident care; thoughtfulness.

Foretoken, (fōr-tō′kn) *v. t.* to signify beforehand:—*n.* token or sign in advance.

Foretop, (fōr′top) *n.* a platform near the foremast; hair above the forehead.

Forever, (for-ev′er) *ad.* at all times; to eternity: always.

Forewarn, (fōr-wawrn′) *v. t.* to caution beforehand;—*n.* forewarn′ing, a sign.

Forfeit, (for′fit) *v. i.* to lose by an offence; to lose all right to;—*a.* liable to seizure:—*n.* what is lost; a fine; a penalty; something deposited and redeemable;—*a.* for′feitable, subject to forfeiture;—*n.* for′feiture, alienation: the thing lost.

Forge, (fōrj) *n.* a furnace where iron is beaten into form;—*v. t.* to form by

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger.—PROVERBS, 15, 1.

A short horse is soon curried, (*i. e.*, a small business is easily cared for; a little work, duty, etc., is soon done).

A true friend is another self.

hammering; to counterfeit; make falsely;—*ppr.* or *n.* forg'ing, as iron, or a name or a piece of money;—*ns.* *forg'er*, one who forms or falsifies; *forg'ery*, act of counterfeiting money, a writing or a signature.

Forget, (for-get') *v. t.* to lose the remembrance of; slight; neglect;—*a.* forget'ful, apt to forget; inattentive;—*ad.* forget'fully;—*ns.* forget'fulness, negligence; bad memory; forget'ter, one who forgets;—*n.* *Forget-me-not*, a small herb with beautiful blue flowers; a keepsake.

Forgive, (for-giv') *v. t.* to pardon; remit;—*a.* forgiv'ing, pardoning; merciful; compassionate;—*n.* forgive'ness, pardon; remission.

Fork, (fork) *v. i.* or *t.* to shoot into branches or blades; to divide; to pitch with a fork;—*a.* forked', divided into branches or prongs, as a road, a tree, a fork, etc.;—*n.* an instrument with prongs; in *pl.* the branches into which a road or river divides, also the point of separation;—*a.* fork'y.

Forlorn, (for-lorn') *a.* forsaken; wretched; helpless.

Form, (form) *n.* manner; shape; model; order; show; pages of type; a long bench; a class;—*v. t.* to make; to adopt an opinion; combine; go to make up;—*a.* form'less, chaotic; shapeless.

Formal, (form'al) *a.* having the form only; stiff; ceremonious; external; proper;—*ad.* form'ally;—*ns.* form'alist, form'alism, resting on mere externals; formal'ity, observance of forms and ceremonies; preciseness.

Formation, (for-mā-shun) *n.* act of forming; creation; production; strata;—*a.* *for'mative*, plastic; shaping.

Former, (form'er) *n.* one who makes;—*a.* first mentioned; preceding; earlier; past; *ad.* for'merly, heretofore.

Formidable, (for'mi-da-bl) *a.* causing fear; dreadful; imposing;—*ad.* for'midably;—*n.* for'midableness.

Formula, (form'ū-la) *n.* prescribed form; routine of doctrines; a general expression for solving problems; symbols expressing the chemical compounds of a body;—*pl.* form'ulæ;—*n.* *form'ulary*, book of forms or precedents;—*a.* ritual;—*v. t.* for'mulate, put in form.

Fornicate-d, (for'ni-kāt-ed) *a.* arched; (*bot.*) arching over.

Fornication, (for-ni-kā'shun) *n.* incontinence of unmarried persons;—*n.* for'nicator, a lewd person; rake.

Forsake, (for-sāk') *v. t.* to quit entirely; abandon.

Forsooth, (for-sooth') *ad.* in very truth; certainly.

Forswear, (for-swār') *v. t.* or *i.* to deny or renounce upon oath; to swear falsely.

Fort, (fōrt) *n.* a fortress or castle;—*n.* *forte*, a strong point; that in which one excels;—*ad.* in *music*, (fōr'tā), loudly; with force.

Forth, (fōrth) *ad.* forward; abroad; onward in time;—*a.* forth'coming, about to appear;—*ad.* forth'with, immediately; directly.

Fortification, (for-ti-fi-kā'shun) *n.* works for defence;—*v. t.* for'tify, strengthen with forts; invigorate; confirm;—*n.* for'tress, safety.

Fortitude, (for'ti-tūd) *n.* firmness of mind which enables one to meet danger or endure pain resolutely.

Fortnight, (fort'nit) *n.* the space of two weeks.

Fortuitous, (for-tu'i-tus) *a.* depending upon causes unknown; accidental; casual;—*ad.* fortu'itously;—*ns.* fortu'itousness, fortu'ity.

Fortunate, (for'tū-nāt) *a.* lucky; successful;—*ad.* for'tunately;—*n.* for'tunateness;—*n.* *for'tune*, arbitrary ordering of events; lot that falls to one in life; success; wealth; luck.

Forum, (fō'rum) *n.* a court of justice; a tribunal.

Forward, (for'ward) *a.* being before; ready; too ready; presumptuous; immodest; early ripe;—*ad.* for'wardly; *n.* for'wardness, eagerness; boldness;—*v. t.* to advance; to promote;—*n.* for'warder.

Fossil, (fos'sil) *n.* and *a.* remains of plants and animals dug out of the strata of the earth in a petrified state;—*v. t.* or *i.* fos'silize, to convert, or be changed into a stony state; *n.* fossiliza'tion.

Foster, (fos'ter) *v. t.* to nurse; feed; incite; cherish;—*ns.* fos'ter-brother, one nursed with another of different parents; fos'ter-child, one adopted by strangers.

Foul, (foul) *a.* dirty; loathsome; profane; impure; stormy; unfair; running against; entangled;—*ad.* foul'ly; *n.* foul'ness; *v. t.* to make filthy; to soil;—*v. i.* to come into collision;—*a.* foul-mouthed', addicted to the use of bad language.

Found, (found) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Find*;—*v. t.* to form or cast by melting and pouring into a mould; to establish an institution, business, empire, etc.;—*ns.* found'er, the maker or beginner of anything; founda'tion, act of founding; a permanent fund for the support of a college, etc.; the base of a building; groundwork; plausibility.

Founder, (found'er) *v. i.* or *t.* to fill and sink, as a ship; to make lame, as a horse.

Foundery, (found'er-i) *n.* a place for casting metals.

Foundling, (found'ling) *n.* a child found deserted.

Fount, Fountain, (foun'tān) *n.* spring; head of a river; a jet; source of anything.

Fourfold, (fōr'-fold) *a.* four times as much; folded four times;—*adjs.* *four-footed*, quadruped; anything with four feet; *four-square*, having four equal sides; *a.* *four'score*, (skōr) 80

Fowl, (fowl) *n.* creature that flies; poultry; cock or hen.

Fowler, (fowl'er) *n.* sportsman; *n.* fowl'ing-piece, gun

A spirit dwells within each flower.—SWIN.

A spot is most seen upon the finest cloth.—SPANISH.

A story loses nothing in the carrying.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as in geometry.

Fox, (foks) *n.* a species of dog noted for cunning; a cunning fellow;—*a.* fox'y, wily: in *painting,* too much of a reddish brown color.

Foxglove, (foks'gluv) *n.* a biennial plant with glove-like flowers, whose leaves are a soothing medicine.

Fracas, (fra-kä) *n.* a brawl.

Fraction, (frak'shun) *n.* a broken part; division of a whole number;—*a.* frac'tional, containing fractions.

Fractious, (frak'shus) *a.* apt to quarrel; cross; unruly, as a beast;—*ad.* frac'tiously;—*n.* frac'tiousness.

Fracture, (frak'tûr) *n.* a breach of any hard body;—*v. t.* to break, as a bone;—*a.* frac'tured, broken.

Fragile, (fraj'il) *a.* easily broken; brittle; delicate; frail;—*n.* fragil'ity, frailty.

Fragment, (frag'ment) *n.* a piece broken off; unfinished portion;—*adjs.* frag'mentary, fragment'al.

Fragrant, (frā'grant) *a.* sweet-smelling; delicious;—*ad.* fra'grantly;—*n.* fra'grance, perfume; sweet influence.

Frail, (frāl) *a.* weak; liable to error; irresolute;—*ns.* frail'ness, frail'ty, infirmity; foible;—*pl.* frail'ties, faults.

Frame, (frām) *v. t.* to construct by fitting the parts to each other; form; shape; plan; constitute; to put a border or rim on;—*n.* fabric; order; timbers of an edifice; the skeleton; state of mind;—*n.* frame-work, the outline of anything.

Franc, (frangk) *n.* 20 cents.

Franchise, (fran'chiz) *n.* a privilege; immunity.

Frangible, (fran'ji-bl) *a.* liable to break; easily broken;—*n.* frangibil'ity.

Frank, (frangk) *a.* open; candid; ingenuous;—*v. t.* to send free of expense;—*ad.* frank'ly;—*n.* frank'ness.

Frankincense, (frangk'in-sens) *n.* a resinous oil.

Frantic, (fran'tik) *a.* furious through excitement; wild;—*ad.* fran'ticly, madly.

Fraternal, (fra-ter'nal) *a.* becoming brothers; brotherly;—*ad.* frater'nally.

Fraternity, (frâ-ter'ni-ti) *n* brotherhood; a society.

Fraternize, (frat'er-nīz) *v. i.* to unite as brothers; to join harmoniously; *v. t.* induce to agree; *n.* fraterniza'tion.

Fratricide, (frat'ri-sīd) *n.* the murder or murderer of a brother;—*ad.* frat'ricidal.

Fraud, (frawd) *n.* imposture; deceptive trick;—*a.* fraud'ulent, trickish;—*ad.* fraud'ulently;—*n.* fraud'ulence, dishonesty; treachery.

Fraught, (frawt) *a.* filled.

Fray, (frā) *n.* a quarrel, &c.;—*v. t.* to wear off by rubbing.

Freak, (frēk) *n.* a sudden fancy; sport;—*a.* freak'ish, capricious; *ad.* freak'ishly;—*n.* freak'ishness.

Freckle, (frek'l) *n.* a spot on the skin; any small spot;—*v. t.* to color with spots;—*a.* freck'ly, full of freckles.

Free, (frē) *a.* at liberty; not bound or oppressed; guiltless; frank; lavish; not attached; gratuitous; idiomatic, as a translation;—*n.* free'ness;—*ad.* free'ly, liberally;—*v. t.* to release.

Freebooter, (frē'boot-er) *n.* a robber; a plunderer.

Freedman, (frēd'man) *n.* a negro freed from slavery.

Freedom, (frē'dum) *n.* exemption from the control of another; bold familiarity; separation; liberty.

Freehold, (frē'hold) *n.* land held in fee simple;—*n.* free'holder, owner of land.

Freeman, (frē'man) *n.* one who enjoys liberty, or is entitled to the privileges of citizenship;—*pl.* free'men.

Freemason, (fre'mā'sn) *n.* member of a society existing in all civilized lands, having for its object mutual assistance and social intercourse;—*n.* freema'sonry, masonic institutions; secret understanding.

Free-school, (frē-skool) *n.* a school supported by taxes.

Freestone, (frē'stōn) *n.* a stone composed of sand or grit; any stone that cuts freely.

Free-thinker, (frē'thingk'er) *n.* disbeliever in religion.

Free-will, (frē-wil') *n.* power of acting at pleasure.

Freeze, (frēz) *v. t.* or *i.* to be congealed by cold; to chill; to shake, as with terror.

Freight, (frāt) *n.* lading of a ship;—*v. t.* to load, &c.

French, (frensh) *a.* belonging to France;—*n.* Fr. language.

Frenzy, (fren'zi) *n.* distraction of mind; madness.

Frequent, (frē'kwent) *a.* often done or occurring;—*ad.* fre'quently, repeatedly;—*n.* fre'quency, commonness;—*v. t.* frēquent', visit often;—*ns.* frēquent'er, one who goes often to a place; frequenta'tion, resort.

Fresco, (fres'kō) *n.* a painting on fresh plaster;—*v. t.* to paint in relief on walls.

Fresh, (fresh) *a.* cool; new; brisk; untried; having renewed vigor; healthy; not salt;—*ad.* fresh'ly;—*n.* fresh'ness;—*v. t.* fresh'en, to take the saltness from; to revive;—*v. i.* to grow fresh, brisk, or strong.

Freshet, (fresh'et) *n.* flood in rivers or on low lands from rain or melted snow.

Freshman, (fresh'man) *n.* one of the younger class.

Fret, (fret) *v. t.* or *i.* to irritate; to wear away by rubbing; to be peevish; to corrode;—*n.* agitation of the surface of a liquid; irritation of mind; ill-humor.

Fretful, (fret'ful) *a.* peevish; irritable;—*ad.* fret'fully, crossly;—*ns.* *fret'fulness, frett'ing,* peevishness;—*a.* wearing out; vexing.

Fretwork, (fret'wurk) *n.* raised work; variegation.

Friable, (fri'a-bl) *a.* easily reduced to powder;—*ns.* fri'ableness, friabil'ity.

Friar, (fri-ar) *n.* a monk.

Fribble, (frib'l) *v. i.* to trifle;—*n.* a trifler;—*a.* frivolous.

Fricassee, (frik-as-sē') *n.* a dish made of fowls cut into pieces and fried;—*v. t.* to dress as a fricassee.

Friction, (frik'shun) *n.* a rubbing; attrition;—*n. pl.* *friction-wheels,* rolling wheels.

Friend, (frend) *n.* a person attached to another; Quaker;—*a.* *friend'less,* forlorn.

Friendly, (frend'li) *a.* kind; favorable;—*n.* friend'liness.

A stupid question needs no answer.—TAMIL.

A sunny temper gilds the edge of life's blackest cloud.

A suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.

A thimbleful of honey will catch more flies than a gallon of gall.

Friendship, (frend'ship) n. affection: attachment.

Frieze, (frēz) n. the nap on coarse woollen cloth; part of an entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice.

Frigate, (frig'āt) n. a ship.

Fright, (frit) n. sudden terror: panic;—v. t. to alarm;—v.t. fright'en, to terrify; deter.

Frightful, (frit'ful) a. exciting terror; shocking:—ad. fright'fully, dreadfully;—n. fright'fulness, terror.

Frigid, (frij'id) a. cold: dull: insensible:—ad. frig'idly;—ns. frig'idness, frigid'ity, coldness; dullness: torpor.

Frill, (fril) n. an edging or ruffle;—v. i. to ruffle, as a *shivering* bird its feathers;—v.t. to furnish with a frill.

Fringe, (frinj) n. a kind of trimming: the extremity;—v. t. to adorn with fringe.

Frippery, (frip'er-i) n. old clothes; useless trifles.

Frisk, (frisk) v. i. to leap; to dance; to be lively.

Frisket, (frisk'et) n. a light frame on printing presses.

Friskiness, (frisk'i-nes) n. liveliness; gayety; wantonness;—a. frisk'y, restless.

Fritter, (frit'er) n. a kind of pancake; a fragment;—v. t., to cut into pieces; waste by foolish prodigality.

Frivolous, (friv'o-lus) a. silly; trifling; lightly esteemed; not worth notice; ad. friv'olously;—ns. friv'olousness, frivol'ity, levity; habits of trifling; nonsense.

Frizz, (friz) v. t. to curl, tangle, or crisp;—n. a curl.

Frizzle, (friz'l) v. t. to crisp in small, short curls; broil.

Fro, (frō) ad. from; back.

Frock, (frok) n. a loose coat.

Frog, (frog) n. an amphibious reptile, with webbed feet, that swims and leaps rapidly; a soft horny substance under a horse's foot; a tag-loop; a device to enable car wheels to cross tracks or rails; (*colloquial*) hoarseness: phlegm in the throat.

Frolic, (frol'ik) a. gay; full of pranks; playful:—n. a wild prank; merriment;—v. i. to play wild pranks or merry tricks to gambol;—a. frolic'some:—n. frol'icsomeness, sportiveness.

From, (from) *prep.* issuing; at a distance; by reason of.

Frond, (frond) n. the leafing of palms and ferns.

Front, (frunt) n. the face or fore part; van: impudence;—v. t. to stand before; to oppose face to face:—a. front'al, belonging to the bones of the forehead:—n. pediment over a door or window: n. front'age, front part of an edifice or lots.

Frontier, (front-ēr') n. the boundary of a territory; limits;—a. bordering

Frontispiece, (front'is-pēs) n. a picture facing the first page of a book; face.

Frontless, (frunt'les) a. having no shame: impudent.

Frontlet, (frunt'let) n. band worn on the forehead.

Frost, (frost) n. the state of the atmosphere in which water freezes or vegetation is nipped [illegible] chill: frozen dew, also called *hoar-frost*, v.t. to cover with something like frost:—a. frost'y, like frost; cold; chill in affection;—ad frost'ily;—n. frost'iness;—ns frost'ing, *frost-work*, resemblance to hoar-frost on shrubs.

Froth, (froth) n. bubbles, &c.; empty show of wit:—a. froth'y, foamy; unsubstantial:—ad. froth'ily;—n froth'iness, emptiness.

Frounce, (frouns) v. t. to curl or frizzle the hair.

Frouzy, (frouz'i) a. musty.

Froward, (fro'ward) a. perverse: resistant;—ad. fro'wardly;—n. fro'wardness.

Frown, (frown) n. a wrinkling of the brow in displeasure; a stern look;—v. i. to contract the brows; to look angry;—v. t. to repel by a sour manner;—ad. frown'ingly, sternly.

Fructify, (fruk'ti-fī) v. t. to make fruitful; fertilize;—a. fructif'erous, fruitful.

Frugal, (frū'gal) a. saving of expenses; thrifty;—n. frugal'ity, economy: thrift;—ad. fru'gally, savingly.

Frugiferous, (frū-jif'er-us) a. bearing fruit;—a. frugiv'erous, feeding on fruits.

Fruit, (frūt) n. products of the earth, trees, shrubs, &c.: the part of a plant which contains the seed; the offspring of animals; profits: consequences: effect: advantage;—ns. fruit'age, fruit collectively: fruits; fruit'erer, a dealer in fruits

Fruitful, (frūt'ful) a. producing much fruit;—ad. fruit'fully:—ns. fruit'fulness, *fruition*, enjoyment of body or mind: possession; use; realization.

Fruitless, (frūt'les) a. unsuccessful; barren: without profit; useless;—ad. fruit'lessly;—n. fruit'lessness

Frumenty, (frū'men-ti) n. food made of wheat boiled in milk;—a. frumenta'ceous, resembling grain.

Frustrate, (frus'trāt) v.t. to defeat: balk; baffle: bring to nothing;—n. frustra'tion, disappointment: defeat.

Frustum, (frus'tum) n. a slice of a solid body: the part of a cone which remains when the top is cut off.

Frutescent, fruticose, (froo'ti-kōs) a. shrub-like.

Fry, (frī) v. t. or i. to cook in a frying-pan; to simmer:—n. a dish of anything fried, as oysters; a swarm of fishes just spawned.

Fuchsia, (fū'shi-a) n. a genus of plants, with long pendulous red flowers.

Fuddle, (fud'l) v. t. or i. to make or get drunk or dull.

Fudge, (fudj) ex. a word of contempt: stuff: nonsense.

Fuel, (fū'el) n any substance that feeds a fire; whatever supports heat or excitement

Fugacious, (fū-gā'shus) a. volatile, as fading flowers;—ns. fuga'ciousness, fugac'ity, uncertainty; volatility.

A torn jacket is soon mended; but hard words bruise the heart of a child.—LONGFEL.

A tale never loses in the telling.

A thought often makes us hotter than a fire.—LONGFELLOW.

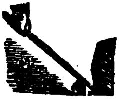
Three removes are worse than a fire.—FRANKLIN.

Fugitive, (fū'ji-tiv) *a.* flying: uncertain: volatile: perishable: temporary:—*n.* a runaway: a deserter:—*ad.* fu'gitively: *n.* fu'gitiveness

Fugleman, (fū'gl-man) *n.* one who drills soldiers.

Fugue, (fūg) *n.* a chase or succession in music.

Fulcrum, (ful'krum) *n.* a prop; the fixed point on which a lever moves.



Fulfill, (ful-fil') *v. t.* to accomplish: carry into effect; complete:—*n.* fulfill'ment, performance: completion.

Fulgent, (ful'jent) *a.* shining: dazzling: bright:—*ad.* ful'gently:—*n.* ful'gency.

Full, (ful) *a.* having all it can contain; complete, satisfied: occupied: abounding; perfect; strong: clear; *n.* the whole: complete measure: —*ad.* fully: quite:—*v. t.* to thicken and scour, as cloth: —*ns.* full'er, one who fulls cloth: *fuller's-earth*, a soft clay, which absorbs grease; —*ad.* full'y, entirely:—*n.* full'ness, repletion: plenty.

Full-blown, (ful' blōn) *a.* fully expanded, as a flower.

Full-faced, (ful'-fāst) *a.* having a full or broad face.

Full-hearted, (ful'-hārt-ed) *a.* full of affection or courage; elated;—*a.* *full-orbed*, round, as the full moon.

Fulminate, (ful'mi-nāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to utter denunciation: to explode or be exploded with a loud noise; to issue or send forth, as a sentence or decree:—*n.* a compound of explosive acid with mercury:—*n.* fulmina'tion, denunciation of censure: loud explosion: *a.* ful'minating.

Fulsome, (ful'sum) *a.* gross: disgusting: nauseous; fawning:—*ad.* ful'somely: —*n.* ful'someness.

Fulvous, (ful'vus) **Fulvid**, (ful'vid) *a.* yellow: tawny.

Fumble, (fum'bl) *v. i.* to do or handle awkwardly: poke: —*n.* fum'bler, a bungler.

Fume, (fūm) *n.* smoke: vapor; anything unsubstantial: vain conceit; rage;—*v. t.* to smoke; to throw off in vapor: to be in a passion

Fumigate, (fū'mi-gāt) *v. t.* to perfume; disinfect:—*n.* fumiga'tion, exposure to disinfecting vapors;—*a.* *fum'y*, producing fumes.

Fun, (fun) *n.* sport; glee.

Function, (fungk-shun) *n.* office: employment: duty; power; the peculiar office of any part of the body or mind: the purpose of anything:—*a.* func'tional, relating to any bodily organ or special power.

Functionary, (fungk'shun-ar-i) *n.* a public officer.

Fund, (fund) *n.* a stock: capital; surplus:—*pl.* money; funded debts:—*v. t.* to merge a debt into interest-bearing stock or bonds; to place money in a fund.

Fundament, (fun'da-ment) *n.* the seat or lower part.

Fundamental, (fun-da-ment'al) *a.* denoting a foundation: primary: essential; important:—*n.* that which serves as a basis or groundwork: an essential doctrine:—*ad.* fundament'ally.

Funeral, (fū'ner-al) *n.* a burial: funeral ceremonies;—*a.* used at interments:—*a.* *fune'real*, dismal: mournful

Fungus, (fung'gus) *a.* an order of plants, including mushrooms, toadstools, mould, &c.: proud flesh formed on wounds:—*pl.* fungi, (fun'ji):—*a.* fung'ous, soft; spongy: growing suddenly: excrescent:—*a.* *fung'oid*, like mushrooms.

Funicle, (fu'ni-kl) *n.* a small cord; a fiber; *a.* funic'ular.

Funnel, (fun'el) *n.* passage for smoke, &c.: a tunnel.

Funny, (fun'i) *n.* comical.

Fur, (fur) *n.* fine, soft hair; skins; a fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, &c.:—*v. t.* to line with fur:—*n.* furr'ier, a dealer in furs:—*a.* furr'y, covered or dressed in fur.

Furbish, (fur'bish) *v. t.* to clean: to make bright.

Furbelow, (fur'bē-lō) *n.* the fringed border of a gown, &c.:—*pl.* gaudy array.

Furcate, (fur'kāt) *a.* forked.

Furious, (fū'ri-us) *a.* full of rage: mad; violent:—*ad.* fu'riously:—*n.* fu'riousness.

Furl, (furl) *v. t.* to roll up and fasten, as a sail: contract.

Furlong, (fur'long) *n.* 40 poles; one-eighth of a mile

Furlough, (fur'lō) *n.* leave of absence.—*v. t.* to grant temporary leave of absence.

Furnace, (fur'nās) *n.* an oven, or kettle for melting ores and other purposes; a large stove, &c., for heating buildings: a state or place of grievous affliction or woe.

Furnish, (fur'nish) *v. t.* supply: equip:—*n.* fur'nisher.

Furniture, (fur'ni-tūr) *n.* household goods: movables: equipage: decorations

Furrow, (fur'ro) *n.* a trench made by a plow; a groove; a wrinkle on the face,—*v. t.* to trench: to wrinkle.

Further, (fur'ther) *a.* more distant: additional;—*ad.* to a greater distance or degree: moreover;—*v. t.* to assist: to promote; to help forward:—*ns.* fur'therance, advancement; fur'therer, a promoter,—*ad.* *further'more*, in addition; besides.

Furthermost, **Furthest**, (fur'thest) *a.* most remote; extreme—*ad.* most distant.

Furtive, (fur'tiv) *a.* secret; fugitive;—*ad.* fur'tively.

Fury, (fū'ri) *n.* rage; violent passion: tumult of mind: *myth.* one of the three goddesses of vengeance: hence a bad, passionate woman.

Fuse, (fūz) *v. t.* or *i.* to melt: *n.* a tube filled with powder, etc., for firing mines, shells, &c.:—*a.* fus'ible, liquefiable; —*n.* fusibil'ity quality of.

Fusee, (fū'zē) *n.* a match or segar light: fuse: spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound.

Fusion, (fū'zhun) *n.* state of fluidity from heat: a close union of things, as of factions in politics, etc.

Fuss, (fus) *n.* a tumult or bustle about small matters: —*a.* fuss'y:—*ad.* fuss'ily.

Fust, (fust) *n.* the shaft of a

A thing done is not to do.

A tree is known by its fruits, and not by its leaves.

A thing is worth what it will fetch.

A single stroke don't fell the oak.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever.—KEATS.

A thing well done is twice done.—ITALIAN.

column; a musty smell;—*a.* fust'y, mouldy; rank.

Fustian, (fust'yan) *n.* a coarse twilled cotton cloth; an inflated, pompous style of writing or speaking;—*a.* made of fustian: bombastic; absurdly pompous.

Fustic, (fus'tik) *n.* a W. India wood used in dyeing yel.

Fustigation, (fus-ti-gā'shun) *n.* a beating with a stick.

Futile, (fū'til) *a.* trifling; unimportant:—*ad.* fu'tilely;—*n.* *futil'ity,* uselessness.

Future, (fū tūr) *a.* that is to come or to be hereafter;—*n.* time or event to come.

Futurity, (fū-tur'i-ti) *n.* future state; time to come.

Fuzz, (fuz) *v. i.* to fly off with a *hissing sound,* as water from hot iron;—*n.* fine, light particles, as dust.

G

GAB, (gab) *n.* idle talk;—*v. t.* *gab'ble,* talk fast; cackle.

Gabardine, (gab'ar-dēn) *n.* a coarse loose garment.

Gabion, (gā'bi-un) *n.* wicker basket filled with earth, used for shelter from fire-arms.

Gable, (gā'bl) *n.* the triangular end of a house, &c.

Gad, (gad) *n.* a whip:—*v. t* to rove; gossip:—*n.* gadd'er.

Gadfly, (gad'flī) *n.* a fly that stings or lays eggs in cattle.

Gaff, (gaf) *n.* a small boom.

Gag, (gag) *v. t.* to prevent speech by force: to stop legislation or debate by arbitrary rules;—*n.* something to stop the mouth.

Gage, (gāj) *n.* a pledge or security; a rule of measuring; that by which one is challenged:—*v. t.* to pledge; to measure, as a cask.

Gain, (gān) *n* profit; benefit; advantage: opposed to loss;—*v. t.* to obtain; reach; draw to one's party:—*n. pl.* gains or gain'ings, acquisitions by any means.

Gainful, (gān'ful) *a.* advantageous: lucrative:—*ad.* gain'fully; *n.* gain'fulness;—*a.* gain'less, losing.

Gainsay, (gān'sā) *v. t* to deny; to contradict:—*n.* gain'sayer, an opposer; doubter.

Gairish, (gār'ish) *a.* gaudy; showy: glaring:—*ad.* gair'ishly:—*n.* gair'ishness.

Gait, (gāt) *n.* manner of walking: rate of speed; step.

Gaiters, (gāt'erz) *n. pl.* shoes.

Gala, (gā'la) *n.* pomp; festivity, as a *gala-day.*

Galaxy, (gal'ak-si) *n.* the Milky Way; any splendid or eminent assemblage.

Gale, (gāl) *n.* a strong wind.

Galiot, (gal'i-ut) *n.* a brig.

Gall, (gawl) *n* bile; bitterness; malignity; a wound caused by rubbing; excrescence on oak trees;—*v. t.* to hurt the skin: harass; vex.

Gallant, (gal-lant') *n.* a man of fashion: a lover: an attendant;—*v. t.* to wait on a lady;—*a.* civil; polite; attentive to ladies;—*a.* gal'lant, brave: noble;—*ad.* gal'lantly:—*n.* gal'lantry, bravery: intrepidity: chivalric attention to ladies.

Galleon, (gal'li-un) *n.* a lofty, large Spanish ship.

Gallery, (gal'er-i) *n.* a balcony: a long passage; the upper floor of seats in a church or theater: a room for exhibition of art works

Galley, (gal'i) *n.* a low flat-built vessel; a frame to receive types from a *stick.*

Gallic, (gal'ik) *a.* pertaining to Gaul, now France.

Gallinaceous, (gal-in-ā'shus) *a.* denoting barn fowls.

Gallipot, (gal'i-pot) *n.* a painted and glazed pot.

Gallon, (gal'un) *n.* four quarts

Galloon, (gal-loon') *n.* a kind of lace: a narrow ribbon.

Gallop, (gal'up) *v. i.* to leap, as a horse; to ride at a swift pace:—*n.* the pace at which a horse runs when the fore and hind feet are lifted together alternately; a quick dance, pronounced gal-op';—*n.* gallopāde', a sidelong gallop: a quick kind of dance—then, the music appropriate to it.

Gallows, (gal'ūs) *n.* a gibbet.

Galvanism, (gal'van-izm) *n.* a species of electricity, developed by metals and chemical agents:—*a.* gal'vanic;—*v. t.* gal'vanize.

Gamble, (gam'bl) *v. i.* to play for money in games of chance; speculate;—*v. t.* to squander away;—*ns.* gam'bling, gam'bler.

Gamboge, (gam-bōj') *n.* a gum resin, used as a pigment and a purgative.

Gambol, (gam'bol) *n.* a skipping: playfulness: frolic:—*v. i.* to leap and skip.

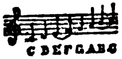
Gambrel, (gam'brel) *n.* the hind leg of a horse: a stick.

Game, (gām) *n.* play: the stake in gaming: wild animals hunted:—*v. i.* to play for money: to sport:—*ns.* gam'ing, the practice of playing for money: game'ster, a gambler; hunter.

Gamesome, (gām'sum) *a.* gay: sportive: playful.

Gammon, (gam'un) *n.* the leg or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried; a serio-comic style of talk or pretension calculated to impose on people, and which is therefore called "*all gammon,*"—*v. t.* befool

Gamut, (gam'ut) *n.* a scale of notes in music; spaces, &c.



Gander, (gan'der) *n.* the male of the goose kind.

Gang, (gang) *n.* a crew: a band of laborers or thieves.

Ganglion, (gang'gli-on) *n.* a knot or enlargement on the course of a nerve; a tumor.

Gangrene, (gang'grēne) *n.*

A trick of law has no less power than the wheel of fortune to lift men up or cast them down.
—Sir Thomas Moore.

God's glowing covenant (the rainbow).

A truly great man borrows no luster from splendid ancestry.

mortification of flesh;—*a.* gan'grenous, mortified.

Gangway, (gang'wa) *n.* a way or passage in or to a ship, &c.

Ganoid, (gā'noid) *n.* one of an order of fishes having shining enamelled scales.

Gaol, (jāl) *n.* a prison; jail.

Gap, (gap) *n.* passage; hiatus

Gape, (gāp) *v. i.* to open the mouth wide; to gaze at with wonder; to be open, like a gap: *n.* act of gaping.

Garb, (garb) *n.* clothes; habit.

Garbage, (garb'āj) *n.* offals of animals; refuse matter.

Garble, (gar'bl) *v. t.* to select what may serve our own purpose; to mutilate a writing or misstate anything:—*n.* gar'bler, falsifier.

Garden, (gar'dn) *n.* an enclosure for the cultivation of plants, fruits, and flowers.

Gardening, (gar'dn-ing) *n.* horticulture, the art of laying out and tilling gardens;—*n.* gar'dener, cultivator.

Gargle, (gär'gl) *v. t.* to wash the throat, preventing the liquid from going down by expelling air against it:—*n.* a liquid for the throat.

Garland, (gär'land) *n.* floral wreath; book of selections.

Garlic, (gär'lik) *n.* a plant with a bulbous root.

Garment, (gär'ment) *n.* an article of clothing; dress.

Garner, (gär'ner) *n.* a storehouse for grain;—*v. t.* to store; get knowledge, &c.

Garnet, (gär'net) *n.* a precious stone, usually red.

Garnish, (gär'nish) *v. t.* to adorn; to decorate, as a dish:—*n.* decoration;—*n.* gar'niture, ornament.

Garret, (gär'et) *n.* a top floor.

Garrison, (gar'i-sn) *n.* body of troops in a fort; a fortified place:—*v. t.* to place soldiers in a garrison.

Garrote, (gar-rōt') *n.* mode of strangling by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow:—*v. t.* to suddenly render insensible by semi-strangulation and then rob:—*n.* garrōt'er.

Garrulity, (gar-ūl'i-ti), **garrūlousness,** (nēs) *n.* loquacity;—*a.* gar'rulous, talkative.

Garter, (gar'ter) *n.* a band to hold up a stocking; an order of knighthood.

Gas, (gas) *n.* an aeriform elastic fluid, especially that obtained from coal; bad air;—*a.* gas'eous, denoting gas.

Gasconade, (gas-kon-ād') *n.* a boasting or bragging; bravado:—*v. i.* to boast; bluster;—*n.* or *a.* gasconad'ing.

Gas-fitter, (gas'fit-er) *n.* one who fits gas-pipes, brackets, and burners for lights.

Gash, (gash) *v. t.* to cut deep, esp. into flesh:—*n.* wound.

Gasometer, (gas-om'et-ėr) *n.* instrument for measuring gas; a place to hold gas.

Gasp, (gasp) *v. i.* or *t.* to open the mouth to catch breath; to breathe convulsively;—*n.* a painful breathing.

Gastric, (gas'trik) *a.* belonging to the stomach.

Gastronomy, (gas-tron'om-i) *n.* art or science of good living;—*a.* gastronom'ic, pertaining to eating or dining.

Gate, (gāt) *n.* a large door; passage into a house, field, or inclosure;—*n.* gate'way.

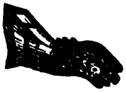
Gather, (gath'er) *v. t.* or *i.* collect; acquire; plait; learn by inference; assemble or muster; increase; suppurate:—*n.* a plait or fold in cloth, made by drawing the thread through;—*ns.* gath'erer, a gleaner; gath'ering, a crowd; accumulation.

Gaudy, (gawd'i) *a.* showy; ostentatiously fine:—*ad.* gaud'ily:—*n.* gaud'iness.

Gauge, (gāj) *v. t.* to measure the contents of any vessel; estimate ability:—*n.* standard:—*ns.* gaug'er, gaug'ing.

Gaunt, (gant) *a.* lean; thin; having a pinched look:—*a.* gaunt'ly;—*n.* gaunt'ness.

Gauntlet, (gant'let) *n.* a long glove covering the wrist.



Gauze, (gawz) *n.* thin silk or linen;—*a.* gauz'y, light.

Gawk, (gawk) *n.* a cuckoo; a simpleton;—*a.* gawk'y, foolish; clumsy; ungainly.

Gay, (gā) *a.* cheerful, merry; showy; sportive; bright;—*ad.* gai'ly, gay'ly:—*n.* gay'ety, gay'ness, liveliness.

Gaze, (gāz) *v. i.* to look intently;—*n.* fixed or eager look; the object gazed at;—*n.* gaz'ing-stock, a person exposed to public curiosity.

Gazelle, (ga-zel') *n.* a small species of antelope with beautiful dark eyes.

Gazetteer, (gaz'et-tēr) *n.* a geographical dictionary.

Gear, (gēr) *n.* apparatus; harness; dress;—*v. t.* to put in gear, as machinery or horses:—*n.* gear'ing, a train of toothed wheels, &c.

Gelatine, (jel'a-tin) *n.* concrete animal substance;—*a.* gelat'inous, like jelly.

Geld, (geld) *v. t.* to deprive of an essential part; to castrate:—*n.* geld'ing, a castrated animal, esp. a horse.

Gelid, (jel'id) *a.* cold; icy.

Gem, (jem) *n.* any precious stone, especially when cut; anything extremely valuable or attractive:—*v. t.* to adorn with jewels.

Gemini, (jem'i-ni) *n.* *pl.* a constellation of two bright stars, Castor and Pollux.

Gemmous, (jem'in-us) *a.* in *bot.*, double; in pairs.

Gemmation, (jem-mā'shun) *n.* time or form of budding in plants; *adjs.* gem'mate, having buds; gemmif'erous, producing buds; gemmip'arous, in *zool.*, reproducing by buds growing on the body:—*n.* gem'mūle, a little gem or leaf-bud.

Gender, (jen'der) *n.* sex, male or female; in *gram.*, difference of a word to express sex; *v. t.* to engender.

Genealogy, (jen-ē-al'o-ji) *n.* history of the descent of families; pedigree of a particular person or family;—*a.* genealog'ical;—*n.* geneal'ogist, family historian.

General, (jen'er-al) *a.* common; public; not special; not restricted; loose; vague; the whole or chief part;—*n.* commander of an army;—*n.* generalis'simo;—*n.* gen'eralship, military skill.

Generality, (jen-er-al'i-ti) *n.*

A vine bears three grapes; the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, and the third of repentance.—ANACHARSIS.

A voluntary burden is no burden.

A virtuous woman is a jewel to her husband.

A violent storm uproots lofty trees.

state of being general; the greatest part: the bulk.

Generalize, (jen′er-al-iz) *v. t.* to arrange under general heads: to infer from one or few the nature of the whole class;—*n.* generaliza′tion, a comprehending many things under a general description or common name: avoidance of detail.

Generally, (jen′er-al-li) *ad.* extensively; usually: most frequently; in general.

Generate, (jen′er-āt) *v. t.* to procreate: originate.

Generation, (jen-er-ā′shun) *n.* a race; a family: an age: the people of the same period; origination; that which is brought into life; *a.* gen′erative, prolific;—*n.* gen′erator, producer.

Generosity, (jen-er-os′i-ti) *n.* liberality; nobleness of nature: magnanimity.

Generous, (jen′er-us) *a.* liberal: open-hearted: courageous: of a noble nature: invigorating in its nature, as wine;—*ad.* gen′erously; —*n.* gen′erousness.

Genesis, (jen′e-sis) *n.* origin or production; Biblical account of the Creation.

Genial, (jē′ni-al) *a.* enjoyable: healthful: cheering: merry;—*ad.* ge′nially;—*ns.* gēnial′ity, gē′nialness.

Geniculate, (je-nik′ū-lāt) *a.* in *bot.*, bent abruptly, like the knee: jointed; knotted.

Genitals, (jen′i-talz) *n. pl.* the exterior organs of generation;—*a.* gen′ital.

Genius, (jē′ni-us) *n.* a good or evil spirit:—*pl.* Gē′nii.

Genius, (jēn′yus) *n.* nature; disposition: a man of great mental powers; peculiar constitution or character of anything:—*pl.* Gēn′iuses.

Gens d'armes, (zhān-darm′) *n.* French armed police.

Genteel, (jen-tēl′) *a.* polished in manners: polite; well-bred;—*ad.* genteel′ly.

Gentile, (jen′til) *n.* any one not a Jew;—*a.* heathen.

Gentle, (jen′tl) *a.* mild: docile: not rough in manners; soothing; good-tempered; easy;—*ad.* gent′ly;—*ns.* gen′tleness, amiability; *gentlefolks*, well-bred people; *gentil′ity*, good breeding.

Gentleman, (jen′tl-man) *n.* a man of good breeding, education, and politeness; in *pl.* gentlemen, a word of address;—*fem.* gen′tlewoman;—*a.* gen′tlemanly, polite; *n.* gen′tlemanliness.

Gentry, (jen′tri) *n.* well-bred, educated people—applied in derision to those who affect superiority.

Genuflection, (jēn-ū flek′shun) *n.* act of kneeling.

Genuine, (jen′ū-in) *a.* free from adulteration: real; pure;—*ad.* gen′uinely, naturally;—*n.* gen′uineness.

Genus, (jē′nus) *n.* a class of many species; *pl.* Genera; —*a.* gener′ic, pertaining to a group of several species with common characteristics;—*ad.* gener′ically.

Geocentric, (jē-o-sen′trik) *a.* denoting the position of a celestial object as seen from the earth, being the center.

Geode, (jē′od) *n.* in *min.*, a rounded nodule of stone containing a smaller concretion lying loose within.

Geodesy, (jē-od′e-si) *n.* a branch of land-surveying which allows for the curvature of the earth.

Geognosy, (jē-og′no-si) *n.* knowledge or study of the structure of the crust of the earth in respect to the large mineral masses.

Geogony, (jē-og′o-ni) *n.* the science of the formation of the earth;—*a.* geogon′ic.

Geographical, (jē-o-graf′ik-al) *a.* relating to geography; —*ad.* geograph′ically.

Geography, (jē-og′ra-fi) *n.* description of the earth's surface and its inhabitants: a book containing it;—*n.* *geog′rapher*, a writer of, &c.

Geology, (je-ol′o-ji) *n.* the science of the structure of the earth, as to its rocks, strata, minerals, &c.;—*a.* geolog′ical;—*n.* geolo′gist.

Geometry, (je-om′e-tri) *n.* science of quantity and mensuration;—*a.* geomet′rical;—*ad.* geomet′rically; —*ns.* gēometric′ian, geom′eter, one versed in the measurement of lines, surfaces and solids, with their various properties, &c.

Geoponic, (al) (jē-o-pon′ik) *a.* pertaining to tilling the earth;—*n. sing.* gēopon′ics.

Georama, (jē-o-ra′ma) *n.* a spherical chamber with a general view of the earth on its inner surface.

Georgic, (jorj′ik) *n.* a rural poem;—*a.* relating to agriculture or rustic affairs.

Geranium, (jē-rā′ni-um) *n.* a genus of fragrant flowering plants with long seed lobes.

Germ, (jerm) *n.* a seed-bud; first principle; origin.

German, (jer′man) germāne, (jer-mān′) *a.* of the first degree; closely allied: fit.

German-silver, (jer′man-sil′ver) *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel.

Germinate, (jerm′in-āt) *v. i.* to bud; sprout; begin to grow;—*n.* germina′tion;—*adjs.* germ′inant, sprouting; germ′inal, original.

Gestation, (jes-tā′shun) *n.* act of carrying young in the womb;—*a.* ges′tatory.

Gesticulate, (jes-tik′ū-lāt) *v. i.* to use emphatic motions; to play antics;—*v. t.* to represent by action;—*n.* gesticula′tion, motions; antics; *adjs.* ges′tic, gestic′ulatory.

Gesture, (jes′tūr) *n.* motion of the arms or body, as in speaking; posture; action expressive of passion.

Get, (get) *v. t.* to gain; win; learn; reach; persuade: to beget, as a colt;—*v. i.* to arrive at any place, state or condition: to go: to become. *Get-at*, to reach: *get-off*, to escape: *get on*, to proceed; advance; *get over*, to surmount: *get through*, to finish: *get up*, to arise; to ascend;—*n.* get′ting, gain.

Gewgaw, (gū′gaw) *n.* a bauble

Geyser, (gī′ser) *n.* a boiling spouting mineral spring.

Ghastly, (gast′li) *a.* deathlike; very pale: hideous; —*n.* ghast′liness, pallor.

Gherkin, (ger′kin) *n.* a small pickling cucumber.

Ghost, (gōst) *n.* a spirit appearing after death; the soul of man;—*a.* ghost′like,

A wolf in sheep's clothing (*i. e.*, an enemy in disguise).

Avoid a remedy that is worse than the disease.

Avoid popularity; it has many snares, and no real benefit.

Avoid the ford in which your friend was drowned.

ghost'ly, spiritual; ghastly; pale; pertaining to apparitions :—*n.* ghost'liness.

Ghoul, (gool) *n.* a demon fabled to feed on the dead.

Giant, (ji'ant) *n.* a man of great stature;—*a.* gigan'tic, immense;—*n.* giant'ess.

Gibberish, (gib'er-ish) *n.* rapid inarticulate speech: nonsense ;—*a.* unmeaning.

Gibbet, (jib'et) *n.* a gallows ; —*v. t.* to hang or execute for crime: expose to shame.

Gibbose, (gib-bos) *a.* *humped.*

Gibbous, (gib'us) *a.* protuberant; convex, as a nearly full moon :—*ad.* gibb'ously; *n.* gibb'ousness, roundness.

Gibe, (jib) *v. i.* or *t.* to rail: sneer : to taunt : to cast reproaches : *n.* scoff : taunt : contempt :—*ad.* gib'ingly.

Giblets, (jib'lets) *n. pl.* the internal eatable parts of a fowl, cut off before cooking :—*a.* gib'let, liver, &c.

Giddy, (gid'i) *a.* volatile ; dizzy: whirling: thoughtless ; —*ad.* gidd'ily ; —*n.* gidd'iness, vertigo : levity.

Gift, (gift) *n.* a gratuity : offering: endowment: quality: faculty: the act of giving :—*v. t.* to endow with any power or faculty ;—*a.* gift'ed, talented ; smart.

Gig, (gig) *n.* a light carriage ; a long, light boat.

Gigantic, (ji-gan'tik) *a.* like a giant ; enormous ; great ; —*ad* gigan'tically, hugely.

Giggle, (gig'l) *n.* a laugh with short catches of the voice or breath ;—*v. i.* to laugh in a silly manner.

Gild, (gild) *v. t.* to overlay with gold or gold color, to adorn with luster;—*n.* gild'ing, gold laid on any surface for ornament;—*a.* gilt, bright : *gilt-edged*, gilded, as leaves ; first-class.

Gill, (jil) *n.* ¼ of a pint.

Gill, (gil) *n.* organ of respiration in fishes : the flap below the bill of a fowl.

Gilly-flower, (jil'i-flow'er) *n.* a plant : wall-flower.

Gimcrack, (jim'krak) *n.* toy; trivial mechanism. [auger.

Gimlet, (gim'let) *n.* a small

Gimp, (gimp) *n.* a silk twist or lace ; a trimming.

Gin, (jin) *n.* a spirit distilled from grain : a machine ; a snare :—*v. t.* to clear cotton of its seed : to trap, snare.

Ginger, (jin'jer) *n.* a plant with a hot, spicy root :—*n.* gin'gerbread, a sweet cake flavored with ginger.

Gingerly, (jin'jer-li) *ad.* carefully : not severely.

Gingham, (ging'ham) *n.* a kind of cotton cloth of yarn dyed before being woven.

Gipsy, (jip'si) *n.* a race of people generally engaged in strolling and telling fortunes: a sly woman.

Giraffe, (zhe-raf', je-raf') *n.* the camelopard, the tallest of animals

Gird, (gerd) *v. t.* to gibe; tie round ; surround : clothe :—*pp.* girt.

Girder, (gerd'er) *n.* the principal beam in a floor, &c.

Girdle, (gerd'l) *n.* that which girds or encircles ; a band for the waist ; enclosure : zone ; a horizontal line in the setting of jewelry ;—*v. t.* to bind, as with a girdle: to enclose: to make a circular incision, as through the bark of a tree, to kill it.

Girl, (gerl) *n.* a female child, or a young woman ;—*a.* *girl'ish*, youthful, giddy :—*ad.* girl'ishly, childishly ;—*n.* girl'ishness, triviality.

Girlhood, (gerl'hood) *n.* the state of a girl : pertaining to the youth of a female.

Girth, (gerth) *n.* a strap for a saddle : a circular bandage : circumference of a tree : waist measure.

Gist, (jist) *n.* the main point, or pith of anything.

Give, (giv) *v. t.* or *i.* to bestow ; to make a present ; yield to pressure : grant ; utter : render, as thanks : show, as a result.—*Give chase*, to pursue : *give forth*, to emit : publish ; *give in*, to yield : *give over*, to cease ; *give place*, to make room for another : *give up*, to abandon ;—*ns.* giv'er, a donor : giv'ing, bestowing.

Gizzard, (giz'rd) *n.* the stomach of a fowl or bird.

Glacier, (glā'sher) *n.* mass of ice, &c., in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains, which often slides down to the plains ; —*a.* glac'ial, icy; frozen.

Glacis, (glā'sis) *n.* a gentle slope, or sloping bank, as in fortifications : that which is slippery, like ice.

Glad, (glad) *a.* affected with pleasure ; pleased : cheerful: bright :—*v. t.* glad'den, to make glad ; to cheer ;—*ad.* glad'ly :—*n.* glad'ness.

Glade, (glād) *n.* an open, grassy space in a wood.

Gladiator, (glad'i-ā-tor) *n.* a Roman sword-player :—*a.* gladiator'ial, prize-fighting.

Gladiole, (glad'i-ol) *n.* the sword-lily. (*L. gladiolus.*)

Gladsome, (glad'sum) *a.* gay, joyous :—*ad.* glad'somely ; —*n.* glad'someness, glee.

Glance, (glans) *n.* a sudden shoot of light ; a momentary view :—*v. t.* or *i.* to dart a ray of light or splendor ; to snatch a bird's-eye view ; to fly off obliquely ; make a passing allusion :—*ad.* glanc'ingly, transiently.

Gland, (gland) *n.* a secreting organ in animals and plants :—*a.* gland'iform.

Glanders, (glan'derz) *n. pl.* an influenza of horses.

Glanduliferous, (glan-du-lif'er-us) *a.* bearing acorns.

Glandular, **Glandulous**, (gland'ū-lus) *a.* consisting of or like glands : *n.* glans.

Glare, (glār) *n.* a bright dazzling light ; fierce, piercing look :—*v. i.* to dazzle the sight : to look with piercing eyes : to be ostentatiously splendid :—*a* glar'ing, palpable : barefaced ; notorious ; —*ad.* glar'ingly, patently ; —*n.* glar'ingness, boldness.

Glass, (glas) *n.* a transparent substance for windows, mirrors, tumblers, telescopes, &c. : in *pl.* spectacles or glasses : the quantity of liquid a glass holds ;—*a.*

Away goes the devil when he finds the door shut against him.
Away from the battle all are soldiers.

A twig in time becomes a tree.
The last ounce (or feather) breaks the camel's back.
A little more breaks a horse's back.

made of glass ; vitreous :—*a.* glass'y glass-like :—*ns.* glass'iness, glass'blowing.

Glaucous, (glaw'kus) *a.* of a sea-green color or bloom.

Glaze, (glāz) *v. t.* to furnish with glass ; to give a glossy surface to.—*n* glaz'er, one who sets and fixes window-glass :—*ns.* glaze, or glaz'ing, the vitreous coating on pottery ; any shining exterior ; in painting, semi-transparent colors put thinly over others to modify the effect.

Gleam, (glēm) *n.* a small stream of light ;—*v. i.* to shine; to flash: *a* gleam'y, flashing, darting light.

Glean, (glēn) *v. t.* to gather the remains of a harvest ; to pick up :—*ns.* glean'er, glean'ing, act of collecting what is thinly scattered ; *pl.* information or knowledge from various sources.

Glebe, (glēb) *n.* turf : soil ; church land :—*a.* gleb'ous

Glee, (glē) *n.* joy : merriment ; a song in parts.

Gleeful, (glē'ful) *a.* laughing ; gay :—*ad* glee'fully.

Glen, (glen) *n.* a narrow valley worn by a river ; a space between hills.

Glib, (glib) *a.* smooth ; slippery ; voluble :—*ad.* glib'ly : *n.* glib'ness, loquacity.

Glide, (glīd) *v. i.* to slide smoothly and easily: flow gently ; pass rapidly :—*n.* a sliding :—*ad.* glid'ingly.

Glimmer, (glim'er) *v. i.* to shoot scattered rays ; to burn or appear faintly :—*n.* feeble rays of light; faint knowledge.—*n* glimm'ering, a faint view or idea ; a hint ; fleeting enjoyment, faint light or likeness.

Glimpse, (glimps) *n.* slight view ; inkling : foretaste.

Glisten, (glis'n) *v. i.* to sparkle with light; shine.

Glitter, (glit'er) *v. i.* to sparkle with light; to be splendid and showy :—*n.* luster ; brilliance ; splendor :—*a* glitt'ering, shining : brilliant.—*ad* glitt'eringly.

Gloat, (glōt) *v. i.* to stare with strong desire ; enjoy.

Globate, (glōb'āt) *a.* round.

Globe, (glōb) *n.* a round body ; a sphere ; ball; the earth :—*a.* glob'ose, glob'ular, glob'ulous, round :—*ad.* glob'ularly :—*ns.* *globular'ity, globos'ity*, sphericity ; *glob'ule*, a little globe or round particle of sugar, &c., generally medicated : corpuscle.

Glomerate, (glom'er-at) *v. t* to gather into a ball.—*a.* growing in rounded forms:—*n.* glomera'tion, massing.

Gloom, (gloom) *n* darkness: obscurity : sorrowful aspect; depression of spirits: melancholy ;—*v. i.* to be sullen or dejected :—*a.* gloom'y, dark : dim ; sad :—*ad.* gloom'ily :—*ns.* gloom'iness, sullenness; obscurity ; *gloom'ing*, twilight.

Glorify, (glō'ri-fī) *v. t.* to make glorious; to extol: to praise; honor; exalt; worship : —*n.* glorifica'tion, praise ; celebration ; pride.

Glorious, (glō'ri-us) *a.* illustrious : splendid : renowned ; possessing or conferring qualities worthy of glory:—*ad* glo'riously.

Glory, (glō'ri) *n.* brightness; splendor ; honor : luster ; glorious state : fame ; halo ; heaven ; pride ; arrogance ; —*v. i* to exult ; boast : to be proud of anything:—*n* glo'rying, boasting, etc.:—*a.* glo'ried, illustrious &c.

Gloss, (glos) *n.* brightness: superficial luster; external show : a specious appearance or representation : an explanatory remark: comment:—*v. t.* to give outside luster to: render plausible; palliate : interpret :—*v. i.* comment disingenuously.

Glossary, (glos'ar-i) *n.* a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words:—*a.* *glossa'rial*, giving explanations.

Glossy, (glos'i) *a.* smooth and shining; *n.* gloss'iness.

Glottis, (glot'is) *n.* narrow cleft or tongue in the larynx, to form the voice.

Glove (gluv) *n* a cover for the hand and fingers.

Glow, (glō) *v. i.* to exhibit a strong, bright color; shine without flame ; to feel great heat of body ; to be flushed with heat, animation or blushes to be ardent or passionate : —*n.* a white heat ; brightness ; passion :—*a.* glow'ing, highly colored ;—*ad.* glow'ingly

Gloze, (glōz) *v. i.* to flatter ; wheedle to explain ;—*v. t.* to smooth over, palliate.

Glue (glū) *n.* a tenacious animal substance ;—*v. t.* to cement with glue ; unite.

Glum, (glum) *a.* sullen ; grave : gloomy ; frowning.

Glut, (glut) *v. t* to cloy ; to overload ; fill to satiety ;—*n.* more than enough.

Gluten, (glū'ten) *n.* a tough viscid substance in flour.

Glutinate, (glū'tin-at) *v. t.* to unite with glue ; —*n.* glūtina'tion ; —*a.* glū'tinous, gluey, tenacious ; covered, as a leaf, with slippery moisture ; —*n.* glū'tine, white substance like albumen ; gelatine.

Glutton, (glut'n) *n.* a voracious eater : – *a.* glutt'onous :—*n.* glutt'ony, luxury and excess in eating.

Glycerine (glis'er-in) *n.* a colorless, viscid liquid of a sweet taste, extracted from oils and fats : —*n.* *nitro-glyc'erine*, powerful blasting oil or explosive agent, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

Glyph, (glif) *n.* a fluting, or sunken channel in *arch*

Glyptics, (glip'tiks) *n* *sing.* art of engraving on precious stones : *glyptography*.

Gnarl, (närl) *n.* a large knot in wood :—*a.* gnarled.

Gnash, (nash) *v. i.* or *t.* to strike the teeth together.

Gnat, (nat) *n.* a winged insect that sucks blood.

Gnaw, (naw) *v. t.* to bite ; tear with the teeth in agony or rage ; corrode ; fret.

Gneiss, (nis) *n.* a rock composed of quartz, feldspar, A little wrong done to another, is a great wrong to ourselves.

The implements to him who can handle them.

Brothers should dwell together in amity.

Bon avocat mauvais voisin.—A good lawyer is a bad neighbor.

and mica, with a laminated texture, and more mica than is found in granite.

Gnome. (nōm) *n.* in *myth.*, an imaginary being said to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to guard its treasures: a dwarf or goblin: a sententious saying.

Gnomon. (nō'mon) *n.* the style or pin of a dial.

Gnostics. (nos'tiks) *n.* false sect of early philosophers.

Go. (gō) *v. i.* to move: depart, walk away, proceed; lead in any direction; be about to do: to pass, or be loosed, not be retained; to reach, or be extended to any degree: to move by mechanism: to turn out; to fare.—*Go about*, to attempt or engage in at once; *go down*, to be believed; *go hard with*, to be in real difficulty or danger; *go on*, proceed: *go out*, to expire, as a light: to leave the house, &c.: *go off*, to run away, die, explode: *go over*, to study: to examine: *go through*, to perform; to suffer: to experience; *go under*, to fail: to be called by:—*ns. go-between*, mediator; mutual agent; panderer: *go-by*, slip: evasion; *go'er*, fast horse: *go'ing*, departure: *go'ing-on*, progress: *pl.* behavior; sport; —*int. go to'*, come now!

Goad. (gōd) *n.* a pointed stick to drive oxen: a stimulus:—*v. t.* to urge on.

Goal. (gōl) *n.* a starting-point: final purpose: tendency.

Goat. (gōt) *n.* a ruminating animal, allied to sheep.

Gobble. (gob'l) *v. t.* to swallow hastily:—*v. i.* to make a noise like a turkey.

Goblet. (gob'let) *n.* a glass.

Goblin. (gob'lin) *n.* an evil spirit: apparition: fairy.

God. (god) *n.* the Supreme Being: Jehovah: an object of worship: idol: *fem.* *god'dess*, a lovely woman.

God-father. (god'fä-ther) a sponsor for a child in baptism:—*fem.* god'mother.

Godhead. (god'hed) *n.* the Divine nature: Deity.

Godless. (god'les) *a.* wicked.

Godlike. (god'līk) *a.* resembling God: awful: divine.

Godly. (god'li) *a.* pious, righteous:—*n.* god'liness, piety: a religious life.

Godsend. (god'send) *n.* an unexpected piece of luck.

God-speed. (god'spēd) *n.* *good-speed*, or success.

Goggle. (gog'l) *v. i.* to strain or roll the eyes:—*a.* rolling, staring; prominent:—*n. pl.* glasses for the eyes: blinds for shying horses: a starer.

Goitre. (goi'ter) *n.* an enlargement of the thyroid gland, or swelled neck.

Gold. (gōld) *n.* a precious metal, of a bright and shining yellow color, almost as soft as lead, and the most malleable of all metals; money; riches:—*n.* *gold-beater*, a maker of goldleaf.

Golden. (gōld'n) *a.* made of gold: like gold: shining; valuable: favorable: excellent: happy: prosperous, as the age of gold.

Goldfinch. (gōld'finsh) *n.* a beautiful singing bird.

Goldfish. (gōld'fish) *n.* a small gold-colored fish.

Goldsmith. (gōld'smith) *n.* a worker in gold and silver.

Gondola. (gon'dō-la) *n.* a long, narrow pleasure boat.

Gong. (gong) *n.* a circular piece of metal, producing, when struck, a loud harsh sound: principally used in hotels to arouse guests.

Good. (gud) *a.* sound: valid: virtuous: pious: palatable; kind: suitable:—*n.* that which promotes happiness; advantage; prosperity; virtue:—*int.* well! right!—*n. pl.* goods, any kind of personal property.

Goodliness. (gud'li-nes) *n.* beauty; grace: elegance.

Goodly. (gud'li) *a.* beautiful: comely: pleasant.

Goodness. (gud'nes) *n.* excellence: benevolence.

Good-will. (good-wil') *n.* benevolence; well-wishing; custom of a business.

Goose. (goos) *n.* a genus of web-footed birds, wild or domestic: a tailor's smoothing iron: a silly person.

Gordian-knot. (gor'di-an-not) *n.* inextricable difficulty: a knot tied by Gordius, a Phrygian king, so that no one could untie it.

Gore. (gōr) *n.* clotted blood: triangular piece of cloth or land:—*v. t.* to stab with horns:—*a.* gō'ry, bloody.

Gorge. (gorj) *n.* the throat: that which is swallowed: a narrow passage between mountains, &c: a concave moulding:—*v. t.* or *i.* to glut: feed greedily.

Gorgeous. (gor'jus) *a.* fine: splendid: showy: magnificent:—*ad.* gor'geously:—*n.* gor'geousness, glitter.

Gorget. (gor'jet) *n.* military ornament: surgical knife.

Gorgon. (gor'gun) *n.* *myth.* a monster that petrified all who saw it:—*a.* very ugly.

Gorilla. (gor-il'a) *n.* large anthropoid ape of Western Africa, which grows from 5 to 7 feet in height.

Gormand. (gor'mand) *n.* a glutton: epicure: *a.* voracious greedy:—*v. t.* gor'mandize, to gorge: *n.* gor'mandizer: *a.* gor'mandizing, gluttonous.

Gorse. (gors) *n.* a thick prickly shrub; furze.

Goshawk. (gos'hawk) *n.* a large voracious hawk.

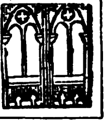
Gosling. (gos'ling) *n.* a little or young goose: greenhorn.

Gospel. (gos'pel) *n.* system of religious truth; Christian revelation; the four Scriptural narratives of the life of Christ:—*a.* according to the gospel.

Gossamer. (gos'a-mer) *n.* down or spider threads floating in the air: silk.

Gossip. (gos'ip) *n.* one who tattles: idle talk:—*v. i.* to tell idle tales: to chat:—*a.* or *n.* gos'siping: *a.* gos'sipy, chatty.

Goth. (goth) *n.*



Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée.—A good name is better than a girdle of gold.

Blood is thicker than water.

Brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts.—Burning the candle at both ends.

A stitch in time saves nine.

a barbarian :—*a.* goth'ic. denoting the race, language, &c., of the Goths, or an old style of architecture with high pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.

Gouge (gowj) *n.* a chisel with a hollowed blade :—*v. t.* to scoop out : to force out, as the eye with the thumb : to cheat.

Gourd. (gōrd) *n.* a plant and its fruit : the rind.

Gout. (gout) *n.* severe pains in joints or toes :—*a.* gout'y

Govern. (guv'ern) *v. t.* to rule : regulate : influence : to administer the laws ;—*a.* gov'ernable, manageable.

Governance. (guv'ern-ans) *n.* management : control.

Governess. (guv'er-nes) *n.* a female who instructs.

Government. (guv'ern-ment) *n* system of laws ; the ruling power : self-restraint ; —*a* governmental.

Governor. (guv'ern-ur) *n* a ruler ; an executive of a State : contrivance for regulating steam ; a tutor.

Gown. (gown) *n.* a woman's garment ; official robe.

Grab. (grab) *v. t.* to seize ; to hold fast (*vulgar*)

Grace. (grās) *n.* favor ; religious affections ; a short prayer ; a trait : beauty : refinement : elegance : three extra days on a note ;—*pl.* fine manners : the three Graces ; — *v. t.* to adorn ; dignify : favor : bless.

Graceful. (grās'ful) *a.* easy and elegant : *ad* grace'fully ;—*n.* grace'fulness ;—*a* grace'less, rude: depraved.

Gracious. (grā'shus) *a.* condescending : kind ; merciful :—*ad.* gra'ciously, favorably ;—*n.* *gra'ciousness*, mercy ; benignity — *Good graces*, favor : friendship.

Gradation. (gra-dā'shun) *n.* regular progress ; order ; series :—*a.* grada'tional.

Grade (grād) *n.* a step or degree in rank, order or dignity : the rise and descent of a road :—*v. t.* to form classes ; to level roads ;—*a* *gra'dient*, rising with a regular slope ;—*n.* an incline ; the slope on a railroad, &c.

Gradual. (grad'ū-al) *a* proceeding slowly and step by step ;—*ad* grad'ually.

Graduate. (grad'ū-āt) *v. i.* to receive an academical degree ;—*v. t.* to mark with degrees :—*n* one who has received a degree :—*n.* gradua'tion, a marking with degrees or inches, as a measure : honorable termination of a college course ; systematic progression.

Graft. (graft) *n.* a scion inserted in a stock :—*v. t.* to insert a scion or cuttings in another tree ; to join.

Grain. (grān) *n.* corn ; a single seed of any cereal plant ; a minute particle : a small seed or weight ; texture, or direction of the veins in wood,—*pl* remains of malt ;—*fig* temper ; disposition :—*v.t.* to granulate ; to paint like grains of wood : —*n.* grain'ing, painting or tanning in grain ; — *a.* grāined, finished in imitation of wood ; uneven.

Gramineous. (gra-min'e-us) **Graminaceous.** (ā'shus) *a.* like grass ; grassy :—*n.* *grā-min'eæ*, grasses generally.

Graminivorous. (gram-in-iv'ō-rus) *a.* subsisting on grass.

Grammar. (gram'ar) *n* art or book which teaches the relations of words to each other : science of speaking or writing correctly : any elementary work, &c.:—*a.* grammăt'ical ;—*ad.* grammăt'ically, according to the rules, &c., of grammar :—*n.* gram'mărian, a teacher or student of the science.

Granary. (gran'ar-i) *n.* a storehouse for grain, &c.

Grand. (grand) *a.* great ; magnificent ; chief ; lofty ; noble ; sublime :—*ad* grand'ly :—*n.* grand'ness ; —*ns.* grand-juror, grand-jury, jurors who sit on criminal cases and find indictments.

Grandam. (gran'dam) *n.* a grandmother : old woman.

Grandee. (gran-dē') *n* a great man or noble ; a magnate

Grandeur. (grand'ūr) *n.* state ; magnificence ; loftiness of thought or deportment.

Grandiloquence. (grand-il'o-kwens) *n.* lofty speaking : *a.* *grandil'oquent*, inflated.

Grandsire. (grand'sir) *n.* a grandfather ; ancestor.

Grandson. (grand'sun) *n.* a son or daughter's son.

Grange. (grānj) *n* a farm with its appurtenances ; in U. S. associations of farmers and others to buy directly from manufacturers, to sell to consumers, and to pass laws against high railroad freight rates.

Granite. (gran-it) *n.* a stone composed of quartz, feldspar, &c. ;—*a.* gran'itic.

Granivorous. (gran-iv-or-us) *a.* eating grain or seeds.

Grant. (grant) *v. t.* to admit ; bestow ; yield :—*n.* a thing granted ; gift ; boon : *grantee'*, the receiver ; *grant'or*, maker of a conveyance.

Granular. (gran'ū-lar) *a.* like, or consisting of grains ;—*n* gran'ule, a particle.

Granulate. (gran'ū-lāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to form or break into grains or granules : to raise into small asperities ;—*n.* granūla'tion, act or result of forming into grains ; conversion of metals or flour into small globules.

Grape. (grāp) *n.* the fruit of the vine :—

adjs. gra'py, made of, like, or full of grapes ; grape'less, wanting the strength and flavor of the grape :—*n.* grap'ery, a place where grapes are grown.

Grape-shot. (grāp'shot) *n.* a combination of small shot fired in a bag and scattering as they fall.

Graphic. graph'ical. (graf'ik-al) *a.* pertaining to writing or delineating ; descriptive ; picturesque ; — *ad.* graph'ically, vividly ;—*n* *graph'ite*, a mineral, chiefly of carbon, for *pencils*.

Grapnel. (grap'nel) *n.* anchor ; a grappling iron

Barato (Lo) es caro.—What is dear is cheap.

Big fish swallow the little fish. (*i. e.*, a mammoth concern or corporation "has no soul," and overshadows or swallows up smaller enterprises).

A poor man's table is soon spread.

Grapple, (grap′l) *v. t.* to lay fast hold of;—*v. i.* to contend hand to hand:—*n.* a wrestler's hold; a grasp: a hook; *a.* *grap′pling*, seizing

Grasp, (grasp) *v. t.* seize and hold; catch at; gripe or encroach;—*n.* gripe of the hand or arms; possession: hold; reach of thought or capacity of the mind;—*a.* *grasp′ing*, covetous; rapacious:—*n.* seizure; trying to seize: *n.* *grasp′er*, one, &c.

Grass, (gras) *n.* herbage; plants for cattle;—*v. t.* to cover with grass; *a.* grass′y.

Grassiness, (gras′i-nes) *n.* abounding with grass;—*a.* *grass-grown*, *grass-green*, grown over or green with grass; grass′less, wanting grass;—*ns.* *grasshopper*, insect of the genus Tettix; *grass-plot*, a grassy lawn.

Grate, (grāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to rub hard; to fret; to offend; to make a harsh noise;—*ppr.* and *a.* grat′ing, rasping the nerves; lacerating the feelings;—*ad.* grat′ingly;—*n.* grate or grat′ing, a partition made of bars, within which fires are made; lattice for windows

Grateful, (grāt′ful) *a.* having a sense of benefits; thankful; pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious;—*ad.* grate′fully;—*n.* grate′fulness, gratitude; delight.

Grater, (grāt′er) *n.* a file or instrument for rasping.

Gratification, (grat-i-fi-kā′shun) *n.* pleasure; delight; reward; recompense.

Gratify, (grat′i-fi) *v. t.* to indulge; please: humor; delight; soothe;—*p. a.* grat′ifying, pleasing; indulging.

Gratitude, (grat′i tūd) *n.* duty to benefactors: thankfulness: return of benefits.

Gratuitous, (gra-tū′i-tus) *a.* free; voluntary; without reward; without reason or proof:—*ad.* gratū′itously.

Gratuity, (gra-tū′i-ti) *n.* a gift: anything freely given;—*ad.* grat′is, for nothing.

Gratulation, (grat-ū-lā′shun) *n.* salutations made by ex- [illegible] joy; wishing joy; [illegible] t′ulate, to congratulate another on a happy event;—*a.* grat′ulatory.

Gravamen, (grav′ā-men) *n.* the gist of a charge or point where it bears; pressure.

Grave, (grāv) *n.* pit or excavated place for the dead;—*fig.* death;—*a.* serious; sober; slow; weighty; solemn; not gay or sharp of sound;—*v. t.* to write or delineate on hard substances:—*n.* grav′er, a tool;—*ad.* grave′ly, soberly:—*ns.* *grave′ness*, seriousness; *grave-stone*, monument.

Gravel, (grav′el) *n.* pebbles; sandy matter concreted in the kidneys;—*v. t.* to cover with gravel:—*a.* grav′elly.

Gravitate, (grav′i-tāt) *v. i.* to tend toward the center;—*ns.* gravita′tion, force or weight by which bodies fall towards the earth: *grav′ity*, weight of guilt: sobriety; heaviness; tendency downward; *a.* gravita′ting.

Gravy, (grā′vi) *n.* natural juice of cooked meat; fat.

Gray, Grey, (grā) *a.* white with black: gray-headed;—*n.* hoary color; horse of a gray color;—*n.* gray′ness;—*a.* gray′ish, slightly gray.

Graze, (grāz) *v. t.* to eat grass; to supply grass; to touch, shave, or strike lightly:—*a.* graz′ing, denoting grass-land or the stock on it;—*n.* graz′ier, cattle-grower.

Grease, (grēs) *n.* soft animal fat;—*v. t.* to smear with grease:—*fig.* to bribe or corrupt with presents;—*a.* greas′y, fat: oily; *n.* greas′iness, oiliness; *ad.* greas′ily.

Great, (grāt) *a.* large; vast; important; principal; eminent; noble; magnanimous; adorable; awful; *n.* the whole; the gross;—*ad.* great′ly, largely; nobly;—*n.* great′ness, eminence; magnanimity; vastness.

Greedy, (grēd′i) *a.* ravenous; voracious; eager to obtain; vehemently desirous;—*ad.* greed′ily;—*n.* greed′iness.

Greek, (grēk) *n.* a native or language of Greece; art or literature thence derived; obscure; unintelligible.

Green, (grēn) *a.* of the color of growing plants; fresh; new; not dry; not ripe; immature; inexperienced;—*n.* a green color: a grassy plot;—*a.* green′ish;—*ad.* green′ly;—*n.* green′ness;—*a.* *green-eyed*, suspicious; jealous;—*ns.* *green-horn*, a raw, inexperienced youth; *green′house*, a house for preserving plants; *green′sward*, turf on which grass grows; sodded land.

Greet, (grēt) *v. t.* to salute; congratulate; address.

Greeting, (grēt′ing) *n.* a salutation; compliments.

Gregarious, (grē-gā′ri-us) *a.* going in flocks or herds.

Grenade, (grē-nād′) *n.* a ball filled with explosives.

Greyhound, (grā′hound) *n.* a tall, fleet dog for hunting.

Griddle, (grid′l) *n.* a broad shallow pan to bake cakes.

Gridiron, (grid′i-ern) *n.* a grate for broiling on.

Grief, (grēf) *n.* pain: sorrow; trouble; mourning.

Grievance, (grēv′ans) *n.* wrong suffered: injury.

Grieve, (grēv) *v. i.* or *t.* to lament; mourn; afflict; vex.

Grievous, (grēv′us) *a.* painful; afflictive; heinous; hurtful;—*ad.* griev′ously.

Grill, (gril) *v. t.* to broil.

Grim, (grim) *a.* ferocious; hideous: ugly; ill-looking;—*ad.* grim′ly, sourly;—*n.* grim′ness, frightfulness of visage; sour temper.

Grimace, (gri′mās) *n.* a wry mouth: affectation.

Grimalkin, (gri-mal′kin) *n.* an old tame cat.

Grime, (grim) *v. t.* to sully deeply:—*n.* ingrained dirt.

Grin, (grin) *v. i.* to set the teeth and open the lips:—*n.* a drawing back the lips in laughter or in anger.

Grind, (grind) *v. t.* [*pret.* ground] to rub; to sharpen or make smooth; to reduce to powder; to oppress:—*n.* *grind′stone*, a circular revolving stone to sharpen tools on.—*Put the nose to*

Besser ohne Abendessen zu Bette gehen, als mit Schulden aufstehen.—Better go to bed without supper than rise with debts.

A still tongue makes a wise head.

Bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca.—A kiss of the lips does not always touch the heart.

the grindstone, is to set one hard to work: to make one feel the weight of care.

Grinder, (grind'er) *n.* one who grinds: a back tooth.

Gripe, (grip) *v. t.* to seize; hold hard: pinch; squeeze; to give pain to the bowels; *n.* a squeeze; a grasp; oppression:—*ns.* *grip*, a tight hold; *grip'er*, an oppressor: an extortioner;—*a.* grip'ing, catching: convulsive;—*ad.* grip'ingly, with pain.

Grisette, (gri-zet') *n.* a French work-woman or gay girl.

Grisly, (griz'li) *a.* horrible; frightful: hideous.

Grist, (grist) *n.* corn or grain to be ground: supply; provision.—*Grist to the mill*, profit: means of gain.

Gristle, (gris'l) *n.* cartilage;—*a.* grist'ly, (gris'li) tough.

Grit, (grit) *n.* sand: rough, hard particles; *fig.* courage: perseverance;—*ns.* *grits*, the coarse part of meal or flour: grit'tiness, sandiness;—*a.* grit'ty, full of grits.

Grizzle, (griz'l) *n.* gray;—*adjs.* griz'zled, interspersed with gray: grizz'ly, gray.

Groan, (grōn) *v. i.* to breathe or sigh in pain or sorrow: —*n.* a deep sigh: any dull, hoarse, dead sound: *groan'ing*, lamentation: a sigh.

Groats, (grawts) *n. pl.* oats coarsely ground: meal.

Grocer, (grōs'er) *n.* a dealer in sugar, tea, spices, &c.

Grog, (grog) *n.* strong spirits.

Grogram, (gro'gram) *n.* a stuff of silk and mohair.

Groin, (groin) *n.* the part next above the thigh.

Groom, (groom) *n.* a servant who tends horses, &c.; a man newly married.

Groove, (groov) *n.* a hollow; a channel cut by a tool;—*v. t.* to cut a furrow.

Grope, (grōp) *v. t.* to search by feeling in the dark.

Gross, (grōs) *a.* thick; bulky: indelicate: coarse; stupid; fat:—*n.* the main body; the bulk: twelve dozen.

Grossly, (grōs'li) *ad.* palpably: coarsely; bulkily.

Grossness, (grōs'nes) *n.* thickness: coarseness; want of refinement: enormity.

Grotto, (grot'tō) *n.* a cavern; a cave made for coolness.

Grotesque, (grō-tesk') *a.* wildly formed: whimsical; fantastic: ludicrous:—*n.* wild design of an artist;—*ad.* grotesque'ly, oddly.

Ground, (ground) *n.* earth: land: territory: floor; bottom: foundation; first principle; first hint or traces; principal color; dregs, lees or grounds;—*v. t.* or *i.* to place or fix: to found; to settle: to run aground;—*ns.* *ground-plot*, site of a building; *ground-rent*, payment for use of a site: *ground-work*, foundation: first principle; beginning.

Groundless, (ground'les) *a.* void of reason or foundation;—*ad.* ground'lessly.

Group, (groop) *n.* cluster; collection: a small assemblage;—*v. t.* to form into a knot or cluster;—*n.* *group'ing*, disposing figures, &c.

Grouse, (grous) *n.* heath fowl.

Grove, (grōv) *n.* a small wood: a cluster of trees.

Grovel, (grov'el) *v. i.* to creep on the earth; to lie prone; to be mean;—*a.* grov'elling.

Grow, (grō) *v. t.* or *i.* to vegetate; to increase; to raise by culture; to improve; to advance; to extend; to become:—*ns.* *grow'er*, a farmer; *grow'ing*, vegetation: progression of time; *growth*, increase in size, numbers, or frequency; product: improvement: vegetable life;—*a.* grow'ing

Growl, (growl) *v. t.* or *i.* to snarl; to grumble;—*n.* a cross murmur: dog's *snarl*.

Grub, (grub) *n.* a small worm that eats holes in bodies, &c.; a dwarf:—*v. t.* to dig up by the roots, work hard

Grudge, (gruj) *v. t.* or *i.* to envy; see any advantage of another with jealousy; murmur; repine: be reluctant:—*n.* spite: envy; ill-will:—*ad.* grudg'ingly, unwillingly:—*n.* grudg'ing, discontent; reluctance.

Gruel, (grū'el) *n.* boiled oat meal, pearl barley, or grits.

Gruff, (gruf) *a.* stern; sour; surly; harsh:—*ad.* gruff'ly.

Grumble, (grum'bl) *v. i.* to murmur; growl; make a hoarse rattle;—*ns.* grumb'ler, grumb'ling; *grum*, sour.

Grunt, (grunt) *v. i.* to murmur as a hog; to groan;—*n.* the sound of a hog;—*n.* grunt'ing, uttering grunts.

Guaiacum, (gwā'ya-kum) *n.* resin of lignum-vitæ.

Guano, (gwā'nō) *n.* accumulated excrement of sea-birds used as manure.

Guarantee, (gar-an-tē') *v. t.* to warrant; to make sure; to indemnify;—*n.* surety for performance; stipulation for any engagement.

Guard, (gȧrd) *n.* a watch; defence; security; state of caution or vigilance: check: limitation; caution of expression; posture of defence;—*v. t.* to watch; protect; shield: secure;—*ad.* *guard'edly*, cautiously.

Guardian, (gȧrd'i-an) *n.* one who has the care of an orphan, or stands in the place of parents; one having the care and preservation of anything;—*a.* defending; —*n.* guard'ianship.

Gudgeon, (guj'un) *n.* a fish; a pin on which a wheel turns: one easily cheated.

Guerdon, (ger'dun) *n.* a reward; *v. t.* to recompense.

Guerrilla, (ger-ril'a) *a.* irregular warfare;—*n.* a partisan soldier or band.

Guess, (ges) *v. t.* to conjecture; to hit upon by accident;—*n.* a conjecture.

Guest, (gest) *n.* a visitor entertained with hospitality.

Guide, (gid) *v. t.* to lead: direct: regulate;—*n.* he who, or that which, directs one in his way or conduct; a rule of life or conscience; —*n.* guid'ance;—*a.* guide'less, aimless:—*n.* *guide-post*, a sign where roads meet.

Guild, (gild') *n.* a society, &c.

Guile, (gil) *n.* wile: cunning; deceit; artifice; subtilty; —*a.* guile'ful, wily; insidious; artful:—*ad.* guile'fully;—*a.* guile'less, artless.

Guillotine, (gil-lō-tēn) *n.* a machine for beheading;—*v. t.* to decapitate.

Guilt, (gilt) *n.* criminality:

Bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum.—I shall always consider the best guesser the best prophet.—CICERO.

Bonis nocet quisquis pepercerit malis.—He hurts the good who spares the bad.—SYRUS.

A slothful man never has time.

sin; offence;—*n.* guilt'iness; *a.* guilt'less, innocent.

Guilty, (gilt'i) *a.* criminal; wicked; base; conscious.

Guinea, (gin'i) *n.* old English gold coin, value $5.

Guise, (gīz) *n.* appearance; behavior; custom; garb.

Guitar, (gi-tär) *n.* a stringed instrument of music.

Gulf, (gulf) *n.* a recess or indentation in the sea-coast; an abyss; a whirlpool; anything insatiable; *a.* gulf'y.

Gull, (gul) *v. t.* to cheat; to deceive;—*n.* one easily cheated; a trick;—*a.* gul'lible;—*n.* gullibil'ity.

Gullet, (gul'et) *n.* throat.

Gully, (gul'i) *n.* a channel worn by rushing water.

Gulp, (gulp) *v. t.* to swallow eagerly;—*n.* a swallow.

Gum, (gum) *n.* the fleshy substance inclosing the teeth; viscous juice of certain trees, &c.;—*v. t.* to close, seal, or smear with gum;—*a.* gum'my;—*n.* gum'miness, of the nature of gum; thick; heavy;—*n.* *gum-boil*, a boil on the gum.

Gumption, (gump'shun) *n.* shrewdness; sense.

Gun, (gun) *n.* a general name for firearms; *ns.* gunn'er, a cannonier; one who shoots game; gunn'ery, science of artillery; *gun'cotton*, cotton-wool made explosive by chemicals; *gun'shot*, the range or distance shot by a gun;—*a.* made by the shot of a gun; *gun'smith*, a gunmaker; *gunstock*, handle of.

Gunpowder, (gun'pow-der) *n.* an explosive made of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed, dried, and granulated to use in guns.

Gunwale, (gun-wāl) *n.* piece of timber on each side of a ship between the half-deck and the forecastle.

Gurgle, (gur'gl) *v. i.* to run as water with a purling, bubbling noise;—*n.* gurg'ling.

Gush, (gush) *v. i.* to rush out as a fluid;—*n.* emission of liquor, blood or words in a quantity at once;—*p. a.* gush'ing, breaking forth with a gush; ebullient; exuberant; demonstrative in sentiment and feeling.

Gusset, (gus'et) *n.* an angular piece of cloth at the upper end of shirt sleeves.

Gust, (gust) *n.* a sudden blast of wind; a violent burst of passion; relish; intellectual taste;—*n.* *gus'to*, relish; taste; liking;—*a.* gus'ty, stormy; tempestuous.

Gut, (gut) *n.* the intestinal canal; stomach and bowels; a narrow passage;—*v. t.* to plunder of contents, etc.

Gutta-percha, (gut'a-per-cha) *n.* an inspissated secretion, akin to Indian rubber, abundant in Malacca, &c.

Gutter, (gut'er) *n.* a passage for water; channel; leader.

Guttural, (gut'ẽr-al) *a.* belonging to, or pronounced in, the throat; deep; gruff.

Guy, (gī) *n.* a rope to keep a body steady; a person who is a laughing-stock.

Guzzle, (guz'l) *v. i.* or *t.* to swallow much and often.

Gymnasium, (jim-nā'zi-um) *n.* a place or school for gymnastics, and the higher branches of literature and science;—*pl.* gymnā'sia.

Gymnastic, (jim-nas'tik) *a.* pertaining to athletic exercises for health, &c.;—*n. sing.* gymnas'tics, the art of athletic exercises; *ad.* gymnas'tically;—*n.* *gym'nast*, one who teaches or practices athletic exercises.

Gyneocrasy, (jin-ē-ok'ra-si) *n.* government by women.

Gypsum, (jip'sum) *n.* plaster stone, used as manure; sulphate of lime;—when calcined it is plaster of Paris.

Gyrate, (jī-rāt) *v. i.* to move spirally, to whirl round a central point;—*a.* in *bot.*, moving round;—*n.* gyrā'tion, a circular motion.

Gyre, (jīr) *n.* a whirling.

Gyrfalcon, or Gier, (jėr'faw-kn) *n.* a large falcon found in northern regions.

Gyve, (jīv) *n.* a fetter, esp. one to confine the legs;—*pl.* gyves;—*v. t.* to fetter.

H

HA, *ex.* denoting surprise, joy, or grief;—*ha! ha!* laughter (from the sound).

Habeas Corpus, (hā'be-as-kor'pus) *n.* a writ releasing a prisoner from jail and to bring him into court.

Haberdasher, (hab'er-dash-er) *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, tapes, &c.

Habit, (hab'it) *n.* ordinary course of conduct; practice; custom; tendencies of thought or action; dress; a tight-fitting dress, with a long skirt, worn by ladies on horseback;—*v. t.* to dress;—*n. pl.* habil'iments, dress.

Habitable, (hab'it-a-bl) *a.* that may be dwelt in;—*n.* hab'itableness;—*ad.* hab'itably.

Habitation, (hab-i-tā'shun) *n.* place of abode; residence.

Habitual, (ha-bit'ū-al) *a.* acquired by habit; customary;—*ad.* habit'ually.

Habituate, (ha-bit'ū-āt) *v. t.* to accustom; to cause to acquire a habit;—*n.* hab'itude, tendency to certain actions; usual manner.

Habitat, (hab'it-at) *n.* in *nat. hist.* and *bot.*, the natural abode or locality of an animal or plant; dwelling.

Haçien'da, *n.*, *Sp.*, isolated farmhouse and lands.

Hack, (hak) *v. t.* to cut awkwardly; notch; cough; *n.* a clumsy cut; a horse and coach for hire; a literary or other drudge; a cough.

Bonus animus in malâ re, dimidium est mali.—Courage in danger is half the battle.

Borrow and come to sorrow.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law, pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.—Pope.

A sin confessed is half forgiven.

Hacking, (haking) *a* short sharp sound, as in a cough.

Hackle, (hak'l) *v. t.* to comb, as flax or hemp:—*n.* a hatchel or comb for flax, &c.; a feather in a cock's neck: a fly dressed with feathers for angling.

Hackney, (hak'ni) *n.* a horse or coach for hire:—*a.* let for hire; common; *v. t.* use much: *a. hack'neyed*, trite.

Had, (had) *pret.* and *pp.* of *Have;* held, possessed.

Haddock, (had'uk) *n.* a sea fish of the cod kind.

Hades, (hâ'dêz) *n. the invisible;* the abode of the dead.

Haft, (haft) *n.* the handle.

Hag, (hag) *n.* a witch, a fury.

Haggard, (hag'ard) *a.* lean; thin; hollow-eyed; ghastly.

Haggle, (hag'l) *v. t.* to mangle in cutting; to be slow in bargaining, to stick at trifles;—*n.* hagg'ler.

Hagiographa (haj-i-og'ra-fâ) *n.* Job, Psalms, Proverbs, &c.; twelve Books of O. T.

Hail, (hâl) *n.* frozen rain or moisture;—*v. t.* to call; to salute; to fall as icy masses;—*n.* a wish of health;—*n. hail-stone*, a ball of hail.

Hair, (hâr) *n.* one or more filaments growing from the skin or covering the head;—*a.* hair'less, bald; bare.

Hair-breadth, (hâr'bredth) *n.* a very small distance.

Hair-cloth, (hâr-kloth) *n.* cloth made chiefly of horse hair

Hair-splitting, (hâr'split-ing) *n.* the practice of making minute distinctions.

Hair-stroke, (hâr'strōk) *n.* a very fine line in writing.

Hairy, (hâr'i) *a.* full of, or made of hair: *n.* hair'iness.

Halberd, (hal'berd) *n.* a weapon consisting of an axe and heavy dagger fixed on a pole (ancient).

Halcyon, (hal'si-un) *a.* calm; peaceful; happy.—*Halcyon-days*, a time of peace and joy.

Hale, (hâl) *a.* robust; healthy; sound.

Half, (haf) *n.* one of two equal parts;—*a.* being in part;—*ad.* in part; imperfectly;—*pl.* Halves:—*adjs. half-bred*, wanting in refinement. *half-way*, midway.—*ad.* at half the distance; imperfectly: *half-witted*, having only *half* the ordinary wit or intellect; silly;—*ns. half-blood*, an Indian, &c., who is half white; a relation by one parent; *half-pay*, small or reduced wages: *half-penny*, Eng. coin equal to one cent

Halibut, (hal'i-but) *n.* the largest kind of flat fish.

Hall, (hawl) *n.* entrance of a house; a public room; college; a court house.

Hallelujah, (hal-lē-lū'ya) *n.* a song, praise ye the Lord; also written Hallelujah.

Halloo, (hal-loo') *v. i.* or *t.* to cry out; to exclaim:—*n.* a shout to excite attention.

Hallow, (hal'o) *v. t.* to consecrate to religious uses.

Hallucination, (hal lū-sin-ā'shun) *n.* a wandering of the mind; delusion; error; in *med.*, perception of things that do not exist.

Halo, (hā'lō) *n.* a luminous circle round the sun or moon, caused by the refraction of light through mist; in *paint.*, the bright ring round the heads of holy persons; a glory surrounding an object of affection, love or reverence;—*pl.* Hālos.

Halt, (hawlt) *v. i.* or *t.* to limp; to stop, or cause to stop;—*a.* lame; crippled;—*n.* a stopping; a limping;—*n.*, *a.* halt'ing, hesitating

Halter, (hawlt'er) *n.* a strap and headstall for a horse; a rope to hang murderers;—*v. t.* to put a halter on.

Halve, (hav) *v. t.* to divide into two equal parts.

Halyard, (hal'yard) *n.* rope to raise or lower sails.

Ham, (ham) *n* thigh of a hog salted and smoked: inner bend of the knee: the hip.

Hames, (hâmz) *n. pl.* iron or wooden fastenings around collars, to which the traces of a horse are attached

Hamlet, (ham'let) *n.* village; cluster of country houses.

Hammer, (ham'er) *n* a tool for driving nails, &c.; the part of a clock that strikes the bell; the baton of an auctioneer:—*v. t.* to drive or shape with a hammer; to shape by mental labor.

Hammock, (ham'uk) *n.* a hanging bed or netting.

Hamper, (ham'per) *n.* large basket for conveying produce: a fetter:—*v. t.* to perplex: entangle; hinder

Hamstring, (ham'string) *n.* the tendons of the ham;—*v. t.* to lame the tendon.

Hanaper, (han'a-pér) *n.* a large, strong basket for packing crockery, etc.

Hand, (hand) *n.* the palm with the fingers; pointer of a clock or watch: manner of writing; a workman; performance; skill; possession; side; direction:—*v t* to give; to deliver; to lead.

Hand-book, (hand'book) *n.* a guide-book; a manual.

Hand-bill, (hand'-bil) *n.* a single sheet, with some announcement to post up, &c.

Handcuff, (hand'kuf) *n.* a fetter for the hand:—*v. t.* to put handcuffs on.

Handful, (hand'ful) *n.* very little; as much as fills the hand;—*pl.* hand'fuls.

Hand'icap, *v. t.* to equalize the chances of success.

Handicraft, (hand'i-kraft) *n.* manual occupation, *hand-work*, &c.; style of work.

Handkerchief, (hāngk'er-chif) *n.* a piece of linen or silk for the face or neck

Handle, (hand'l) *v. t.* to touch, hold, or use with the hand; manage; treat of; practise; to master:—*n.* the part by which a thing is held;—*fig* that of which use is made.

Handmaid, (or en) (hand'mâd) *n.* a female servant.

Handsome, (hand'sum) *a.* graceful; moderately beautiful; liberal; seemly; generous; ample;—*ad.* hand'somely; *n.* hand'someness.

Who steals my *purse* steals trash; 'twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; he who filches from me my good name, robs me of that which not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed.—SHAKESPEARE.

A stone in a well is not lost.

Handspike, (hand'spīk) *n.* a bar or wooden lever.

Handwriting, (hand'rīt-ing) *n.* the style of writing peculiar to each person.

Handy, (hand'i) *a.* skillful; ready to the hand:—*ad.* hand'ily;—*n.* hand'iness.

Hang, (hang) *v. t.* or *i.* to suspend; to decorate a wall with pictures, &c.; to put to death by hanging; to fail; to be suspended; to depend; rest for support; to be in suspense; to linger;—*ns.* hang'ings, drapery or paper hung to or put on walls; hang'man, executioner.

Hanger, (hang'er) *n.* a short broad-sword, incurvated.

Hanger-on, (hang'er-on) *n.* a servile dependent; a bore.

Hank, (hangk) *n.* skeins of thread tied together.

Hanker, (hangk'er) *v. i.* to long for with eagerness; *a.* *n.* han'kering, eager craving

Hap, (hap) *n.* that which comes suddenly; accident.

Hap-hazard, (hap-haz'ard) *n.* a chance; accident.

Hapless, (hap'les) *a.* unhappy; unlucky;—*ads.* hap'lessly; *hap'ly*, casually.

Happen, (hap'n) *v. i.* to fall out; come unexpectedly.

Happy, (hap'i) *a.* enjoying or possessing pleasure or good; secure of good; furnishing enjoyment; lucky; dexterous;—*ad.* happ'ily;—*n.* happ'iness, felicity.

Harangue, (ha-rang') *n.* a popular, pompous address; an oration;—*v. i.* to make a noisy speech to a crowd.

Harass, (har'as) *v. t.* to burden; perplex; weary; tire with importunity;—*n.* har'assing, teasing; worrying.

Harbinger, (hàr'bin-jer) *n.* a forerunner; precursor.

Harbor, (hàr'bur) *n.* haven for ships; any refuge or shelter;—*v. t.* to lodge; secrete; indulge, as thoughts.

Hard, (hàrd) *ad.* close; near; with urgency or difficulty; earnestly; forcibly;—*a.* firm; solid; difficult; painful; urgent; unfeeling; severe; stiff; constrained; covetous;—*n.* hard'ness.

Harden, (hàrd'n) *v. t.* or *i.* to make or grow hard; to make insensible; confirm in wickedness:—*a.* *hard-hearted*, unfeeling; cruel.

Hardly, (hàrd'li) *ad.* with difficulty; scarcely; harshly

Hardship, (hàrd'ship) *n.* severe toil; oppression.

Hardware, (hàrd'wâr) *n.* wares made of iron, &c.

Hardy, (hàrd'i) *a.* strong; brave; bold; inured to fatigue or exposure; confident;—*ad.* hàrd'ily:—*ns.* hard'ihood, hard'iness, strength; excess of confidence; impudence.

Hare, (hâr) *n.* a small timid animal, very swift.

Hare-brained, (hâr'brând) *a.* wild; giddy; heedless.

Harelip, (hâr'lip) *n.* a divided lip like a hare's.

Harem, (hā'rem) *n.* plurality of wives in the East.

Haricot, (har'i-kō) *n.* small pieces of mutton, partly boiled, and then fried with vegetables; kidney bean.

Hark, (hàrk) *int.* hear! listen!

Harlequin, (hàr'le-kwin) *n.* a buffoon; the chief character in a pantomime.

Harlot, (hàr'lot) *n.* a lewd woman; a prostitute.

Harm, (hàrm) *n.* injury; hurt; moral wrong;—*v. t.* to injure;—*a.* harm'ful, injurious;—*ad.* harm'fully;—*n.* harm'fulness:—*a.* harm'less, innocent;—*ad.* harm'lessly;—*n.* harm'lessness.

Harmonics, (har-mon'iks) *n.* *pl.* the science of musical sounds; consonances.

Harmonious, (hàr-mō'ni-us) *a.* symmetrical; accordant; living in friendship, &c.; musical;—*ad.* harmo'niously;—*ns.* harmo'niousness, concord; har'monist, a musical composer.

Harmonize, (hàr'mon-īz) *v. t.* or *i.* to make or be in concord; to cause to agree.

Harmony, (hàr'mō-ni) *n.* concord; agreement; adjustment of parts so as to form a connected whole;—*a.* harmonic,(al) musical; consonant; *ad.* harmon'ically.

Harness, (hàr'nes) *n.* furniture for a horse, &c.;—*v. t.* to put on harness; equip.

Harp, (hàrp) *n.* instrument of music:—*v. i.* to play on a harp; to dwell tediously upon anything;—*ns.* harp'er, harp'ist, harp-player *harp'ing*, a dwelling on.

Harpoon, (hàr-poon') *n.* a barbed spear for whaling;—*v. t.* to strike with a harpoon;—*n.* harpoon'er.

Harpy, (hàr'pi) *n.* in *myth.*, a hideous, rapacious monster, half bird and half woman; an extortioner.

Harrow, (har'ō) *n.* an instrument for tearing and smoothing the soil:—*v. t.* to break with a harrow; to harass; to tease; to agitate the feelings.

Harsh, (hàrsh) *a.* abusive; bitter; severe; jarring; rugged; rough; *ad.* harsh'ly;—*n.* harsh'ness, severity.

Harslet, (hârs'lt) *n.* heart, liver and lights of a hog.

Hart, (hàrt) *n.* a stag or male deer; *fem.* hind.

Hartshorn, (hàrts'horn) *n.* a solution of ammonia.

Harvest, (hàr'vest) *n.* the season for gathering ripe grain or fruits; the crop reaped; the product of any labor; consequences;—*v. t.* to reap and gather in.

Hash, (hash) *v. t.* to mince; to chop;—*n.* minced meat; a rehash of old matter.

Hasp, (hasp) *n.* a clasp, &c.

Hassock, (has'uk) *n.* a mat to kneel on in church.

Haste, (hāst) *n.* quickness; swiftness; rashness; vehemence;—*v. t.* or *i.* hast'en, (hās'n) put to or move with speed; accelerate; hurry.

Hasty, (hāst'i) *a.* quick in action; passionate; rash;—*ad.* hast'ily, too eagerly;—*ns.* *ha'stiness*, speed; hurry; irritability; *hasty pudding*, mush and milk, etc.

Better late than never.—DION.

Bis vincit qui se vincit in victoria.
He conquers twice who conquers
himself in victory.

But yet I'll make assurance
doubly sure, and take a bond
of fate.—SHAKESPEARE.

Beggars should be no choosers.

Hat, (hat) *n.* a cover for the head: *a.* *hatt'ed*; *n.* hatt'er, a maker or seller of hats.

Hatch, (hach) *v. t.* to produce young from eggs; to originate: to plot:—*n.* a brood; act of hatching; the covering of a hatchway, or opening in a ship's deck:—*pl.* hatch'es, flood-gates, &c.

Hatchet, (hach'et) *n.* a small axe for one hand.

Hatchway, (hach'wā) *n.* the opening in a ship's deck.

Hate, (hāt) *v. t.* to dislike greatly: to abhor:—*n.* great dislike:—*n.* hāt'red, ill-will; enmity;—*a.* hāte'ful, exciting or manifesting hate; detestable:—*ad.* hate'fully; *n.* hate'fulness.

Haughty, (hawt'i) *a.* proud and disdainful: arrogant; *ad.* haught'ily, contemptuously:—*n.* haught'iness.

Haul, (haul) *v. t.* to draw with force; to drag:—*n.* a pull; draught; load.

Haulm, Haum, (hawm) *n.* straw of beans, peas, &c.

Haunch, (hänsh) *n.* the part between the last rib and the thigh: the hip.

Haunt, (hänt) *v. t.* or *i.* to frequent: to intrude on; to follow or visit importunately, as a ghost:—*n.* a place of frequent resort.

Hautboy, (hō'boy) *n.* a wind instrument of music.

Have, (hav) *v. t.* to possess; hold; enjoy; regard; beget; accept; be affected by.

Haven, (hā'vn) *n.* a harbor; a port for ships, &c.; a bay or inlet of the sea; a safe place: an asylum.

Haversack, (hav'er-sak) *n.* a bag of strong linen.

Havoc, (hav'uk) *n.* ravage; slaughter; general waste.

Haw, (haw) *v. t.* to speak with hesitation:—*n.* a stammering: the hawthorn berry.

Hawk, (hawk) *n.* the name of several birds of prey, falcon

Hawk, (hawk) *v. i.* or *t.* to force up phlegm; to cry goods in the streets:—*n.* hawk'er, a peddler.

Hawk-eyed, (hawk'īd) *a.* having acute sight.

Hawser, (hawz'er) *n.* a small cable or large rope.

Hawthorn, (haw'thorn) *n.* a shrub with shining leaves and small, red fruit called *haws*, used for hedges.

Hay, (hā) *n.* grass dried for fodder;—*ns.* *hay'ing*, act or season of making hay; *hay-cock*, a conical pile of hay in the field; *hay-loft*, a mow for hay; *hay'maker*, one who cuts and dries grass; *hay-mow*, a barn or loft for storing hay; *hay-rake* or *fork*, horse or hand tools for haying.

Hazard, (haz'ard) *n.* risk of loss; danger; chance; accident:—*v. t.* to endanger.

Hazardous, (haz'ard-us) *a.* dangerous; uncertain: perilous:—*ad.* hazard'ously.

Haze, (hāz) *n.* a fog; thin vapor; obscurity:—*a.* haz'y, misty:—*n.* haz'iness.

Hazel, (hā'zl) *n.* a shrub bearing nuts:—*a.* like a hazel-nut, light brown.

He, (hē) *pron.* of the third person, masculine gender; any one:—*a.* a male or man.

Head, (hed) *n.* upper part of the body; the brain; understanding; a leader; the place of honor; the chief point of a discourse: the source or spring: the highest point; strength:—*v. t.* or *i.* to lead; to check; to lop off the top, as a tree; to grow to a head; to originate;—*n.* head'ing, the top; title of an article; staves for the heads of barrels, etc.

Headache, (hed'āk) *n.* ache or pain in the head.

Headland, (hed'land) *n.* a promontory; a cape; land at the end unplowed.

Headlong, (hed'long) *a.* rash; precipitate, steep:—*ad.* carelessly; rashly: hastily.

Head-quarters, (hed'kwor-terz) *n.* *pl.* a place of resort; a general's quarters.

Headstrong, (hed'strong) *a.* ungovernable; obstinate; rash;—*a.* *head'y*, stubborn; determined in one's way.

Headway, (hed'wā) *n.* momentum of a ship, &c.; the progress of anything.

Heal, (hēl) *v. t.* or *i.* to cure; to become well; to reconcile;—*n.* heal'ing, the act or process of recovery:—*a.* tending to cure; mild;—*ad.* heal'ingly, curatively.

Health, (helth) *n.* sound state of body and mind; purity.

Healthful, (helth'ful) *a.* being in a sound state; indicating or promoting health; salubrious;—*ad.* health'fully;—*n.* health'fulness;—*a.* health'y, well; conducive to health: sound:—*ad.* health'ily:—*n.* health'iness, salubrity; vigor.

Heap, (hēp) *n.* a pile; a mass of ruins;—*v. t.* to pile above the top; to amass.

Hear, (hēr) *v. t.* to perceive by the ear: to grant; obey; attend to; to try judicially; —*v. i.* to listen; be told; to have the sense of hearing; —*ns.* hear'ing, hear'er.

Hearken, (härk'n) *v. i.* to listen; to lend the ear.

Hearsay, (hēr'sā) *n.* rumor.

Hearse, (hers) *n.* a carriage for conveying the dead.

Heart, (härt) *n.* the organ of the blood's motion; inner part: seat of love; courage; vigor: secret meaning; —*n.* *heart'ache*, deep sorrow; anguish: *adjs.* *heart'-broken*, deeply grieved; *heart'felt*, sincere; deep; *ad.* *heart'rending*, agonizing.

Hearth, (härth) *n.* a place on which fire is made; home.

Heartless, (härt'les) *a.* spiritless; void of feeling or pity; —*ad.* heart'lessly, cruelly; —*n.* heart'lessness, cruelty.

Hearty, (härt'i) *a.* healthy; strong, genuine; warm; sincere:—*ad.* heart'ily; *n.* heart'iness, earnestness.

Heat, (hēt) *n.* great warmth; glow; passion; a single course in a race: animation; —*v. t.* or *i.* to make or grow hot: inflame: *a.* *heat'ing*, exciting: *n.* *heat'er*, a furnace.

Heath, (hēth) *n.* a shrub; a barren open country.

Heathen, (hē'thn) *n.* a pagan;

Beauty is truth, truth beauty.

Catus amat pisces, sed non vult tingere plantas.—The cat loves fish, but will not wet her paws.

Compendiaria res improbitas, virtusque tarda.—Wickedness takes the shorter road, and virtue the longer.

an irreligious person ;—*a.* godless ; idolatrous ; —*a.* hea'thenish, rude; uncivilized ; cruel ;—*n.* hea'thenism, paganism; barbarism.

Heather, (heth'er) *n.* heath.

Heave, (hēv) *v. t.* to lift ; swell ; pant ; cast up :—*n.* a swell; exertion of strength; a throw: an effort to vomit; *pl.* heaves, difficult breathing in horses:—*a.* heav'ing.

Heaven, (hev'n) *n.* the region of air ; the expanse above ; dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed ;—*a.* heav'enly, of or like heaven ; celestial; pure: supremely happy ;—*ad.* by the influence of heaven ;—*n.* heav'enliness ; — *ad.* heav'enward, toward heaven.

Heavy, (hev'i) *a.* weighty ; grievous: dull: oppressive ; violent ; loud ; not easily digested, as food ; miry, as soil ; having strength, as liquor ; dark with clouds ; gloomy ; expensive :—*ad.* heav'ily ;—*n.* heav'iness.

Hebdomadal, (heb-dom'a-dal) *a.* occurring every seven days ;—*n.* or *a.* hebdom'adary, weekly.

Hebraic—al,(he-brā'ik—al) *a.* relating to the Hebrews or their language ; — *ad.* hebrā'ically, after the manner of the Hebrew language ; from right to left.

Hecatomb, (hek'a-tōōm) *n.* among the Greeks and Romans, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen ; any large number of victims.

Hectic, (hek'tik) *a.* habitual; —*n.* remittent fever.

Hector, (hek'tor) *n.* a bully ; one who annoys; *v. t.* tease.

Hedge, (hej) *n.* a thicket of shrubs for a fence;—*v. t.* to obstruct ; to surround ; to guard ; make a *live* fence.

Heed, (hēd) *v. t.* to mind ; to observe ;—*n.* care ; attention ;—*a.* heed'ful, attentive : cautious ; —*ad.* heed'fully; *n.* heed'fulness

Heedless, (hēd'les) *a.* careless; negligent;—*ad.* heed'lessly ;—*n.* heed'lessness.

Heel, (hēl) *n.* the hind part of a foot or stocking;—*v. t.* to dance ; to lean over, as a ship ; to add a piece to a stocking heel.—*Heel in*, to set out young plants, as cabbage or celery.

Hegira, (hé-ji'ra) *n.* flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, 622 A.D.; any flight

Heifer, (hef'er) *n.* young cow

Heigh-ho, (hī'ho) *ex.* an expression of weariness.

Height, (hīt) *n.* distance upwards ; a hill ; utmost degree ; great excellence ;—*v. t.* *height'en*, to raise ; to increase ; improve ; make more bright or prominent.

Heinous, (hā'nus) *a.* hateful ; wicked ; atrocious ;—*ad.* hei'nously : — *n.* hei'nousness, wickedness.

Heir, (âr) *n.* one who inherits by law ; one entitled to anything after the present possessor ; —*fem.* heiress, (âr'es)—*ns.* heir'dom, heir'ship ;—*a.* heir'less, without an heir ; *heir-apparent*, the heir to a throne or estate.

Heir-loom, (âr-lōōm) *n.* old, rare, and precious article, from being a family relic.

Heliacal, (hē-lī'ak-al) *a.* emerging from or falling into the light of the sun.

Heliocentric, (hē-li-o-sen'trik) *a.* in *astr.*, as seen from the sun's center.

Heliography, (hē-li-og'ra-fi) *n.* the art of taking pictures by sunlight: photography; —*a.* heliograph'ical ;—*n.* heliog'rapher, he'liograph.

Heliotrope, (hē'li-o-trōp) *n.* a plant whose flowers are reputed to turn to the sun ; in *min.*, a chalcedony.

Helix, (hē'liks) *n.* a spiral, as of wire in a coil ; in *zool.*, the snail or its shell: the external part of the ear :—*pl.* helices :—*a.* hel'ical, spiral.

Hell, (hel) *n.* the region of the damned ; the grave : the powers of Hell ; any place of vice or misery : a gambling house ;—*a.* hell'ish, infernal: very wicked ; *ad.* hell'ishly ;—*n.* hell'ishness.

Hellebore, (hel'e-bōr) *n.* a plant used in medicine.

Helm, (helm) *n.* instrument of steering a ship ; the station of management or government ;—*n.* helms'man.

Helmet, (helm'et) *n.* armor for the head, hooded upper lip of certain flowers.

Helot, (hē'lot) *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta.

Help, (help) *v. t.* to aid : assist: supply; remedy; prevent ;—*n.* aid : support ; relief ; one who assists ;—*n.* help'er, an assistant ;—*n.* help'fulness ;—*a.* help'ful, useful ; *help'less*, weak ; wanting aid ; — *ad.* help'lessly ;—*n.* help'lessness.

Helpmate, (help'māt) *n.* a companion who helps : a partner; a wife or *helpmeet*.

Helve, (helv) *n.* handle of an axe or hatchet.

Hem, (hem) *n.* border of a garment ; a half cough ;—*v. t.* to stitch ; edge ; *hem in*, or surround ; to utter the sound, as *hem* and *haw*.

Hemal, (hē'mal) *a.* relating to blood or blood-vessels.

Hematite, (hem'a-tīt) *n.* a valuable ore of iron, usually streaked blood-red.

Hemisphere, (hem-i-sfēr) *n.* the half of a sphere ;—*a.* hemispher'ical, as a map.

Hemlock, (hem'lok) *n.* a poisonous, straw-like plant; an evergreen tree.

Hemorrhage, (hem'or-āj) *n.* a flowing of blood from a ruptured vessel ;—*n.* *hem'orrhoids*, bloody piles.

Hemp, (hemp) *n.* a plant whose fibers are used for cloth and ropes :*a.* hemp'en

Hen, (hen) *n.* a female bird.

Henbane, (hen'bān) *n.* poisonous plant like opium.

Hence, (hens) *ad.* from the place, time, cause or source : —*int.* away! begone !—*ad.* hence'forth, or hence'forward, from this time forth.

Henchman, (hensh'man) *n.* a dependent : servant.

Hendecagon, (hen-dek'a-gon) *n.* a plane figure of eleven angles and eleven sides.

Henpecked, (hen'pekt) *a.* foolishly ruled by a wife.

Hepatic, (hē-pat'ik) *a.* pertaining to the liver.

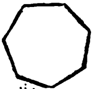
Celsæ graviore casu decedunt turres.—The lightest tree has the greatest fall.

Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet.—The mind which is conscious of right despises the lies of rumor.

Cede Deo.—Yield to Providence.

Heptade, (hep'tad) *n.* the sum 7;—*ns.* *hep'tarchy*, seven fold gov'm't; *hept'aglot*, a book in seven languages.

Heptagon, (hep'ta-gon) *n.* a plane figure of seven sides and angles:—*a.* heptag'onal—*n.* hepta-hē'dron, a solid figure with 7 sides;—*a.* heptan'gular, of 7 angles



Her, (her) *a.* belonging to a female:—*pron.* objective and possessive case of *she*;—*pron.* herself', in her real character; sane; having the command of her temper.

Herald, (her'ald) *n.* a forerunner; a proclaimer; a newspaper:—*v. t.* to introduce; to announce.

Heraldry, (her'ald-ri) *n.* the art of blazoning arms or recording genealogies.

Herb, (erb, herb) *n.* a plant with a soft stem that dies to the root annually;—*adjs.* herbace'ous, herbesc'ent, soft; perishing yearly.

Herbage, (herb'aj) *n.* herbs; grass; green pasture.

Herbal, (erb'al) *n.* a book on plants; a collection of preserved plants;—*ns.* herb'alist, botanist; *herba'rium*, a scrap book for flowers or plants; a classified collection of plants, etc.

Herbivorous, (her-biv'er-us) *a.* feeding on grass, etc.

Herculean, (her-kū'lē-an) *a.* tremendous in strength or size, as Hercules, a famous Greek hero; extremely difficult; great; dangerous.

Herd, (herd) *n.* a collection of beasts: a vulgar crowd;—*v. t.* or *i.* to associate; to tend cattle; to run in herds;—*n.* herds'man, drover.

Here, (hēr) *ad.* in this place, state or life;—*adrs.* *here'about*, near here; *hereaft'er*, after this; in some future time or state;—*n.* a future state: *here and there*, in this place and then in that; thinly; irregularly; *hereby*, by this; *herein*, in this; *hereof*, of this; *heretofore*, formerly; *hereupon*, on or in consequence of this; *herewith*, with this.

Hereditary, (hē-red'i-tar-i) *a.* descending from a parent to a child, as a disease, trait, vice, etc., or an estate;—*ns.* *hered'ity*, the transmission of qualities, &c.; *heredit'ament*, inherited property; *her'itage*, inheritance: in *B.* God's people;—*a.* *her'itable*, inheritable.

Heresy, (her'e-si) *n.* religious error; heterodoxy:—*n.* her'etic;—*a.* her'etical, erroneous;—*ad.* her'etically.

Hermaphrodite, (her-maf'ro-dit) *n.* an animal or plant of both sexes; *a.* combining both sexes;—*a.* hermaphrodit'ic, united sexually.

Hermeneutic—al, (her-me-nū'tik—al) *a.* interpreting; explanatory;—*ad.* hermeneu'tically; *n. sing.* hermeneut'ics, science of interpretation, esp. of Scriptures

Hermetic, (her-met'ik) *a.* perfectly close:—*ad.* hermet'ically, closely sealed, as a bottle, with wax, etc.

Hermit, (her'mit) *n.* one who lives in solitude;—*a.* hermit'ical;—*n.* her'mitage, a retired abode; a wine.

Hernia, (hêr'ni-a) *n.* a rupture; a swelling, esp. of the abdomen;—*a.* her'nial.

Hero, (hē'rō) *n.* any illustrious or conspicuously brave person; the principal figure in a history or work of fiction;—*pl.* he'roes:—*fem.* her'oine:—*a.* hero'ic, courageous; bold; illustrious;—*n.* a heroic verse;—*ad.* hero'ically;—*n.* hero'ism, great valor.

Heron, (her'un) *n.* a large, screaming waterfowl.

Herpes, (her'pēz) *n.* tetters.

Herring, (her'ing) *n.* a common small sea-fish.

Hesitancy, (hez'i-tan-si) hesitation, (hez-i-tā'shun) *n.* doubt; delay; a stammer.

Hesitate, (hez'i-tāt) *v. i.* to pause in doubt; to show indecision; to stammer;—*a.* hes'itāting, pausing;—*ad.* hes'itātingly, warily.

Hesperian, (hes-pē'ri-an) *a.* of the star Venus or the west.

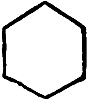
Heteroclite, (het'er-o-klit) *n.* (*gram.*) an irregular word; *a.* or *n.* anything irregular.

Heterodox, (het'er-ō-doks) *a.* heretical; eccentric;—*n.* het'erodoxy, error.

Heterogeneous, (het-er-ō-jen'e-us) *a.* of a different nature; miscellaneous;—*ad.* heterogen'eously:—*ns.* heterogene'ity, heterogen'eousness, unlikeness.

Hew, (hū) *v. t.* to chip off; to smooth; to shape square

Hexagon, (heks'a-gon) *n.* a figure with six sides and angles;—*a.* hexag'onal;—*ad.* hexag'onally.



Hexahedron, (heks-a-hē'dron) *n.* a body like a cube.

Hexameter, (heks-am'et-er) *n.* a verse of six feet.

Hexapod, (heks'a-pod) *n.* an animal with six feet.

Hexastyle, (heks'a-stil) *n.* a building with six pillars.

Hey, (hā) *int.*, expressive of joy or interrogation; *heyday*, denoting frolic, exultation or wonder; *n.* a frolic; the wildness of youth.

Hiatus, (hi-ā'tus) *n.* a gap; a chasm: a defect.

Hibernal, (hi-ber'nal) *a.* pertaining to winter,—*v. t.* hi'bernāte, to pass the winter in sleep:—*a.* hi'bernāting, denoting animals that sleep all winter;—*n.* hiberna'tion

Hibernian, (hi-ber'ni-an) *a.* or *n.* a native of Ireland.

Hiccough, (hik'up) *n.* spasmodic affection of the stomach;—*v. i.* to have a flatulent or convulsive cough.

Hickory, (hik'ōr-i) *n.* the name of several nut-bearing trees, which have a very hard wood, suitable for carriages, &c.

Hidden, (hid'n) *a.* not seen or known: mysterious.

Hide, (hid) *v. t.* or *i.* to conceal: keep close; to lie in safety:—*n.* hid'ing, place of concealment; secresy.

Hidebound, (hid'bound) *a.* having the skin too tight.

Hideous, (hid'ē-us) *a.* ugly; frightful; ghostly; *n.* hid'eousness;—*ad.* hid'eously.

Corrumpunt bonus mores colloquia prava.—Depraved conversation will corrupt the best morals.

Cur omnium fit culpa, paucorum scelus.—Why should the wickedness of a few be laid to the account of all?

Hie, (hī) *v. i.* to hasten; to move with speed.

Hierarch, (hī'er-ärk) *n.* the chief of a sacred order;—*n.* hī'erarchy, a priesthood.

Hieroglyphic, (hī-er-o-glif'ik) *n.* a mystical symbol in ancient writings; any symbolical figure;—*a.* expressing a meaning by characters, pictures, &c.;—*n. hierol'ogy*, a treatise on sacred things, esp. old inscriptions or writings.

Higgle, (hig'l) *v. i.* to hawk; to dispute in a bargain;—*n.* higg'ler, a close buyer.

High, (hī) *a.* elevated; lofty; arrogant; powerful; angry; tempestuous; possessing a quality in a strong degree; excellent; far-advanced; difficult; dear; remote in time;—*ad.* aloft; eminently; greatly;—*adjs. high-born, high-bred*, of good or noble birth and breeding, training or family; *high-minded*, magnanimous; above mean thoughts, &c.; *high-principled*, of high, noble, or strict moral principles; *high-souled*, having a lofty spirit; generous; *high-sounding*, pompous; ostentatious; noisy; lofty in words; *high-wrought*, highly finished or colored.

High-flier, (hī'flī-er) *n.* one of extravagant actions, &c.

High-flown, (hī'flōn) *a.* elevated in language; turgid.

Highland, (hī'land) *n.* mountainous country.

Highly, (hī'li) *ad.* in a great degree; with much esteem.

Highness, (hī'nes) *n.* altitude; height; a title of honor.

High-pressure, (hī'presh-ūr) *n.* pressure above that of a single atmosphere.

Highwater, (hī'waw-ter) *n.* the full or flowing tide.

Highway, (hī'wā) *n.* a public road;—*n.* highway'man, a robber on the road.

Hilarity, (hi-lar'i-ti) *n.* gayety; mirth, laughter; *a.* hilā'rious

Hill, (hil) *n.* an elevation of land;—*v. t.* to draw earth around plants;—*a.* hill'y;—*n.* hill'iness; *hill'ock*, a hill.

Hilt, (hilt) *n.* the handle.

Him, (him) *pron. obj.* of ***He.***

Himself, (him-self') *pron.* the emphatic form of *He* and *Him*; it also expresses a person's proper character.

Hind, (hīnd) *a.* backward; pertaining to the part behind;—*comp.* hind'er; *sup.* hind'ermōst, hind'most, behind all others; the last;—*n.* a she stag; a rustic.

Hinderance, (hin'der-ans) hindrance, (hin'drans) *n.* delay; that which hinders; obstacle;—*v. t.* hin'der, to impede; delay; embarrass;—*v. i.* to raise obstacles.

Hinge, (hinj) *n.* joint where a door turns; that on which anything depends; *v. t.* or *i.* to hang; bend; rest

Hint, (hint) *v. t.* to suggest;—*v. i.* to allude to;—*n.* a suggestion; intimation.

Hip, (hip) *n.* the thigh.

Hippodrome, (hip'ō-drōm) *n.* an equestrian circus.

Hippopathology, (hip-po-pa-thol'o-ji) *n.* the science of veterinary medicine.

Hippophagy, (hip-pof'a-ji) *n.* the act or practice of feeding on horse-flesh.

Hippopotamus, (hip-pō-pot'a-mus) *n.* the river horse, found in Africa.

Hire, (hīr) *v. t.* to engage for wages; to let; to bribe;—*n.* wages; compensation for use;—*n.* hire'ling, a mercenary; a servant; *a.* serving.

Hirsute, (hir-sūt') *a.* shaggy; rough; hairy; bristly.

His, (hiz) *pron. poss.* of *He.*

Hiss, (his) *v. t.* or *i.* to make a sibilant sound; to condemn by hisses;—*n.* a sibilant noise;—*n.* hiss'ing, expression of contempt.

Hist! *int.* hush! silence!

Histology, (his-tol'o-ji) *n.* the science which treats of the minute structure of animal and vegetable tissue.

Historic—al, (his-tor'ik—al) *a.* derived from, containing, or pertaining to history;—*ad.* histor'ically.

Historiography, (his-tō-ri-og'ra-fi) *n.* historical writings;—*n.* histōriog'rapher.

History, (his'tō-ri) *n.* narration of events; description; the knowledge of facts, events, &c.;—*n.* histō'rian.

Histrionic—al, (his-tri-on'ik—al) *a.* theatrical; pantomimic;—*ad.* histrion'ically

Hit, (hit) *v. t.* to strike or touch; to reach; to suit;—*v. i.* to come in contact; to chance luckily; to succeed;—*n.* a lucky chance; a stroke; a happy turn of thought or expression.

Hitch, (hich) *v. t.* to catch; tie;—*v. i.* move by jerks;—*n.* a noose; jerk; obstacle.

Hither, (hith'er) *ad.* to this place;—*a.* nearer; here.

Hithermost, (hith'er-mōst) *a.* nearest on this side;—*advs. hith'erto*, heretofore; as yet; to this place or time; *hith'erward*, toward this place.

Hive, (hīv) *n.* a swarm of bees in a box; their habitation; any busy company;—*v. t.* or *i.* to collect into a body; lay up in store.

Hoar, (hōr) *a.* gray; white, or whitish, esp. with age or frost;—*a.* hōar'y;—*n.* hōar'iness;—*ns. hoar'frost*, frozen dew; *hoar'hound*, a bitter plant, used as a tonic.

Hoard, (hōrd) *v. t.* to collect; to amass; to hide or store away, as a miser;—*n.* a store laid up; a treasure.

Hoarse, (hōrs) *a.* having a rough voice, as when affected with a cold; harsh; discordant;—*ad.* hoarse'ly;—*n.* hoarse'ness.

Hoax, (hōks) *n.* deception for sport;—*v. t.* to play a practical joke; deceive.

Hob, (hob) *n.* the nave of a wheel; side of a grate.

Hobble, (hob'l) *v. i.* to walk lamely;—*n.* a limping gait.

Hobby, (hob'i) *n.* an engrossing pursuit or subject of endless discussion; a wooden horse for children.

Hobgoblin, (hob-gob'lin) *n.* a frightful apparition.

Hobnob, (hob'nob) *ad.* take or not take; a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking;—*v. t.* to associate as boon companions.

Hock, (hok) *n.* the joint between the knee and fetlock; a Rhenish wine.

Hockle, (hok'l) *v. t.* to hamstring; to hough (hok).

Hocus-pocus, (hō'kus-pō'kus)

Cras credemus, hodie nihil.—To-morrow we will believe, but not to-day. [WITHER.

Care will kill a cat.—GEORGE

Cum licet fulgere, ne quare litem.

Do not seek the quarrel which there is an opportunity of escaping.

n. a juggler; a juggler's trick:—*v. t.* to cheat.

Hod, (hod) *n.* a bricklayer's trough for mortar

Hodge-podge, (hoj′poj) *n.* a mixed mass; also, Hotch′-potch.

Hoe, (hō) *n.* farmer's tool for weeds, &c.; *v. t.* to cut; dig.

Hog, (hog) *n.* a swine; a pig:—*a.* hogg′ish, filthy; brutish; selfish:—*ad.* hogg′ishly;—*n.* hogg′ishness.

Hogget, (hog′et) *n.* a boar, sheep, or colt of the 2d yr.

Hogshead, (hogz′hed) *n.* a butt; a pipe of 63 gallons.

Hoiden, (hoi′dn) *n.* a rude, bold girl; a romp; a flirt.

Hoist, (hoist) *v. t.* to raise; lift:—*n.* a lift; lifting.

Hoity-toity, (hoi′ti-toi′ti) *ex.* denoting surprise; *a.* giddy; flighty; gay; noisy.

Hold, (hold) *v. t.* or *i.* to stop; restrain; grasp; keep; confine: contain: possess; continue; persist in: celebrate; consider; esteem; adhere; derive right; refrain:—*n.* power; seizure; support; custody: interior of a ship: influence on mind:—*n. hold′ing,* tenure; farm: -′*out,* perseverance.

Hole, (hōl) *n.* a hollow place; a cell; a mean habitation; a subterfuge; a means of escape:—*v. t.* to form holes in; drive into a hole.

Holiday, (hol′i-dā) *n.* a day of recreation: a festival.

Holiness, (hō′li-nes) *n.* perfect rectitude; purity.

Holland, (hol′and) *n.* linen.

Holloa, (hol′lō) *v. i.* to call loudly:—*n.* a loud shout; —*int.* answer to a call.

Hollow, (hol′o) *a.* empty; deceitful; false: deep:—*n.* a low place; a groove; a pit; a hole:—*v. t.* to make hollow:—*a. holl′ow-heart′ed,* treacherous; untrue.

Hollowness, (hol′ō-nes) *n.* state of being hollow; insincerity; treachery.

Holly, (hol′i) *n.* an evergreen with prickly leaves.

Hollyhock, (hol′i-hok) *n.* rose mallow tree.

Holm, (hōm) *a.* rich, flat land near a river: the ilex.

Holocaust, (hol′o-kawst) *n.* a whole burnt sacrifice.

Holograph, (hol′o-graf) *n.* a document wholly written by the person from whom it proceeds:—*a.* autograph.

Holster, (hōl′ster) *n.* a leather pistol-case on saddles.

Holy, (hō′li) *a.* perfectly pure; sacred; pious.

Holy-writ, (hō′li-rit) *n.* the Bible; sacred Scriptures.

Homage, (hom′aj) *n.* reverence: worship; respect.

Home, (hōm) *n.* place of residence; one's house or country:—*a.* domestic; severe: close:—*ad.* relating to one's habitation or country: closely: to the point.

Home-bred, (hōm′bred) *a.* native: domestic; plain.

Homeless, (hōm′les) *a.* wandering:—*n.* home′lessness.

Homely, (hōm′li) *a.* plain: coarse; familiar: *ad.* unpretendingly;—*n.* home′liness.

Home-made, (hōm′mād) homespun, (hōm′spun) *a.* domestic: plain; inelegant.

Homeopathy, (hō-mē-op′a-thi) *n.* a system of minute doses of drugs which in health excite symptoms similar to those of the disease; *a.* homēopath′ic; *ad.* homēopath′ically;—*n.* hō′mēopathist, *a* practitioner.

Homesick, (hōm′sik) *a.* sick or longing after home.

Homestead, (hōm′sted) *n.* place of the mansion.

Homeward—s, (hōm′ward—s) *a.* and *ad.* toward home.

Homicide, (hom′i-sīd) *n.* the killing of one person by another; a murderer:—*a.* hom′icidal, murderous.

Homily, (hom′i-li) *n.* a serious discourse; sermon; *homilet′ics,* a treatise on sermons: *hom′ilist,* a preacher; —*a. homilet′ic,* social, &c.

Hominy, (hom′i-ni) *n.* maize ground coarsely, boiled.

Homogeneous, (hō-mo-jē′nē′us) *a.* of the same kind or nature; all alike:—*ns. homoge′neousness, homoge′neity,* similitude of kind.

Hone, (hōn) *n.* a whetstone for sharpening razors;—*v. t.* to sharpen on a hone.

Honest, (on′est) *a.* upright in dealing; just; sincere; true:—*ad.* honest′ly, justly

Honesty, (on′es-ti) *n.* justice; probity; candor.

Honey, (hun′i) *n.* a sweet juice collected by bees;—*v. t.* to sweeten; to make agreeable;—*a.* hon′eyed (id), sweet:—*n. hon′eycomb,* waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey:—*a. hon′eycombed,* full of punctures; flawed.

Honey-dew, (hun′i-dū) *n.* a honey or sweet substance found in small drops like dew on the leaves of plants, either secreted by the plants themselves or deposited by insects.

Honeymoon, (hun′i-mōōn) *n.* first month of marriage.

Honeysuckle, (hun′i-suk′l) *n.* a climbing shrub, with cream-colored flowers.

Honor, (on′er) *n.* esteem paid to worth; reputation; respect: distinction; excellence; nobleness; a title of respect; veneration;—*pl.* civilities paid: the four highest cards in card-playing; academic prizes or distinctions;—*v. t.* to respect: adore; exalt: accept and pay a draft when due.

Honorable, (on′ur-a-bl) *a.* actuated by just motives; illustrious; title of a Mem. of Congress,—*ad.* hon′orably, justly;—*n.* hon′orableness.

Honorary, (on′ur-ar-i) *a.* holding an office without performing services or receiving a reward.

Honored, (on′urd) *a.* treated with respect; exalted; accepted, as a draft:—*a.* hon′orless, unhonored: obscure.

Hood, (hood) *n.* a covering for the head;—*v. t.* hood′wink, to blind; deceive.

Hoof, (hōōf) *n.* the horny cover of a beast's foot;—*a.* hoof′ed, as a horse, &c.

Hook, (hook) *n.* a bent iron; a curved implement;—*v. t.* to catch; bend:—*a.* hooked′, curved.—*By hook or crook,* one way or other; by chance

Cave tibi cane muto, aquâ silente.—Beware of the silent dog and still water.

Ce n'est pas être bien aisé que de rire.—Laughing is not a proof that the mind is at ease.

Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave them.

Hookah, (hōō'ka) *n.* a pipe in which the smoke is made to pass through water.

Hoop, (hōōp) *n.* a band of wood or iron for a cask; a ring: in *pl.* elastic materials used to expand the skirt of a lady's dress:—*v. t.* to fasten with hoops; encircle:—*v. i.* to whoop; to shout: to cry out:—*n.* (*w*)*hoop'ing-cough*, convulsive or choking cough of children.

Hoot, (hōōt) *n.* a shout of contempt:—*v. t.* to drive with cries of contempt; *v. i.* cry.

Hop, (hop) *v. i.* to leap on one leg:—*n.* a leap; a dance; a bitter plant used in brewing

Hope, (hōp) *n.* desire of good with a belief that it is obtainable;—*v. i.* or *t.* to desire with expectation; place confidence in; expect:—*a.* hope'ful, full of promise; ardent: sanguine;—*ad.* hope'fully, expectantly:—*n.* hope'fulness:—*a.* hope'less, down-hearted; desperate;—*n.* hope'lessness, despair:—*ad.* hope'lessly.

Hopper, (hop'er) *n.* trough through which grain passes into a mill; a shaking sieve in a mill to clean grain from chaff, straw, &c.

Hopple, (hop'l) *v. t.* to tie the feet, but not closely.

Horde, (hord) *n.* migratory tribe or band; rabble.

Horehound, (hōr'hound) *n.* a plant; bitter tonic.

Horizon, (hō-rī'zun) *n.* the line that bounds the sight;—*a.* horizon'tal, level; parallel:—*ad.* horizon'tally.

Horn, (horn) *n.* the hard, projecting curvatures on an animal's head, as oxen, cows, &c.; the material of horns; social cup; a symbol of strength, plenty, &c.; a trumpet;—*adjs.* horned', furnished with or shaped like horns; *horn'less*, without horns; *horn'y*, like horn; hard; callous:—*ns.* *horn'ing*, a forming into horns; appearance of the crescent moon; *horn'pipe*, a musical pipe; a lively air or dance; *hornbill*, a large African bird; *hornblende*, a colored mineral in quartz.

Horologe, (hŏr'o-loj) *n.* a clock that tells the hours; *n.* horol'ogy, art of measuring time by machines.

Horoscope, (hŏr'o-skōp) *n.* observation of the stars at the hour of a child's birth.

Horrible, (hor'ri-bl) *a.* awful: dreadful:—*ad.* hor'ribly; *n.* hor'ribleness, awfulness

Horrid, (hor'rid) *a.* shocking: hideous:—*ad.* hor'ridly; *v. t.* hor'rify, to shock: appal.

Horror, (hor'rer) *n.* a shuddering; excessive fear.

Horse, (hors) *n.* a quadruped for draught or pleasure-riding: that by which something is supported:—*n.*, *a.* *horse'back*, mounted on a horse:—*ns.* *horse'manship*, art of riding and training horses; *horse-chestnut*, a tree that produces nuts: ornamental tree: *horse'leech*, a large species of blood-sucking flies; *horse-trainer*, one who trains horses for racing or work; *horse-shoe*, a curved piece of iron for horses' feet; *horse-whip*, a large lash-whip to drive horses:—*v. t.* to punish; lash

Horse-power, (hors'pow-er) *n.* power to raise 33,000 pounds avoirdupois 1 foot per minute—exp. of the power of a steam engine.

Hortative, (hort'ā-tiv) **Hortatory,** (hort'a-tor-i) *adjs.* advising; encouraging.

Horticulture, (hor'ti-kul-tūr) *n.* the culture of a garden;—*a.* horticul'tural—*n.* horticul'turist, one skilled in gardening, fruits, &c.

Hortus Siccus, (hor'tus'-sik'-us) *n.* a collection of dried plants; a herbarium.

Hosanna, (hō-zan'na) *n.* exclamation of praise to God.

Hose, (hōz) *n.* stockings; socks; a flexible tube.

Hosiery, (hō'zher-i) *n.* hose in general:—*n.* ho'sier, a dealer in stockings, &c.

Hospitable, (hos'pit-a-bl) *a.* kind to guests or strangers;—*ad.* hos'pitably, liberally; *n.* hospital'ity, liberality to.

Hospital, (hos'pit-al) *n.* an institution for the sick, old, wounded or insane.

Host, (hōst) *n.* one who entertains guests; an army; an innkeeper; consecrated bread or mass;—*fem.* host'ess, a landlady; lady host.

Hostage, (host'āj) *n.* person left as a pledge for the performance of a treaty.

Hostile, (hos'til) *a.* warlike; unfriendly; adverse:—*ad.* hos'tilely:—*n.* hostil'ity, enmity; opposition:—*pl.* hostil'ities, acts of war.

Hostler, (os'ler) *n.* one who has the care of horses.

Hot, (hot) *a.* very warm; fiery; pungent; animated; eager; ardent in temper; violent; passionate; lustful;—*ad.* hot'ly:—*n.* hot'ness:—*adjs.* *hot-blood'ed*, *hot-head'ed*, high-spirited; irritable; impetuous.

Hotbed, (hot'bed) *n.* glass-covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly; any place favorable to quick growth.

Hotel, (hō-tel') *n.* an inn for travellers; a palace.

Hot-house, (hot'hous) *n.* a building enclosed with glass and kept hot to rear tender plants, grapes, etc.

Hot-pressed, (hot'prest) *a.* passed between hot plates, as paper, to give it a glossy surface:—*v. t.* hot'-press.

Houdah, (how'da) *n.* a seat on an elephant or camel.

Hough, (hok) *n.* back part of the knee-joint; in quadrupeds, joint on hind leg between knee and fetlock.

Hound, (hound) *n.* a dog for hunting:—*v. t.* to urge on.

Hour, (our) *n.* 60 min or 24th part of a day: time marked by a clock or watch; a time or occasion:—*pl.* in *myth.*, the goddesses of the seasons and the *hours*.—*Hou'ri*, a nymph of the Mohammedan paradise:—*a.* hour'ly, every hour: frequent:—*ad.* frequently:—*adjs.* hor'al, hor'ary, relating to, or noting the hours:—*n.* *hour-glass*, instrument to show time by the dropping of sand into a vessel.

House, (hous) *n.* a place of abode; a family; a trading establishment; branch of a Legislature or Congress.

C'est une grande habilité que de savoir cacher son habilité.—The greatest skill is shown in hiding our skill.

Chi ha la sanità è ricco e non lo sa.—He who has good health is rich though he may not know it.

House, (houz) *v. t.* to put under shelter: to store:—*n.* hous'ing, a saddle cloth:—*a.* house'less, homeless.

Household, (hous'hōld) *n.* a family living together:—*ns. house'breaker,* a burglar: *house'holder,* an occupant of a house with his family.

Housewife, (hous'wif) *n.* a mistress of a family: a good manager:—*ad.* house'wifely:—*ns.* housewife'ry, female economy: house-keeper, a female who minds a house, or one who *keeps house* instead of boarding: house'maid, a female servant: house'warming, an entertainment given when a family enters a new house:—*a.* and *n.* house'keeping, domestic: home management.

Hovel, (huv'el) *n.* a shed: a cottage:—*v. t.* to shelter.

Hover, (hov'er) *v. i.* to flap the wings as a fowl: to hang over: flutter: wander near: wait in suspense.

How, (how) *ad.* in what manner: why: to what extent: in what state.

Howbeit, (how-bē'it) *conj.* nevertheless: yet: notwithstanding: *howev'er,* in whatever manner or degree: at least: at all events: *ad.* howsoev'er, although: in what way soever.

Howitzer, (how'its-er) *n.* a cannon for throwing shells.

Howl, (howl) *v. i.* to cry as a dog or wolf: to wail: to roar:—*n.* a loud, prolonged, mournful cry.

Howlet, (howl'et) *n.* an owl.

Hoy, (hoy) *n.* a coasting vessel:—*ex.* oh! stop!

Hub, (hub) *n.* the nave of a wheel: a mark for quoits.

Hubbub, (hub'bub) *n.* uproar: tumult of voices: riot.

Huckaback, (huk'a-bak) *n.* a coarse variety of table linen with raised figures.

Huckster, (huk'ster) *n.* a retailer of small wares: a mean, trickish fellow.

Huddle, (hud'l) *v. i.* or *t.* to crowd together: to put up in a hurried manner: put on hastily: *n.* crowd: heap.

Hue, (hû) *n.* color: dye: a tint: a shouting: clamor.

Huff, (huf) *n.* a swell of anger:—*v. i.* to bluster:—*a.* huff'y, cross: *n.* huff'iness.

Hug, (hug) *v. t.* to embrace closely: to delude or flatter one's self: to keep close to:—*n.* a fond, close embrace: a gripe in wrestling.

Huge, (hûj) *a.* bulky: vast:—*ad.* huge'ly: *n.* huge'ness.

Hulk, (hulk) *n.* an old ship: anything unwieldy:—*pl. The hulks,* prison ships.

Hull, (hul) *n.* the outer covering of grain, &c.: frame of a ship:—*v. t.* to husk.

Hum, (hum) *v. i.* to sing low:—*n.* a buzzing sound, as of bees:—*int.* a sound with a pause implying doubt.

Human, (hû'man) *a.* belonging to or having the qualities of man: *ad.* hû'manly: *n.* hû'mankind, the species.

Humane, (hû'mân) *a.* benevolent: kind: tender: merciful:—*ad.* humane'ly:—*v. t.* hû'manize, render kind: civilize:—*a. hu'manizing.*

Humanity, (hû-man'i-ti) *n.* the peculiar nature of man: kind disposition: tenderness: mankind collectively:—*n.* hûmanitâ'rian, a lover of his race: a believer in Christ's humanity alone.

Humble, (um'bl) *a.* lowly: modest: meek:—*v. t.* to bring low: to humiliate: to abase:—*n.* hum'bleness:—*ad.* hum'bly, submissively.

Humbug, (hum'bug) *n.* an imposition under fair pretences: one who so imposes: *v. t.* to deceive: hoax.

Humdrum, (hum'drum) *n.* a stupid fellow: a drone:—*a.* in a dull way: droning.

Humeral, (hû'mer-al) *a.* pertaining to the shoulder.

Humid, (hû'mid) *a.* moist: damp: rather wet:—*ns.* hu'midness, hûmid'ity, moisture: moderate wetness.

Humiliate, (hû-mil'i-āt) *v. t.* to humble: depress: lower in condition:—*n.* hûmiliâ'tion, mortification: fall.

Humility, (hû-mil'i-ti) *n.* lowliness of mind: modesty.

Humming-bird, (hum'ing-berd) *n.* a tropical bird of brilliant plumage, which flies with a *humming* sound.

Humor, (û'mur) *n.* moisture: disease of the skin: a turn of mind: disposition: caprice: a mental quality which delights in ludicrous and mirthful ideas:—*v. t.* to indulge: to gratify by compliance:—*n.* hu'morist, a playful writer: a wag.

Humorous, (û'mur-us) *a.* droll: pleasant: capricious:—*ad.* hu'morously:—*n.* hu'morousness, oddness: fickleness:—*a.* hu'morsome, peevish: petulant: odd.

Hump, (hump) *n.* a swelling: lump upon the back:—*n.* hump'back, a person with a hunch on the back.

Humus, (hûm'us) *n.* the *top* soil: the black, rich mould on the surface of the ground, formed by the action of air on animal or vegetable matter.

Humic, (hûm'ik) *a.* denoting an acid formed by the action of alkalies on humus.

Hunch, (hunsh) *n.* a protuberance:—*v. t.* to push with the elbow: to nudge.

Hundred, (hun'dred) *n.* the sum of ten times ten.

Hundredth, (hun'dredth) *a.* the ordinal of hundred.

Hunger, (hung'ger) *n.* a craving appetite:—*v. i.* to crave food: to long for:—*a.* hung'ry:—*ad.* hun'grily.

Hunt, (hunt) *v. t.* to chase, as game: to seek for:—*n.* chase of game: a pursuit:—*ns.* hunt'er, hunts'man.—*Hunt out, up, after,* to search for, seek: *hunt-down,* to destroy by persecution or violence.

Hurdle, (hur'dl) *n.* a texture of twigs: a crate: a movable gate of wood or iron.

Hurl, (hurl) *v. t.* to throw with violence: to utter with vehemence:—*v. i.* to move rapidly: to wheel.

Hurly-burly, (hur'li-bur'li) *n.* tumult: confusion.

Hurrah, (hoo-rä') *ex.* of joy, triumph, or exultation.

Hurricane, (hur'ri-kān) *n.* a violent tempest, with sudden changes of wind.

Chacun à son goût.—Every man to his taste.

Chacun demande sa sorte.—Each demands his own kind.

Chi per man d'altri s'imbocca tardi satolla.—He who relies upon another's table is apt to dine late.

Hurry, (hur'ri) *v. t.* to hasten; urge;—*v. i.* to move or act hastily;—*n.* haste; tumult.

Hurt, (hurt) *n.* harm; injury; a bruise;—*v. t.* to injure; wound; grieve;—*a.* hurt'ful, pernicious;—*ad.* hurt'fully;—*n.* hurt'fulness.

Husband, (huz'band) *n.* a married man;—*v. t.* to manage frugally; to till;—*ns.* hus'bandman, a working farmer; a cultivator of the ground; hus'bandry, tillage; economical management; thrift; frugality.

Hush, (hush) *a.* still; silent; calm;—*v. t.* to make quiet;—*int.* silence! be still!—*n.* profound quiet;—*n.* *hush-money,* a bribe to secresy.

Husk, (husk) *n.* the covering of certain fruits;—*v. t.* to strip the husks from;—*a.* husked', covered with, or stripped of husks;—*ns.* husk'ing, the stripping of husks; *husking-frolic,* a meeting to husk a neighbor's corn (gen. at night).

Husky, (husk'i) *a.* harsh in sound; hoarse;—*ad.* husk'ily;—*n.* husk'iness, roughness or thickness of voice.

Hussy, (huz'i) *n.* a bad, worthless female; sloven.

Hustings, (hus'tingz) *n. pl.* a political platform, etc.

Hustle, (hus'l) *v. t.* to crowd.

Hut, (hut) *n.* a poor cottage.

Hutch, (huch) *n.* a coop; bin.

Huzza, (huz-zä') *n.* a shout of joy;—*v. i.* to shout in joy.

Hyacinth, (hi'a-sinth) *n.* a bulbous-rooted flower.

Hybrid, (hi'brid) *n.* or *a.* a mongrel or mule; a cross.

Hydra, (hi'dra) *n.* a monster with many heads; a polyp.

Hydragogue, (hi'dra-gog) *n.* medicine which brings away fluids from the body.

Hydrant, (hi'drant) *n.* pipe to discharge water, or a plug.

Hydraulics, (hi-drawl'iks) *n. pl.* science of fluids in motion;—*a.* hydraul'ic, conveying or worked by water.

Hydrocephalus, (hi-dro-sef'a-lŭs) *n.* dropsy in the head.

Hydrodynamics, (hi-drō-di-nam'iks) *n.* the science of dynamics or force of water;—*a.* *hydrōdynam'ic.*

Hydrogen, (hi'drō-jen) *n.* a gas which, united with oxygen, forms water; an elementary substance, the lightest of known bodies, and very inflammable.

Hydrography, (hi-drog'ra-fi) *n.* the art of measuring and describing the size and position of waters or seas, or of making sea-charts;—*n.* hydrog'rapher;—*a.* hydrograph'ical, relating to maritime surveying, or the topography of the sea.

Hydrology, (hi-drol'o-ji) *n.* a treatise on water at large.

Hydrometer, (hi-drom'e-tėr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, also the strength of spirituous liquors;—*a.* hydromet'ric (al).

Hydropathy (hi-drop'a-thi) *n.* the water cure.

Hydrophobia, (hi-drō-fō'bi a) *n.* dread of water; a disease resulting from the bite of a mad animal;—*a.* *hydrophob'ic,* denoting the symptoms of a rabid dog.

Hydrostatics, (hi-drō-stat'iks) *n. sing.* the science of fluids, esp. the weight, pressure and equilibrium of *water at rest;*—*a.* hydrostat'ic;—*ad.* hydrostat'ically.

Hyemal, (hi-ē-mal) *a.* pertaining to or done in winter.

Hyena, (hi-ē'na) *n.* a bristly-maned, ravenous quadruped of the dog kind.

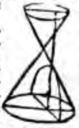
Hygiene, hygienics, (hi'ji-ēn-iks) *n.* the science which treats of the preservation and restoration of health;—*a.* hygei'an, hygien'ic.

Hygrometer, (hi-grom'ē-tėr) *n.* an instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and other bodies;—*n.* *hygrol'ogy,* phenomena and causes of atmospheric moisture.

Hymen, (hi'men) *n.* the god of marriage; marriage;—*a.* hymene'al, hymene'an.

Hymn, (him) *n.* a religious song of praise;—*v. t.* to celebrate in song; to worship by hymns;—*v. i.* to sing in praise or adoration;—*n.* hym'nal, a collection of or discourse on hymns.

Hyperbola, (hi-per'bō-la) *n.* one of the conic sections.



Hyperbole, (hi-per'bō-lē) *n.* exaggeration;—*a.* hyperbol'ical;—*ad.* hyperbol'ically, going beyond the truth.

Hyperborean, (hi-pėr-bō'rē-an) *a.* northern; very cold;—*n.* inhabitant of the northern regions.

Hypercritical, (hi-per-krit'i-kal) *a.* severe;—*n.* hypercrit'icism, useless nicety.

Hyphen, (hi'fen) *n.* a mark (-) between syllables, etc.

Hypochondria, (hip-ŏ-kon'-dri-a) *n.* low spirits arising usually from derangement of the digestive organs;—*a.* hipochon'driac, melancholy; *n.* one affected with gloom and debility.

Hypocrisy, (hi-pok'ri-si) *n.* dissimulation; deceit.

Hypocrite, (hip'ō-krit) *n.* a dissembler;—*a.* hypocrit'ical, feigned;—*ad.* hypocrit'ically, insincerely.

Hypogastric, (hip-o-gas'trik) *a.* belonging to the lower part of the abdomen.

Hypotenuse, (hi-pot'ēn-ūs) *n.* longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the side opposite the right angle.

Hypothecate, (hi-poth'e-kāt) *v. t.* to pledge for the security of a creditor;—*n.* hypotheca'tion, a placing of personal property as security for a debt or loan.

Hypothesis, (hi-poth'e-sis) *n.* supposition; a theory assumed to explain what is not understood;—*a.* hypothet'ical;—*ad.* hypothet'ically, conditionally.

Hyson, (hi'son) *n.* green tea.

Hyssop, (his'up) *n.* an aromatic pungent plant.

Hysterics, (his-ter'iks) Hystėr'ia, *n.* a nervous affection peculiar to women;—*a.* hyster'ical;—*ad.* hyster'ically, losing control of the nerves and self-command; convulsively, or with nervous fits;—*n.* *hysterot'omy,* the surgical removal of an infant from the womb.

Chi non sa niente, non dubita di niente.—He who knows nothing doubts nothing.

Cada uno sabe adone la aprieta el capato.—The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches him.

Character is higher than intellect.—EMERSON.

I

I, *pron.* of the first person, used by a speaker or writer in mentioning himself. It is sounded long, as in fine: short, as in sin, and like long E, as in Machine.

Iambic, (i-am′bik) *n.* a poetic foot of a short and a long syllable :—*pl.* iam′bics.

Ibex, (i′beks) *n.* the wild goat, found on the Alps, &c.

Ibis, (i′bis) *n.* a genus of wading birds, like the stork

Icarian, (i-kā′ri-an) *a.* soaring high : adventurous, or unfortunate in flight.

Ice, Ic′ing, (is) *n.* any frozen fluid, esp. water: concreted sugar;—*v. t.* to chill; cover with frosted sugar.

Iceberg, (is′berg) *n.* a floating mountain of ice :—*ns. ice-field, ice-floes,* a large field of ice: mass of floating ice.

Ice-cream, (is′-krēm) *n.* cream flavored and frozen.

Ichneumon, (ik-nū′mon) *n.* a small animal of the weasel kind; an insect which lays its eggs in the larvæ of other insects.

Ichnography, (ik-nog′ra-fi) *n.* ground plan of a building.

Ichor, (i′kor) *n.* thin, watery humor ; colorless matter from an ulcer; *a.* i′chorous.

Ichthyolite, (ik′thi-ō-lit) *n.* a fish turned into stone ; a *fossil* fish ; impression of a fish in a rock :—*n. ichthyol′ogy*, the science of fishes.

Icicle (is-i′kl) *n.* a hanging point or cone of ice.

Iciness, (is-i-nes) *n.* coldness: frost : without warmth of affection ; *a.* ic′y : *ad.* ic′ily.

Iconoclast, (i-kon′o-klast) *n.* a breaker of images : one opposed to idol worship :—*n. iconol′atry*, idol worship

Iconography, (i-kon-og′ra fi) *n.* a description of ancient statues, images, &c.

Icosahedron, (i-kos-a-hē′-dron) *n.* a solid of 20 equal sides ;—*a.* icosahe′dral.

Idea, (i-dē′a) *n.* form of any thing in the mind : a notion ; an opinion.

Ideal, (i-dē′al) *a.* existing in idea ; mental : imaginary ; unreal;—*n.* the highest conception of anything ;—*ad.* ide′ally ;—*v. t.* idē′alize.

Idealism, (i-dē′al-izm) *n.* the doctrine that in external perceptions objects instantly known are ideas.

Ideality, (i-dē-al′i-ti) *n.* imaginative thought ; ability to form ideals of beauty and perfection (*phren.*).

Identical, (i-den′tik-al) *a.* the same ;—*ad.* iden′tically.

Identify, (i-den′ti-fi) *v. t.* to prove or make to be the same :—*n.* identifica′tion ; —*n.* iden′tity, sameness.

Ides, (idz) *n.* in ancient Rome, the 15th of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months.

Idiom, (id′i-um) *n.* peculiar phraseology ;—*a.* idiomat′ic, peculiar to a language.

Idiopathy, (id-i-op′a-thi) *n.* a primary disease not occasioned by another : a peculiar affection or nature.

Idiosyncrasy, (id-i-o-sin′kra-si) *n.* a peculiarity of temperament or constitution ; any characteristic of a person :—*a.* idiosyncrat′ic ;—*n.* idioc′rasy, peculiarity.

Idiot, (id′i-ut) *n.* a natural fool : a silly or unwise person ;—*a.* idiot′ic :—*ad.* idiot′ically ; — *n.* id′iotcy or id′iocy, imbecility : folly.

Idle, (i′dl) *a.* not occupied ; averse to labor : useless ; unimportant ; unedifying :—*ns.* i′dler, an indolent person ; idle′ness, neglect of business ;—*ad.* i′dly, sluggishly ; vainly : foolishly ; *v. t.* to lose time in inaction

Idol, (i′dul) *n.* an image of some object of worship ; a figure : a person or thing too much loved or honored.

Idolater, (i-dol′a-ter) *n.* worshiper of idols: a great admirer :—*fem.* idol′atress :—*a.* idol′atrous : — *ad.* idol′atrously ;—*n.* idol′atry, worship of idols : excessive love

Idolize, (i-dul′iz) *v. t.* to love to excess ; to worship.

Idyl, (i′dil) *n.* a short or narrative poem ;—*a.* idyll′ic.

If, (if) *con.* grant ; provided; suppose ; whether or not.

Igneous, (ig′nē-us) *a.* consisting of, like fire ; produced by action of fire, as rocks.

Ignescent, (ig-nes′ent) *a.* emitting sparks of fire.

Ignis-Fatuus, (ig-nis-fat′ū-us) *n.* Jack-with-a-lantern ; a fire or light which misleads travellers, often seen over marshy places at night, supposed to be a form of hydrogen ;—*pl.* ignēs-fatūi.

Ignite, (ig-nit′) *v. t.* or *i.* to kindle ; render luminous ; take fire; burn ; *a.* ignit′ible

Ignition, (ig-nish′un) *n.* the act of taking fire ; state of being made red-hot.

Ignoble, (ig-nō′bl) *a.* of low birth ; mean ; worthless ; dishonorable ; *ad.* igno′bly.

Ignominious, (ig-nō-min′i-us) *a.* shameful ; disgraceful;—*ad.* ignomin′iously.

Ignominy, (ig′nō-min-i) *n.* public disgrace ; infamy.

Ignoramus, (ig-nō-rā′mus) *n.* a foolish person, falsely pretending to knowledge.

Ignorance, (ig′nō-rans) *n.* want of knowledge.

Ignorant, (ig′nō-rant) *a.* without knowledge ; uninstructed ;—*ad.* ig′norantly.

Ignore, (ig-nōr′) *v. t.* not to know ; to set aside ; to cast out; wilfully to disregard.

Iguana, (i-gwä′na) *n.* a genus of American lizards, remarkable for having a pouch under the throat.

Ileum, (il′ē-ūm) *n.* low part of the small intestines.

Ilex, (i′leks) *n.* a genus of

Cosa ben fatta, è fatta due volte. What is well done is done twice.

Cabello luengo y corto el seso.— Long hair and little brains.

Comes jucundus in via pro vehiculo est.—A pleasant companion on a journey is as good as a carriage.—SYRUS.

evergreen plants or trees, including the common holly.

Ill, (il) *a.* bad : sick : indisposed : cross; *n.* evil; harm: vice: misfortune:—*ad.* not rightly or well ; amiss.

Illapse, (il-laps') *n.* a sliding in ; the entrance of one thing into another.

Ill-bred, (il'bred) *a.* not well-bred ; unpolite ; uneducated ;—*n.* ill-breeding.

Illegal, (il-lē'gal) *a.* contrary to law : unlawful ; wrong ; —*ad.* ille'gally :—*n.* illegal'ity, unlawfulness.

Illegible, (il-lej'i-bl) *a.* that cannot be read; indistinct : —*ad.* illeg'ibly, not clear.

Illegitimate, (il-le-jit'i-māt) *a.* born out of wedlock ; not genuine ; not properly inferred or reasoned :—*ad.* illegit'imately :—*n.* illegit'imacy, bastardy

Ill-favored, (il-fa'vird) *a.* ugly; deformed; unlucky.

Illiberal, (il-lib'er-al) *a.* not candid: uncharitable: niggardly ; mean :—*ad.* illib'erally :—*n.* illiberal'ity.

Illicit, (il-lis'it) *a.* unlawful : not permitted :—*ad.* illic'itly :—*n.* illic'itness.

Illimitable, (il-lim'it-a-bl) *a.* unbounded ; infinite :—*ad.* illim'itably; *n.* illim'itableness endlessness.

Illision, (il-lish'un) *n.* act of dashing or striking against.

Illiterate, (il-lit'er-āt) *a.* unlearned : uninstructed : ignorant:—*ad.* illit'erately:—*ns.* illit'erateness, illit'eracy, want of learning.

Ill-nature, (il-nā'tūr) *n.* bad temper: crossness : peevishness :—*a.* ill-na'tured :—*ad.* ill-na'turedly, unkindly

Illness, (il-nes) *n.* indisposition : sickness : evil.

Illogical, (il-loj'i-kal) *a.* contrary to the rules of logic.

Ill-starred, (il-stārd) *a.* fated to misfortune : unlucky.

Illūme', Illū'mine, Illuminate, (il-lūm'in-āt) *v. t.* to enlighten : to illustrate : to adorn with ornamental lettering, etc. :—*a.* illū'minated, enlightened : lit up : —*n.* illūmina'tion, act of giving light : a display of lights : splendor ; brightness ; adorning or printing books in colors ;—*a.* illūm'inative, illustrative or explanatory :—*n.* illūminator, one who colors books, &c.

Illusion, (il-lū'zhun) *n.* false show ; error ; deception.

Illusive, (il-lū'siv) *a.* deceiving by false show ; false.

Illustrate, (il-lus'trāt) *v. t.* to explain : to make clear or distinguished ; elucidate.

Illustration, (il-lus-trā'shun) *n.* explanation ; exposition ; a picture or explanatory diagram ;—*a.* illus'trative.

Illustrious, (il-lus'tri-us) *a.* distinguished ; morally bright: noble; conspicuous; conferring honor ;—*ad.* illus'triously, famously.

Ill-will, (il-wil') *n.* unkind feeling ; malevolence.

Image, (im'āj) *n.* likeness ; statue ; idol , idea : the figure of any object formed by rays of light:—*v. t.* to form a likeness in idea.

Imagery, (im'āj-ri) *n.* lively description : figures of speech ; mental pictures.

Imaginable, (im-aj'in-a-bl) *a.* possible to be conceived ;—*a.* imag'ined, contrived.

Imaginary, (im-aj'in-ar-i) *a.* fancied : ideal only.

Imagination, (im-aj-in-ā'shun) *n.* the forming of images in the mind : conception ; contrivance.

Imaginative, (im-aj'in-ā-tiv) *a.* forming conceptions or fancies : fantastic ; unreal.

Imagine, (im-aj'in) *v. t.* or *i.* to think : to contrive : to conceive : to form ideas

Imago, (i-mā'gō) *n.* perfect state of insect life, when the case covering it is dropped, and the enclosed being comes forth.

Imbank, (im-bangk') *v. t.* to inclose or defend with a bank :—*n.* imbank'ment.

Imbecile, (im'bē-sel) *a.* weak : languid: idiotic:—*n.* a person without strength of body or mind:—*n.* imbēcil'ity, weakness : impotency.

Imbed, (im-bed') *v. t.* to lay or place, as in mortar or earth ; to set a plant, &c.

Imbibe, (im-bib') *v. t.* to drink : receive ; absorb.

Imbitter, (im-bit'er) *v. t.* to make bitter ; exasperate.

Imbricated, (im'bri-kāt-ed) *a.* in *bot.*, lying over each other, like tiles on a roof.

Imbrown, (im-brown') *v. t.* to make brown ; obscure.

Imbrue, (im-brū') *v. t.* to wet ; to soak ; to drench.

Imbrute, (im-brūt') *v. t.* or *i.* to degrade to brutality.

Imbue, (im-bū') *v. t.* to tinge ; tincture deeply ; to fill the mind with ideas, etc.

Imitate, (im'i-tāt) *v. t.* to follow : to copy ; to try to resemble :—*n.* im'itator ;—*a.* im'itable, im'itative, aiming at likeness:—*n.* imitā'tion, a likeness ; a copy.

Immaculate, (im-mak'ū-lāt) *a.* spotless : pure; sinless.

Immanent, (im'a-nent) *a.* inherent : internal ; abiding.

Immaterial, (im-ma-tē'ri-al) *a.* not consisting of matter ; trifling, unimportant ; *n.* immatērial'ity, incorporeity.

Immaterialism, (im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm) *n.* doctrine that there is no material substance, and that all nature or being is but a reflection of what is in the mind :—*a.* immatē'rialized, spiritualized :—*v. t.* immate'rialize.

Immature, (im-ma-tūr') *a.* unripe ; unseasonable; imperfect in growth ; — *ad.* immature'ly : — *ns.* immatur'ity, immature'ness.

Immeasurable, (im-mezh'ūr-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be measured :—*ad.* immeas'urably :—*n.* immeas'urableness, immensity, &c.

Immediate, (im-mē'di-āt) *a.* not acting by second causes ; direct ; present ; without delay : — *ad.* immēd'iately :—*n.* imme'diateness.

Immemorial, (im-mē-mō'ri-al) *a.* beyond the reach of memory : from old times.

Immense, (im-mens') *a.* vast in extent ; enormous ;—*ad.* immense'ly, vastly : — *ns.* immense'ness, immen'sity, infinity ; unlimited space.

Immerse, (im-mers') *v. t.* to plunge into water ; engage deeply : to overwhelm :—*n.* immer'sion, baptism : state of being deeply engaged.

Continuâ messe senescrit ager.—A field becomes exhausted by constant tillage.—OVID.

Calamitosus est animus futuri anxius.—The mind that is anxious about the future is miserable.—SENECA.

They laugh that win.—OTHEL.

Immethodical, (im-me-thod′-ik-al) *a.* without method, order, or regularity.

Immigrate, (im′i-grāt) *v. i.* to remove into or settle in a country ;—*n.* imm′igrants, foreigners who come into a country to stay ;—*n.* immigra′tion, tide of settlers.

Imminent, (im′i-nent) *a.* near at hand ; threatening to fall or occur ;—*ad.* imm′inently :—*n.* imm′inence.

Immobility, (im-mō-bil′i-ti) *n.* fixedness; immovability

Immoderate, (im-mod′er-āt) *a.* excessive: unreasonable; —*ad.* immod′erately.

Immodest, (im-mod′est) *a.* wanting shame, restraint, or delicacy ;—*ad.* immod′estly ;—*n.* immod′esty, indecency ; impudence.

Immolate, (im-ō-lāt) *v. t.* to sacrifice, as a victim :—*n.* immola′tion, sacrifice.

Immoral, (im-mor′al) *a.* evil: wicked : vicious ; unjust ; —*n.* immoral′ity, vicious conduct or character ;—*ad.* immor′ally, wickedly.

Immortal, (im-mor′tal) *a.* never dying or ending ; perpetual: never to be forgotten, as a name, poem, &c.: *n.* one who will never cease to exist: *n.* immortal′ity, exemption from death or oblivion: *ad.* immor′tally

Immortalize, (im-mor′tal-iz) *v. t.* to win undying fame by great actions: continue.

Immoveble, (im-mōōv′a-bl) *a.* fixed: unalterable: firm; —*ad.* immov′ably, steadfastly —*n.* immov′ableness

Immunity, (im mū′ni-ti) *n.* exemption : privilege.

Immure, (im-mūr′) *v. t.* to shut up: imprison: confine.

Immutable, (im-mūt′a-bl) *a.* unchangeable: *ad.* immut′ably :—*n.* immutabil′ity.

Imp, (imp) *n.* a puny devil or wicked spirit: *a.* imp′ish.

Impact, (im′pakt′) *v. t.* to drive together; make tight; —*n.* touch impression.

Impair, (im-pār′) *v. t.* to diminish in quantity, value, or strength :—*n.* impaired′.

Impale, (im-pāl′) *v. t.* to fix on a stake : to enclose.

Impalpable, (im-pal′pa-bl) *a.* that cannot be felt ; fine ; not easily understood.—*n.* impalpabil′ity ; fineness.

Impannel, (im-pan′el) *v. t.* to form or enrol a jury.

Impart, (im-part′) *v. t.* to give ; make known : grant.

Impartial, (im-par′shal) *a.* free from bias ; equal ; equitable : just :—*ad.* impar′tially : *n.* impartial′ity.

Impassable, (im-pas′a-bl) *a.* denoting a point that obstructs: *n.* impass′ableness.

Impassibility, (im-pas-i-bil′i-ti) *n.* exemption from passion or feelings:—*a.* impass′ible, resisting pain.

Impassioned, (im-pash′und) *a.* animated: excited:—*v. t.* impass′ion, fire the mind

Impassive, (im-pas′iv) *a.* not susceptible of suffering : unfeeling : —*ad.* impass′ively :—*n.* impass′iveness.

Impatient, (im-pā′shent) *a.* uneasy : not able to endure: fretful; forward ; eager :—*ad.* impa′tiently: *n.* impa′tience, restlessness ; haste.

Impeach, (im-pēch′) *v. t.* to accuse: censure: to cite before a court or public body for official misconduct—*a.* impēach′able: *n.* impēach′ment, conviction of illegal acts in office : accusation.

Impeccable, (im-pek′a-bl) *a.* sinless ; perfect ; pure.

Impecunious, (im-pe-kū′ni-us) *a.* having no money ; poor :—*n.* impecunios′ity.

Impede, (im-pēd′) *v. t.* to hinder : obstruct : stop.

Impediment, (im-ped′i-ment) *n.* obstruction : delay; a defect in speech.

Impel, (im-pel′) *v. t.* to push or urge forward : to instigate:—*ns.* impell′er, impell′ent, a power that excites to action or motion.

Impend, (im-pend′) *v. i.* to hang over ; menace : be near :—*n.* impend′ing, impend′ent, threatening.

Impenetrable, (im-pen′e-tra-bl) *a.* solid : dense : preventing another body from occupying the same space at the same time: not to be impressed in mind or heart; *ad.* impen′etrably :—*n.* impen′etrability, obtuseness.

Impenitent, (im-pen′i-tent) *a.* not repenting of sin : obdurate ; unchanged in mind or heart: *ad.* impen′itently :—*n.* impen′itence.

Impennate, (im-pen′āt) *a* having very short wings, useless for flight.

Imperative, (im-per′ā-tiv) *a.* authoritative ; obligatory ; commanding ;—*ad.* imper′atively, positively.

Imperceptible, (im-per-sep′-ti-bl) *a.* not discernible by the mind : insensible : minute ;—*ad.* impercep′tibly: —*n.* impercep′tibleness.

Imperfect, (im-per′fekt) *a.* not complete or finished ; defective ; liable to err ;—*ad.* imper′fectly ;—*n.* imperfec′tion, defect ; want.

Imperforate—d, (im per′fō-rāt—ed) *a.* having no opening : not pierced.

Imperial, (im-pē′ri-al) *a.* royal : supreme : of superior size or excellence ;—*n.* a ledger paper 23 x 31 ; a tuft of hair on the lower lip

Imperil, (im-per′il) *v. t.* to put in peril : to endanger.

Imperious, (im-pē′ri-us) *a.* haughty : arrogant : commanding : tyrannical.

Imperishable, (im-per′ish-a-bl) *a.* indestructible: endless :—*ad.* imper′ishably.

Impermeable, (im-per′mē-a-bl) *a* not porous or permitting passage : impenetrable:—*n.* impermeabil′ity

Impersonal, (im-per′sun-al) *a.* having no reference to persons : general ; without personality : —*ad.* imper′sonally :—*n.* impersonal′ity

Impersonate, (im-per′sun-āt) *v. t.* to invest with bodily substance or the qualities of a person : to personify ; —*n.* imperson′tion

Impertinent, (im-per′ti-nent) *a.* meddling: rude; foreign to the matter in hand:—*ad.* imper′tinently :—*n.* impertinence, rudeness.

Imperturbable, (im-per-tur′-ba-bl) *a.* that cannot be disturbed : unmoved.

Impervious, (im-per′vi-us) *a.* not to be penetrated :—*ad.* imper′viously :—*n.* imper′viousness, closeness.

Causa latet: vis est notissima.—The cause is hidden, but the result is known.—OVID.

Constans et lenis, ut res expostulet, esto.—Be firm or mild as the occasion may require.

Credula res amor est.—Love is a credulous thing.—OVID.

Impetuous, (im-pet'ū-us) *a.* rushing with violence ; furious : passionate :—*ad.* impet'uously :—*n.* impetuos'ity, vehemence ; force.

Impetus, (im'pē-tus) *n.* force of motion ; impulse.

Impiety, (im-pī'e-ti) *n.* ungodliness ; irreverence.

Impinge, (im-pinj') *v. t.* to strike or fall against ; dash upon :—*n.* impinge'ment.

Impious, (im'pe-us) *a.* irreverent towards God ;—*ad.* im'piously, profanely

Implacable, (im-plā'ka-bl) *a.* not to be appeased ; inexorable ; irreconcilable ;—*ad.* impla'cably ;—*n.* implacabil'ity, great enmity.

Implant, (im-plant') *v. t.* to insert : to infuse : to fix in the mind ; *n.* implanta'tion.

Implead, (im-plēd') *v. t.* to sue or prosecute at law.

Implement, (im'plē-ment) *n.* a tool or instrument.

Implicate (im'pli-kāt) *v. t.* to involve ; to entangle ;—*n.* implica'tion, an inference.

Implicit, (im-plis'it) *a.* relying on or trusting another ; unreserved : *ad.* implic'itly.

Implore, (im-plōr') *v. t.* to ask earnestly : to beg.

Imply, (im-plī') *v. t.* to contain in substance or by inference ; to signify.

Impolite, (im-pō-līt') *a.* not polite : unpolished in manners : uncivil :—*n.* impolite'ness :—*ad.* impolite'ly.

Impolitic, (im-pol'i-tik) *a.* not wise : pursuing measures calculated to injure the public interest :—*ad.* impol'iticly, injudiciously ; *n.* impol'icy, inexpedience.

Imponderable, (im-pon'der-a-bl) *a.* having no sensible weight : *n. pl.* heat, light, etc.

Import, (im-pōrt') *v. t.* to bring from abroad : to convey, as a word : to signify : to be of consequence to : to interest ;—*ns.* importa'tion, foreign goods, &c : import'er, he who imports them.

Import, (im'pōrt) *n.* meaning : importance ; tendency ; *pl.* goods from abroad.

Importance, (im-pōrt'ans) *n.* weight ; consequence.

Important (im-pōrt'ant) *a.* weighty : grave : momentous :—*ad.* import'antly.

Importunate, (im-port'ū-nāt) *a.* urgent in soliciting : not to be denied :—*ad.* import'unately :—*ns.* import'unateness, importun'ity.

Importune, (im-por-tūn') *v. t.* to urge vehemently : tease.

Impose, (im-pōz') *v. t.* to put or lay on : to enjoin : to obtrude : to palm off.—*To impose on,* to oppress, deceive or mislead : *a.* impōs'ing, commanding : adapted to impress forcibly : *n.* act of making up printers' forms *on imposing stones.*

Imposition, (im-po-zish'un) *n.* the laying on of hands ; a tax : burden ; deception.

Impossible, (im-pos'i-bl) *a.* that cannot be, or be done ; absurd :—*n.* impossibil'ity.

Impost, (im'pōst) *n.* duty on goods imported : tax.

Imposthumate, (im-pos'tūm-āt) *v. t.* to gather into an abscess or ulcer.

Imposture, (im-pos'tūr) *n.* deception : imposition :—*n.* impost'or, a deceiver.

Impotent, (im'pō-tent) *a.* weak ; wanting masculine power ; imbecile : useless ;—*ad.* im'potently :—*n.* im'potence, inability, &c.

Impound, (im-pound') *v. t.* to confine, as in a pound.

Impoverish, (im-pov'er-ish) *v. t.* to make poor : to exhaust the soil, mind, etc :—*n.* impov'erishment, indigence : loss of fertility.

Impracticable, (im-prak'ti-ka-bl) *a.* that cannot be done, or not with the means proposed : unmanageable : stubborn :—*ad.* imprac'ticably : *n.* impracticabil'ity, absurdity, &c.

Imprecate, (im'prē-kāt) *v. t.* to curse :—*n.* impreca'tion, the invocation of evil ;—*a.* im'precatory, with cursing

Impregnable, (im-preg'na-bl) *a.* that cannot be taken or moved ; invincible.

Impregnate, (im-preg'nāt) *v. t.* to fecundate ; infuse or saturate, as with fumes.

Imprescriptible, (im-pre-skrip'ti-bl) *a.* that cannot be lost by use ; inalienable.

Impress, (im-pres') *v. t.* to stamp ; print ; fix deep ; force into service ;—*n.* im'press, indentation : mark : stamp ; device ; influence.

Impressible, (im-pres'i-bl) *a.* that may receive an impression ; susceptible.

Impression, (im-presh'un) *n.* stamp : an edition of a book ; effect on the mind : idea ; slight rememberance ;—*a impress'ionable,* receptive.

Impressive, (im-pres'iv) *a.* producing a powerful effect ; solemn :—*ad.* impress'ively ;—*n.* impress'iveness, force ; eloquence.

Imprimis, (im-prī'mis) *ad.* in the first place ; to begin.

Imprint, (im-print') *v. t.* to print : stamp ; impress : fix in the mind :—*n.* im'print, publisher's name, date, &c., at the foot of a title-page.

Imprison, (im-priz'n) *v. t.* to put in a prison ; confine ;—*n.* imprison'ment.

Improbable, (im-prob'a-bl) *a.* not likely to be true or to happen :—*ad.* improb'ably ;—*n.* improbabil'ity.

Impromptu, (im-promp'tū) *a.* without previous study ;—*ad.* readily :—*n.* a short speech or witty saying, expressed at the moment.

Improper, (im-prop'er) *a.* not suitable or fit ; unbecoming ; incorrect ; wrong ;—*ad.* improp'erly, unfitly.

Impropriety, (im-prō-prī'e-ti) *n.* unsuitableness to time, place, character, etc.

Improvable, (im-prōōv'a-bl) *a.* that can be made better or used to advantage.

Improve, (im-prōōv') *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become better ; use to advantage ; cultivate : to advance in value or excellence :—*a.* improv'ing, bettering :—*ad.* improv'ingly :—*n.* improve'ment, instruction : turning to good account ; progress ;—*pl.* additions, alterations.

Improvidence, (im-prov'i-dens) *n.* want of foresight ;—*a.* improv'ident, wasteful ; thoughtless ; imprudent :—*ad.* improv'idently.

Improvise, (im'prō-vēz') *v. t.* to compose and recite in

Conocidos muchos, amigos pocos. Have many acquaintances, but few friends.

Cui prodest scelus, is fecit.—He who profits by crime, is guilty of it.—SENECA.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth.—EARL OF CHATHAM.

verse, without study; to bring about on a sudden; to do off-hand:—*n.* improvis'er, extemporizer.

Imprudent, (im-prū'dent) *a.* indiscreet; incautious; inconsiderate:—*ad.* impru'dently:—*n.* impru'dence.

Impudent, (im'pū-dent) *a.* shamelessly bold; rude; insolent; *ad.* im'pudently; —*n.* im'pudence, sauciness.

Impugn, (im-pūn) *v. t.* to oppose; call in question.

Impulse, (im'puls) *n.* force communicated; effect of some quick motion; sudden influence on the mind.

Impulsive, (im-puls'iv) *a.* communicating force; actuated by mental impulse; in *mech.*, not continuous; *ad.* impul'sively:—*ns.* impuls'iveness, impul'sion.

Impunity, (im-pū'ni-ti) *n.* exemption from punishment, injury or loss.

Impure, (im-pūr') *a.* unchaste; unholy; mixed;—*ad.* impure'ly:—*ns.* impur'ity, uncleanness:—*pl.* impur'ities, foreign ingredients; sediments; impure'ness, vice; any foulness.

Impute, (im-pūt') *v. t.* to attribute: to set to the account of: to charge with evil:—*a.* imput'able: *n.* imputā'tion, censure: reproach; a slur.

In, (in) *prep.* a prefix, often gives to a word a negative sense; within; during; by; among; present; *ad.* within; not out.—Inn'er, *comp.* of In, further in; interior.

Inability, (in-a-bil'i-ti) *n.* want of adequate power or means; incapacity.

Inaccessible, (in-ak-ses'i-bl) *a.* that cannot be reached, approached, or obtained:—*ad.* inaccess'ibly:—*n.* inaccess'ibility, state of, &c.

Inaccurate, (in-ak'kū-rāt) *a.* erroneous: not exact:—*ad.* inac'curately:—*n.* inac'curacy, mistake; defect.

Inactive, (in-ak'tiv) *a.* having no power to move; idle; lazy:—*ad.* inac'tively:—*ns.* inac'tion, rest; idleness; inac'tivity, inertness.

Inadequate, (in-ad'ē-kwāt) *a.* unequal to the purpose:—*ad.* inad'equately, not fully:—*ns.* inad'equacy, inad'equateness, insufficiency; incompleteness.

Inadmissible, (in-ad-mis'i-bl) *a.* not allowable.

Inadvertent, (in-ad-vert'ent) *a.* heedless; negligent:—*ad.* inadvert'ently:—*n.* inadvert'ence, oversight; inattention; carelessness.

Inalienable, (in-āl'yen-a-bl) *a.* not transferable.

Inamorato, (in-am-ō-ra'to) *n.* a lover:—*fem.* inamora'ta.

Inane, (in-ān') *a.* empty; void of intelligence; useless;—*n.* inan'ity, void space; senselessness: *ad.* inane'ly.

Inanimate, (in-an'i-māt) *a* void of life or spirit; dead.

Inanition, (in-a-nish'un) *n.* emptiness; exhaustion.

Inapplicable, (in-ap'pli-ka-bl) *a.* not suitable:—*n.* inapplicabil'ity, unfitness.

Inapplication, (in-ap-pli-kā'shun) *n.* indolence.

Inapposite, (in-ap'pō-zit) *a.* not suitable, or pertinent.

Inappreciable, (in-ap-prē'shi-a-bl) *a* not to be valued.

Inapproachable, (in-ap-prōch'a-bl) *a.* inaccessible.

Inappropriate, (in-ap-pro'pri-āt) *a.* unsuitable; unfit; —*ad.* inappro'priately:—*n.* inappro'priateness.

Inapt, (in-apt') *a.* not fit; dull:—*ad.* inapt'ly:—*n.* inapt'itude, inapt'ness, unfitness; unreadiness.

Inarticulate, (in-ar-tik'ū-lāt) *a.* indistinct: in *zool.*, not jointed:—*ad.* inartic'ulately:—*ns.* inarticula'tion, inartic'ulateness, indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

Inartificial, (in-ar-ti-fish'al) *a.* not done by art; simple; —*ad.* inartific'ially.

Inasmuch, (in-az-much') *ad.* since; seeing that.

Inattentive, (in-at-tent'iv) *a.* regardless; not listening; —*ad.* inattent'ively:—*n.* inatten'tion, heedlessness.

Inaudible, (in-awd'i-bl) *a.* that cannot be heard:—*ad.* inaud'ibly: *n.* inaudibil'ity.

Inaugurate, (in-aw'gū-rāt) *v. t.* to induct into office in a formal manner: to cause to begin; to open or exhibit for the first time.—*n.* inaugurā'tion:—*a.* and *n.* INAUG'URAL, address of the President of the U. S. to Congress at his installation.

Inauspicious, (in-aw-spish'us) *a.* unfortunate, unfavorable: ill-omened;—*ad.* inauspic'iously, unluckily.

Inborn, Inbred, (in'bred) *a.* *born in;* innate; natural.

Incalculable, (in-kal'kū-la-bl) *a.* not able to be reckoned: —*ad.* incal'culably.

Incandescent, (in-kan-des'ent) *a.* white; glowing with heat;—*n.* incandes'cence.

Incantation, (in-kan-tā'shun) *n* enchantment; sorcery

Incapable, (in-kā'pa-bl) *a.* disqualified; insufficient; unable;—*ad.* incap'ably;—*n.* incapabil'ity, lack of, &c.

Incapacious, (in-ka-pā'shus) *a.* not large; narrow.

Incapacitate, (in-ka-pas'i-tāt) *v. t.* to deprive of power: to disqualify; to make unfit.

Incapacity, (in-ka-pas'i-ti) *n.* want of mental power or qualifications; inability.

Incarcerate, (in-kar'ser-āt) *v. t.* to imprison; to confine; —*n.* incarcerā'tion

Incarnation, (in-kār-nā'shun) *n.* bodily manifestation; a human form and nature; —*v. t.* incar'nate, to embody;—*a.* clothed in flesh.

Incase, (in-kās') *v. i.* to cover.

Incautious, (in-kaw'shus) *a.* unwary; heedless;—*ad.* incau'tiously;—*n.* incau'tiousness, imprudence.

Incendiary, (in-sen'di-ar-i) *n.* one who maliciously burns a house, etc., or excites discord; *a.* setting fire; exciting quarrels; seditious;—*n.* incen'diarism.

Incense, (in'sens) *n.* perfume exhaled by fire; worship

Incense, (in-sens') *v. t.* to irritate; to exasperate.

Incentive, (in-sen'tiv) *a.* encouraging:—*n.* that which moves the mind; motive.

Inception, (in-sep'shun) *n.* beginning; first attempt; *a.* incip'ient commencing; —*ad.* incip'iently:—*ns.* incip'ience, incip'iency.

Incertitude, (in-ser'ti-tūd) *n.* uncertainty; doubt.

Citius venit periculum, cum contemnitur.—Danger comes the sooner when it is despised.

Contemptum periculorum assiduitas periclitandi dabit.—Constant exposure to dangers will breed contempt for them.—S.

Our life is but a span.—PRIME.

Incessant, (in-ses'ant) *a.* uninterrupted: continual ;—*ad.* incess'antly, always.

Incest, (in'sest) *n.* cohabitation of kindred : unchastity ;—*a.* incest'uous.

Inch, (insh) *n.* 1-12th of a foot

Inchoate, (in'kō-āt) *a.* only begun: unfinished ;—*n.* inchoa'tion, beginning ;—*a.* incho'ative; *ad.* in'choately

Incidence, (in'si-dens) *n.* direction in which a ray of light or heat falls on any surface: meeting of bodies.

Incident, (in'si-dent) *a.* fortuitous ; liable to occur : casual ; naturally belonging ;—*n.* that which happens: an event; an episode

Incidental, (in-si-dent'al) *a.* accidental ; occasional : coming without design ;—*ad.* incident'ally, casually

Incinerate, (in-sin'er-āt) *v. t.* to burn to ashes:—*n.* incinera'tion, a burning.

Incision, (in-sizh'un) *n.* act of cutting : cut ; gash.

Incisive, (in-si'siv) *a.* cutting ; acute ; sarcastic ;—*n.* incis'or, a cutting fore-tooth

Incite, (in-sīt') *v. t.* to move or rouse to action ; to encourage :—*n.* incite'ment, motive ; that which moves the mind :—*a.* incit'ing, stimulating: *ad.* incit'ingly.

Incivility, -*ies* (in-si-vil'i-ti) *n.* disrespect ; rudeness.

Inclement, (in-klem'ent) *a.* very cold ; rough ; boisterous; severe; *n.* inclem'ency.

Inclination, (in-kli-nā'shun) *n.* a leaning: tendency ; angle ; natural aptness ; favorable disposition ; affection ; act of bowing :—*a.* inclin'able, willing.

Incline, (in-klīn') *v. t.* or *i.* to lean: bend: bow; to dispose or be disposed :—*n.* an inclined plane: gradient; regular ascent or descent.

Inclose, (in-klōz') *v. t.* to surround: shut in :—*n.* inclos'ure, a space fenced off ; a thing inclosed: a wrapper; a barrier :—*a.* inclosed'.

Include, (in-klōd') *v. t.* to comprehend: hold: contain

Inclusive, (in-klū'siv) *a.* including : comprehending ; taking in: *ad.* inclu'sively.

Incognito, (in-kog'ni-tō) *ad.* in disguise ; under an assumed title:—*n.* unknown.

Incoherent, (in-kō-hēr'ent) *a.* not connected ; loose ; incongruous;—*ad.* incoher'ently:—*n.* incoher'ence.

Incombustible, (in-kom-bus'ti-bl) *a.* that will not burn —*n.* incombustibil'ity.

Income, (in'kum) *n.* rent ; profit ; gain ; revenue ;—*a.* incom'ing, flowing in; next.

Incommensurate, (in-kom-men'sūr-āt) *a.* not of equal extent: not adequate ; not admitting a common measure ;—*ad.* incommen'surately ;—*a.* incommen'surable, having no common measure of comparison.

Incommode, (in-kom-mōd') *v. t.* to disturb: embarrass; trouble ;—*a.* incommō'dious, inconvenient.

Incommunicative, (in-kom-mūn'i-kā-tiv) *a.* not disposed to hold intercourse, or talk freely with : unsocial ;—*a.* incommun'icable, that cannot be imparted.

Incomparable, (in-kom'par-a-bl) *a.* that admits of no comparison : matchless :—*ad.* incom'parably.

Incompatible, (in-kom-pat'i-bl) *a.* irreconcilably inconsistent: contradictory :—*pl.* things which cannot coexist;—*n.* incompatibil'ity: —*ad.* incompat'ibly.

Incompetent, (in-kom'pē-tent) *a.* not able ; insufficient; wanting proper qualifications or powers ;—*ad.* incom'petently ; — *n.* incom'petence, want of ability, fitness or legal power.

Incomplete, (in-kom-plēt') *a.* not finished ; imperfect ;—*n.* incomplete'ness, defect.

Incomprehensible, (in-kom-prē-hen'si-bl) *a.* that cannot be understood ; inconceivable :—*ad.* incomprehen'sibly obscurely:—*a.* incomprehen'sive, contracted.

Incompressible (in-kom-pres'i-bl) *a.* not to be reduced into smaller bulk ;—*n.* incompressibil'ity.

Incomputable, (in-kom-pūt'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be reckoned or estimated.

Inconceivable, (in-kon-sēv'a-bl) *a.* not to be imagined or believed :—*ad.* inconceiv'ably, infinitely.

Inconclusive, (in-kon-klūs'iv) *a.* not settling a question :—*ad.* inconclus'ively.

Incondensable, (in-kon-dens'a-bl) *a.* not reducible in bulk: not solidifiable.

Incongruous, (in-kong'grū-us) *a.* not consistent ; unsuitable :—*n.* incongru'ity absurdity ; impropriety :—*ad.* incon'gruously.

Inconsequent, (in-kon'sē-kwent) *a.* not following from the premises: forced.

Inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl) *a.* of small amount; unimportant ; trivial.

Inconsiderate, (in-kon-sid'er-āt) *a.* thoughtless ;—*ad.* inconsid'erately, hastily.

Inconsistent, (in-kon-sist'ent) *a.* incongruous: unsuitable ; contrary ; not uniform ; absurd :—*n.* inconsist'ency, self-contradiction :—*ad.* inconsis'tently.

Inconsolable, (in-kon-sōl'a-bl) *a.* not admitting comfort :—*ad.* inconsol'ably.

Inconspicuous, (in-kon-spik'ū-us) *a.* hardly discernible.

Inconstant, (in-kon'stant) *a.* subject to change ; fickle ; —*n.* incon'stancy.

Incontestable, (in-kon-tes'ta-bl) *a.* undeniable ;—*ad.* incontest'ably, surely.

Incontinent, (in-kon'ti-nent) *a.* unchaste ; intemperate ; unable to restrain natural discharges ; — *n.* incon'tinence ; *ad.* incon'tinently.

Incontrovertible, (in-kon-trō-vert'i-bl) *a.* too clear to be disputed :—*ad.* incontrovert'ibly, undeniably.

Inconvenient, (in-kon-vē'ne-ent) *a.* incommodious: unsuitable : causing trouble or uneasiness ;—*ad.* inconven'iently ;—*n.* inconvēn'ience ; — *v. t.* to put to trouble ; to disoblige.

Inconvertible, (in-kon-vert'i-bl) *a.* not changeable into gold, etc. ; irredeemable.

Incorporeal, (in-kor-pō'rē-al) *a.* not having a body: spiritual ;—*ad.* incorpo'really.

Incorporate, (in-kor'pō-rāt) *v.*

Caret periculo qui etiam tutus cavet.—He is safe from danger who is on his guard even when safe.

Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei.—A nameless something is always wanting to our incomplete fortune.—HORACE.

t. or *i.* to form into a body; to unite into one mass : to become part of another body ; to form into a corporation, society, or city ; —*a.* united in one body ; mixed ;—*n.* incorporā′tion, an association ; formation of a legal or political body.

Incorrect, (in-kor-rekt′) *a.* inaccurate: untrue ; inexact; faulty :—*ad.* incorrect′ly :—*n.* incorrect′ness, error.

Incorrigible, (in-kor′ri-ji-bl) *a.* bad beyond correction or reform ;—*ad.* incor′rigibly ; —*n.* incor′rigibleness, hopeless depravity in persons.

Incorruptible, (in-kor-rupt′-i-bl) *a.* that cannot be bribed or seduced from integrity : inflexibly just ; not capable of decay :—*ad.* incorrupt′ibly :—*n.* incorruptibil′ity :—*a.* incorrupt′, sound : pure : not depraved; —*ns.* incorrup′tion, incorrupt′ness, exemption from decay : purity : integrity.

Increase, (in-krēs′) *v. i.* or *t.* to grow or be made greater; to advance : to extend : to aggravate: *n.* growth; progeny ; addition to the original stock: profit; produce; enlargement of the luminous part of the moon :—*a.* *increased′*, added ; *increas′ing*, cumulative ;—*ad.* -ly.

Incredible, (in-kred′i-bl) *a.* surpassing belief ; *ad.* incred′ibly ; *n* incredibil′ity.

Incredulous, (in-kred′u-lus) *a.* not believing ; hard of belief :—*n.* incredu′lity.

Increment, (in′kre-ment) *n.* augmentation : elements of growth ; in *math.*, the finite increase of a variable quantity :—*a.* incresc′ent.

Incrust, (in-krust′) *v. t.* to cover with a hard coat.

Incrustation, (in - krus - ta′-shun) *n.* a crust or layer of anything on the surface of a body : an inlaying of marble, mosaic, etc.

Incubate, (in′ku-bāt) *v. i.* to sit on eggs to hatch them : *ns.* incubā′tion, the process of hatching, or interval of development ; incubāt′or, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Incubus, (in′kū-bus) *n.* the nightmare ; any drawback or obstacle ; any stupefying influence or weight.

Inculcate, (in-kul′kāt) *v. t.* to enforce or urge upon.

Inculcation, (in-kul-kā′shun) *n.* act of teaching.

Inculpate, (in kul′pāt) *v. t.* to blame : — *n.* *inculpa′tion*, censure :— *adjs.* *incul′patory*, criminatory ; *incul′pable*, unblamable : faultless.

Incumbent, (in-kum′bent) *n.* one who holds an office :—*a.* imposed as a duty ; indispensable ; obligatory.

Incumber, (in-kum′ber) *v. t.* to burden with a load ; to clog :—*n.* incum′brance.

Incur, (in-kur′) *v. t.* to become liable to ; deserve.

Incurable, (in-kūr′a-bl) *a.* not admitting of cure or correction : —*n.* one beyond cure :—*ad.* incur′ably.

Incursion, (in-kur′shun) *n.* hostile inroad ; invasion.

Incurvate, (in-kurv′āt) *v. t.* to bend : *a.* curved inward ; —*n.* incurva′tion, a bend.

Indebted, (in-det′ed) *a.* being in debt : obliged ;—*n.* indebt′edness, obligation.

Indecent, (in-dē′sent) *a.* offensive to delicacy or modesty ;—*ad.* inde′cently ;—*n.* inde′cency, grossness.

Indecision, (in-dē-sizh′un) *n.* want of resolution or firmness of purpose, or ideas.

Indecisive, (in-dē-sis′iv) *a.* wavering : unsettled ; hesitating :—*ad.* indeci′sively.

Indecorous, (in-dek′o-rus) *a.* rude : unbecoming :—*n.* indeco′rum, an impropriety.

Indeed, (in-dēd′) *ad.* in fact.

Indefatigable, (in-dē-fat′i-ga-bl) *a.* unwearied : unremitting in effort : persevering; —*ad.* indefat′igably.

Indefeasible, (in-dē-fē . i-bl) *a.* not to be made void.

Indefensible, (in-dē-fen′si-bl) *a.* that cannot be justified or maintained.

Indefinite, (in-def′i-nit) *a.* not limited, precise or certain ;—*ad.* indef′initely ;—*n.* indef′initeness.

Indelible, (in-del′i-bl) *a.* not to be blotted out or effaced ; —*ad.* indel′ibly, fixedly.

Indelicate, (in-del′i-kāt) *a.* offensive to purity and good manners ;—*ad.* indel′icately ;—*n.* indel′icacy.

Indemnify, (in-dem′ni-fī) *v. t.* to secure : to save harmless ; to reimburse in case of loss ;—*ns.* indemnifica′tion, indem′nity, security ; compensation for loss, &c.

Indent, (in-dent′) *v. t.* to notch ; to cut into points like teeth ; to begin after the first line of a paragraph further in from the margin, as in this dictionary ;—*n.* indenta′tion ;—*a.* indent′ed

Indenture, (in-dent′ūr) *n.* a covenant ; deed : contract.

Independent, (in-dē-pend′-ent) *a.* not relying on others ; not subject to control or bias ; not subordinate ; affording a comfortable livelihood ;—*ad.* independ′ently :—*ns.* independ′ence, freedom, &c.—*Independ′ence-day*, the 4th of July, 1776 (when American Independence was declared), and its anniversaries.

Indescribable, (in-dē-skrīb′-a-bl) *a.* above description.

Indestructible, (in-dē-struk′-ti-bl) *a.* everlasting.

Indeterminate, (in-dē-term′-in-āt ; *a.* indefinite ; unlimited :—*ad.* indeter′minately, without certainty ;—*a.* indeter′minable, not to be known, fixed or defined.

Index, (in′deks) *n.* something that points : table of contents to a book ;—*pl.* in′dexes ;—in *math.*, in′dices, the exponent of a power ;— *v. t.* to provide a table of contents or an alphabet.

Indian, (in′di-an) *a.* pertaining to the Indies ;—*n.* a native of the Indies ; an aboriginal American.—*Indian-corn*, maize, first found among the Indians ; *India-ink*, a substance used in water colors, composed of lamp - black and animal glue ; *India-rubber* caoutchouc, (kōō′ chook) so named from its rubbing out pencil marks.

Indicate, (in′di-kāt) *v. t.* to show ; to point out ; to denote :—*ppr.* in′dicating ;—

Consuetudo quasi altera natura. Habit is, as it were, a second nature.—CICERO.

Culpa enim illa, bis ad eundem, vulgari reprehensa proverbis est.—To stumble twice against the same stone is a proverbial disgrace.—CICERO.

pp. in'dicated;—*a.* indic'ative, giving intimation of: in'dicatory, showing;—*ns.* indica'tion, mark: token; symptom; in'dicator, an instrument on a steam-engine to show the pressure

Indict, (in-dīt') *v. t.* to accuse by a grand jury;—*a.* indict'able, an offence or person liable to indictment;—*n.* indict'ment, a formal or written charge of a G. Jury

Indifferent, (in-dif'er-ent) *a.* impartial; unconcerned: of a middle quality; without importance;—*ad.* indiff'erently, tolerably: passably;—*n.* indiff'erence, apathy.

Indigence, (in'di-jens) *n.* destitution: poverty: want: *a.* in'digent, poor; destitute.

Indigenous, (in-dij'en-us) *a.* native to a country.

Indigestion, (in-di-jest'yun) *n.* a state of the stomach in which the food is not digested properly;—*a.* indigest'ible, uncongenial: unhealthy, as food; indigest'ed, crude; not methodized

Indignation, (in-dig-nā'shun) *n.* anger mixed with contempt;—*a.* indig'nant, angry;—*ad.* indig'nantly.

Indignity, (in-dig'ni-ti) *n.* insult; contempt; injury.

Indigo, (in'di-go) *n.* juice of a plant that dyes blue.

Indirect, (in-di-rekt') *a.* not straight: oblique; unfair; *ad.* indirect'ly, in a roundabout way;—*ns.* indirect'ness, indirec'tion, want of straightforwardness.

Indiscernible, (in-diz-zern'i-bl) *a.* not visible: remote.

Indiscreet, (in-dis-krēt') *a.* injudicious, imprudent:—*ad.* indiscreet'ly;—*n.* indiscre'tion, rashness: folly.

Indiscriminate, (in-dis-krim'i-nāt) *a.* without distinction: confused:—*ad.* indiscrim'inately, mixed.

Indispensable, (in-dis-pens'a-bl) *a.* not to be spared; necessary;—*ad.* indispens'ably: *n.* indispen'sableness.

Indispose, (in-dis-pōz') *v. t.* to disincline; to disorder the health:—*a.* indispōsed', averse to; sick:—*n.* indisposit'ion, aversion; illness.

Indisputable, (in-dis'pū-ta-bl) *a.* too evident to be called in question; certain;—*ad.* indis'putably, undeniably.

Indissoluble, (in-dis'sol-ū-bl) *a.* inseparable; binding forever;—*ad.* indis'solubly.

Indistinct, (in-dis-tingkt') *a.* confused; obscure; not clear to the mind: *ad.* indistinct'ly:—*n.* indistinct'ness.

Indistinguishable, (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl) *a.* not able to be seen or made out.

Indite, (in-dīt') *v. t.* to dictate; to compose or write.

Individual, (in-di-vid'ū-al) *a.* numerically one; *n.* single person or thing;—*ad.* individ'ually;—*n.* individual'ity, oneness; distinctive character; a *phren.* organ.

Individualize, (in-di-vid'ū-al-īz) *v. t.* to particularize: to select or mark each one:—*n.* individualiza'tion;—*v. t.* individ'uate, to separate.

Indivisible, (in-di-viz'i-bl) *a.* that cannot be divided: *n.* an atom;—*n.* indivisibil'ity.

Indocile, (in-dos'il) *a.* unteachable; intractable:—*n.* indocil'ity, mental dullness.

Indoctrinate, (in-dok'trin-āt) *v. t.* to instruct in principles or opinions;—*n.* indoctrina'tion, teaching doctrine.

Indolent, (in'dō-lent) *a.* taking one's ease; indisposed to activity;—*ad.* in'dolently;—*n.* in'dolence, laziness.

Indomitable, (in-dom'it-a-bl) *a.* not to be subdued: unconquerable:—*ad.* indom'itably, irrepressibly.

Indorse, (in-dors') *v. t.* to sanction; to assign by writing one's name on the back of, as a note or check;—*ns.* indorser', one who assigns; indorsee', the person to whom a note, &c., is assigned by indorsement; *n.* indorse'ment, signature on the back of a note, etc.; sanction given to anything; that which is written on the back of a note, law paper, &c.;—*n.* indorsa'tion

Indubitable, (in-dū'bit-a-bl) *a.* admitting of no doubt;—*ad.* indu'bitably, unquestionably; evidently.

Induce, (in-dūs') *v. t.* to prevail on: persuade: cause;—*n.* induce'ment, motive; object: temptation.

Induct, (in-dukt') *v. t.* to introduce: to put in possession, as of an office;—*n.* induc'tion, installation or ordination; the process of reasoning from particulars to generals; in *physics*, the production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by contact.

Inductile, (in-duk'til) *a.* that cannot be drawn out into threads:—*n.* inductil'ity.

Inductive, (in-duk'tiv) *a.* leading to inferences; proceeding by induction.

Indue, (in-dū) *v. t.* to endow: supply with: invest with.

Indulge, (in-dulj') *v. t.* to suffer to be: to gratify: favor: humor: permit to enjoy; not to restrain, as the will, &c.:—*v. i.* to allow one's self;—*n.* indulg'er;—*n.* indulg'ence, permission: gratification:—*a.* indulg'ent, lenient: compliant; easy;—*ad.* indulg'ently.

Indurate, (in'dū-rāt) *v. i.* or *t.* to harden, as the feelings: to make compact: to grow hard:—*n.* indura'tion

Industrial, (in-dus'tri-al) *a.* consisting in industry.

Industrious, (in-dus'tri-us) *a.*, *n.* habitually diligent: busy:—*ad.* indus'triously.

Industry, (in'dus-tri) *n.* constant diligence: labor.

Indwelling, (in'dwel-ing) *a.* or *n.* residing within, or in the heart and soul.

Inebriate, (in-ē'bri-āt) *v. t.* to make or get drunk;—*n.* an habitual drunkard.

Inebria'tion, Inebriety, (in-ē-brī'e-ti) *n.* drunkenness: intoxication: *p. a.* inebria'ted

Ineffable, (in-ef'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be spoken or described:—*ad.* ineff'ably;—*n.* ineff'ableness.

Ineffaceable, (in-ef-fās'a-bl) *a.* not to be rubbed out.

Ineffective, (in-ef-fek'tiv) *a.* inefficient: useless.

Ineffectual, (in-ef-fek'tū-al) *a.* fruitless:—*ad.* ineffec'tually, to no purpose; vainly.

Inefficacy, (in-ef'fi-ka-si) *n.* want of power to effect;

Culpam majorum poster luunt. Posterity pay for the sins of their fathers.

Cujusois hominis est errare; nullius nisi insipientes in errare perseverare.—Any man may make a mistake; none but a fool will stick to it.—CICERO.

failure of effect;—*a.* ineffica'cious, inoperative.

Inefficient, (in-ef-fish'ent) *a.* not handy; effecting nothing; awkward;—*ad.* ineffic'iently;—*n.* ineffic'iency.

Inelegant, (in-el'ē-gant) *a.* wanting in refinement, beauty, or ornament:—*ad.* inel'egantly: *n.* inel'egance

Ineligible, (in-el'i-ji-bl) *a.* disability or unworthiness for office:—*n.* ineligibil'ity.

Inept, (in-ept') *a.* unfit.

Inequality, (in-ē-kwol'i-ti) *n.* difference in condition; unevenness; dissimilarity.

Inequitable, (in-ek'wi-ta-bl) *a.* not equitable or just.

Ineradicable, (i[illegible]-rad'i-ka-bl) *a.* not to b[illegible]ed out.

Inert, (in-ert') *a.* [illegible]ggish: inactive: powerless to move itself or resist motion:—*ad.* inert'ly.—*n.* inert'ness.

Inertia, (in-er'shi-a) *n.* the inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain forever at rest when still, and in motion when moving: passiveness.

Inestimable, (in-es'tima-bl) *a.* invaluable, priceless;—*ad.* ines'timably

Inevitable, (in-ev'it-a-bl) *a* that cannot be avoided, certain—*ad* inev'itably.

Inexact, (in-egz-akt') *a.* not exact,—*n* inexact'ness.

Inexcusable, (in-eks-kūz'a-bl) *a* unjustifiable, unpardonable:—*ad.* inexcus'ably,—*n.* inexcus'ableness

Inexhausted, (in-egz-haust'ed) *a.* not emptied.—*a.* inexhaust'ible, unfailing;—*ad.* inexhaust'ibly

Inexorable,(in-eks'ōr-a-bl) *a.* not to be moved by entreaty—*ad.* inex'orably

Inexpedient, (in-eks-pē'di-ent) *a.* not tending to promote any end: unfit, inconvenient; *n.* inexpe'diency

Inexpensive, (in-eks-pen'siv) *a.* not costly, cheap.

Inexperience, (in-eks-pē'ri-ens) *n.* want of practice or skill;—*a.* inexpe'rienced.

Inexpert, (in-eks-pert') *a.* unskillful; awkward.—*n.* inexpert'ness, lack of skill.

Inexpiable, (in-eks'pi-a-bl) *a.* not to be atoned for.

Inexplicable, (in-eks'pli-ka-bl) *a.* not able to be explained; *ad.* inex'plicably.

Inexplicit, (in-eks-plis'it) *a.* not explicit or clear.

Inexpressible, (in-eks-pres'i-bl) *a.* unutterable; awful;—*ad.* inexpress'ibly.

Inexpressive, (in-eks-pres'iv) *a.* not intelligent or decided, as a face or words:—*n.* inexpress'iveness.

Inextinguishable, (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl) *a.* not to be quenched or put out.

Inextricable, (in-eks'tri-ka-bl) *a.* not to be disentangled:—*ad.* inex'tricably.

Infallible, (in-fal'i-bl) *a.* incapable of mistake: certain: trustworthy;—*ad.* infall'ibly.—*n.* infallibil'ity.

Infamous, (in'fa-mus) *a.* of ill-fame: loose: detestable; most vile: *ad.* in'famously

Infamy, (in'fa-mi) *n.* public disgrace; total loss of reputation: vileness.

Infancy, (in'fan-si) *n* first part of life. beginning

Infant, (in'fant) *n.* a young child: in *law*, a person under 21 years of age;—*a.* very young: tender; intended for infants,—*a.* in'fantile or in'fantine, pertaining to or like babes

Infanticide, (in fant'i-sid) *n.* the murder of an infant.

Infantry (in'fant-ri) *n.* foot soldiers of the army

Infatuate, (in fat'ū-āt) *v. t.* to affect with folly; to deprive of judgment.—*a.* infat'ūated, stupefied,—*n.* infatuā'tion, a foolish passion

Infect, (in-fekt') *v. t.* to taint with disease: corrupt; poison:—*n.* infec'tion, that which taints;—*a.* infec'tious, apt to spread; corrupting: poisonous to the system:—*ad.* infec'tiously,—*n.* infec'tiousness.

Infecundity,(in-fē-kund'i-ti) *n.* unfruitfulness.

Infelicity,(in-fē-lis'i-ti) *n.* unhappiness; misfortune; *a.* infelic'itous, not happy or pertinent: miserable.

Infer, (in-fer') *v. t.* to deduce, as a consequence: to conclude:—*a.* infer'able.

Inference, (in'fer-ens) *n.* deduction from premises; conclusion;—*a.* inferen'tial;—*ad.* inferen'tially.

Inferior, (in-fē'ri-ur) *a.* dependent; lower in any respect: secondary;—*n.* one who is younger or subordinate;—*n.* inferior'ity.

Infernal, (in-fer'nal) *a.* pertaining to hell; devilish;—*n.* an inhabitant of hell.

Infertile, (in-fer'til) *a.* barren; poor: unproductive.

Infest, (in-fest') *v. t.* to disturb. harass; annoy

Infidel, (in'fi-del) *a.* not believing the Scriptures; not giving faith to anything, sceptical; heathen;—*n.* an unbeliever.—*n.* infidel'ity, skepticism; unfaithfulness, esp. to the marriage vow; treachery: violation.

Infiltrate, (in-fil'trat) *v. t.* to enter by the pores;—*n.* infiltra'tion, entering through the pores: the substance thus entering anything.

Infinite, (in'fin-it) *a.* without end; immense; boundless.—*ad* in'finitely;—*n.* endless space or duration. God

Infinitesimal,(in-fin-i-tez-imal) *a.* infinitely small or diluted, as certain medicines:—*n.* atom infinitely small.

Infinitūde, Infinity (in-fin'i-ti) *n.* unlimited extent or number: immensity

Infirm, (in-ferm) *a.* weak: sickly, not solid: irresolute

Infirmary, (in-ferm'ar-i) *n.* a hospital for the sick

Infirmity, (in-ferm'i-ti) *n.* weakness; failing, defect.

Infix, (in-fiks') *v. t.* to fix deep: fasten; implant.

Inflame, (in-flām') *v. t.* to set on fire to provoke.

Inflammable,(in-flam'a-bl) *a.* easily kindled; combustible:—*n.* inflammabil'ity.

Inflammation, (in flam ā'shun) *n.* pain and swelling of a wound, the face, gums, rheumatic limbs, etc; heat; violent excitement:—*a.* inflamm'atory, exciting.

Inflate, (in-flāt') *v. t.* to swell with air; puff up with gas, &c.;—*n.* infla'tion, a swelling, as in a balloon; vanity

Inflatus, (in-flā'tus) *n.* a breathing into; inspiration.

Continuis voluptatibus vicina satietas.—Satiety is a neighbor to continued pleasures.

Carpe diem, quam minime credula postero.—Enjoy the present day, trusting very little to the morrow.

Children should be seen and not heard.

Inflect, (in-flekt') *v. t.* to bend to modulate, as the voice: *gram.*, to decline, or vary the termination of words:—*n.* inflec'tion, variation.

Inflexible, (in-fleks'i-bl) *a.* immovably stiff: firm: obstinate:—*ad.* inflex'ibly:—*n.* inflexibil'ity, firmness.

Inflict, (in-flikt') *v. t.* to lay or bring on, as evil: punish; —*n.* inflic'tion, punishment

Inflorescence, (in-flō-res'ens) *n.* character or mode of flowering in plants.

Influence, (in'flū-ens) *n.* a moral or spiritual power whose operation is unseen: authority:—*v. t.* to move; persuade; direct:—*a.* influen'tial, exerting power; compelling respect, &c.:—*ad.* influen'tially, so as to incline or control.

Influenza, (in-flū-en'za) *n.* severe epidemic catarrh.

Influx, (in'fluks) *n.* act of flowing in; introduction.

Infold, (in-fold') *v. t.* to involve; inwrap; embrace.

Inform, (in-form') *v. t.* to tell: acquaint; accuse;—*ns.* inform'ant, inform'er.

Informal, (in-form'al) *a.* irregular: not official or fashionable;—*ad.* inform'ally:—*n.* informal'ity, without ceremony, &c.

Information, (in-for-mā'shun) *n.* notice given; intelligence; knowledge.

Infraction, (in-frak'shun) *n.* breach: violation.

Infrangible, (in-fran'ji-bl) *a.* that cannot be broken.

Infrequent, (in-frē'kwent) *a.* not usual; rare: uncommon:—*n.* infre'quency.

Infringe, (in-frinj') *v. t.* to break: to violate, as patents, &c.; to transgress;—*n.* infringe'ment, illegal copy: violation: non-fulfilment.

Infuriate, (in-fū'ri-āt) *v. t.* to enrage: madden; *a.* furious

Infuse, (in-fūz') *v. t.* to pour in; to steep; to inspire; *n.* infu'sion, liquid obtained by steeping, as tea: introduction; inspiration; hint.

Infusible, (in-fūz'i-bl) *a.* that cannot be melted.

Infusoria, (in-fū-sō'ri-a) *n. pl.* microscopic animals in water containing decaying matter;—*a.* infusō'rial.

Ingathering, (in-gath'er-ing) *n.* harvest: act of collecting the fruits of the earth; a spiritual harvest; gains.

Ingenious, (in-jēn'yus) *a.* of good natural abilities; skillful in inventing; witty; —*ad.* inge'niously:—*n.* ingenū'ity, skill: facility and curiousness in design

Ingenuous, (in-jen'ū-us) *a.* open; frank; candid; fair; unreserved;—*ad.* ingen'uously:—*n.* ingen'uousness.

Inglorious, (in-glō'ri-us) *a.* without honor; shameful.

Ingot, (in'got) *n.* a bar of metal inwrought; gold

Ingraft, (in-graft') *v. t.* to insert a scion in a stock; fix.

Ingrain, (in-grān') *v. t.* to dye in the raw material: *a.* ingrained', radical: deep.

Ingratiate, (in-grā'shi-āt) *v. t.* to secure favor or the good-will of another.

Ingratitude, (in-grat'i-tūd) *n.* unthankfulness: — *n.* in'grate, an ungrateful person.

Ingredient, (in-grē'di-ent) *n.* a component part.

Ingress, (in'gres) *n.* power or means of entrance.

Inguinal, (in'gwin-al) *a.* pertaining to the groin.

Ingulf, (in-gulf') *v. t.* to overwhelm, as in a gulf.

Ingurgitate, (in-gur'ji-tāt) *v. t.* to swallow greedily.

Inhabit, (in-hab'it) *v. t.* to dwell: live in: occupy.

Inhabitable, (in-hab'it-a-bl) *a.* that may be inhabited.

Inhabitant, (in-hab'it-ant) *n.* a dweller; resident.

Inhale, (in-hāl') *v. t.* or *i.* to draw into the lungs, as air; to take into the mind.

Inharmonious, (in-har-mō'ni-us) *a.* discordant: harsh.

Inhere, (in-hēr') *v. i.* to exist or be fixed in something else;—*a.* inher'ent, innate; natural;—*n.* inher'ence.

Inherit, (in-her'it) *v. t.* to take by inheritance;—*ns.* inher'itance, a hereditary estate or descent: natural gift: possession; inher'itor, an heir;—*fem.* inher'itrix, an heiress;—*a.* inher'itable, coming by will or lawfully.

Inhibit, (in-hib'it) *v. t.* to restrain; to forbid;—*n.* inhibi'tion, restraint.

Inhospitable, (in-hos'pit-a-bl) *a.* unkind or discourteous to guests;—*ad.* inhos'pitably;—*n.* inhospital'ity.

Inhuman, (in-hū'man) *a.* barbarous; cruel; unfeeling;—*ad.* inhū'manly;—*n.* inhuman'ity, savageness.

Inhumation, (in-hū-mā'shun) *n.* burial:—*v. t.* inhūme'.

Inimical, (in-im'ik-al) *a.* unfriendly; repugnant hurtful;—*ad.* inim'ically.

Inimitable, (in-im'it-a-bl) *a.* surpassingly excellent; —*ad.* inim'itably, grandly.

Iniquitous, (in-ik'wit-us) *a.* unjust; unfair: wicked.

Iniquity, (in-ik'wi-ti) *n.* injustice; wickedness.

Initial, (in-ish'al) *n.* the first letter of a name or word:—*a.* first: primary: capital.

Initiate, (in-ish'i-āt) *v. t.* to instruct in rudiments; to introduce by peculiar rites into a secret society; to acquaint with anything.

Initiation, (in-ish-i-ā'shun) *n.* instruction in first principles, or in the rules or ceremonies of a society;—*a.* init'iative, init'iatory, introductory:—*n.* *init'iative*, introductory step or rite; act of commencing.

Inject, (in-jekt') *v. t.* to throw into; to cast on:—*n.* injec'tion, act of syringing or throwing a liquid, or the liquid thrown, into any part of the body: a clyster

Injudicious, (in-ju-dish'us) —*a.* void of judgment; inconsiderate; — *ad.* injudi'ciously; *n.* injudic'iousness.

Injunction, (in-jungk'shun) *n.* command; order: precept; exhortation: a writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity; charge.

Injure, (in'jūr) *v. t.* to hurt; damage: wrong; annoy.

Injurious, (in-jūr'i-us) *a.* hurtful: unjust: wrongful: damaging reputation:—*ad.* inju'riously:—*a.* in'jured.

Injury, (in'jūr-i) *n.* hurt; detriment: mischief.

Injustice, (in-jus'tis) *n.* injury to rights; iniquity.

Consuetudo naturà potentior est. Habit is stronger than nature.

Corporations have no souls; (*i. e.*, many large capitalists combine together, and thus escape a feeling of personal responsibility for their extortions).

Chapter of accidents.—CHEST.

Ink, (ingk) *n.* a liquor for writing and printing:—*v. t.* to mark with ink;—*a.* ink′y, blackened with ink ;—*ns.* ink′iness, blackness ; inkstand, a vial for ink.

Inkling, (ingk′ling) *n.* a hint: intimation; whisper.

Inland. (in′land) *a.* remote from the sea ; interior.

Inlay. (in-lā′) *v. t.* to diversify with pearl, &c.: *n.* (ing) pieces of ivory, &c., inlaid.

Inlet, (in′let) *n.* a passage into a bay ; small bay.

Inly, (in′li) *a.* secret ; inward ;—*ad.* in the heart.

Inmate, (in′māt) *n.* one who lives in a certain house.

Inn, (in) *n.* a house of refreshment for travellers.

Innate, (in′nāt) *a.* inborn

Innavigable, (in-nav′i-ga-bl) *a.* impassable by ships.

Inner, (in′er) *a.* [comp. of *In*] interior: farther inward:—*superl* in′nermōst, in′most. deepest or farthest within, or remote from outside.

Inning, (in′ing) *n.* ingathering of grain; turn for using the bat in cricket : gains.

Innocent, (in′nō-sent) *a.* inoffensive : pure ; lawful :—*n.* in′nōcence, integrity : blamelessness : purity ;—*ad.* in′nocently, harmlessly

Innocuous, (in-nok′ū-us) *a* harmless : innocent : safe

Innovate, (in′nō-vāt) *v. t* or *i* to introduce novelties : make changes in customs, laws, &c. :—*n.* innova′tion

Innuendo, (in-nū-en′do) *n* side hint ; intimation

Innumerable, (in-nū′mer-a-bl) *a.* numberless : countless ,—*ad.* innu′merably.

Innutritious, (in-nū-trish′us) *a* without nourishment.

Inobservant, (in-ob-zerv′ant) *a.* heedless, *n.* in′observance

Inobtrusive, (in-ob-trōō′siv) *a.* modest ; retired

Inoculate, (in-ok′ū-lāt) *v. t.* to insert a scion in a stock : to bud: to insert the virus of a disease under the skin.

Inodorous, (in-ō′der-us) *a.* destitute of smell.

Inoffensive, (in-of-fens′iv) *a.* giving no offence ; harmless :—*ad.* inoffen′sively ;—*n.* inoffen′siveness.

Inofficial, (in-of-fish′al) *a.* without the usual forms of authority ; private.

Inoperative, (in-op′er-ā-tiv) inactive ; ineffective.

Inopportune, (in-op′por-tūn) *a.* unseasonable , ill-timed ; —*ad.* inopportune′ly.

Inordinate, (in-or′din-āt) *a.* immoderate ; excessive ; irregular:—*ad.* inor′dinately.

Inorganic, (in-or-gan′ik) *a.* without living organs.

Inosculate, (in-os′kū-lāt) *v. t.* to unite, as a vein and artery at their extremities.

Inquest, (in′kwest) *n.* judicial inquiry into the cause of sudden deaths.

Inquietude, (in-kwi′e-tūd) *n.* restless in body or mind.

Inquire, (in kwir′) *v. t.* to ask : seek ; search:—*ns* inquir′y, question ; investigation ; search for knowledge ; inquir′er, one who asks or examines :—*a.* inquir′ing, curious ; investigating :—*ad.* inquir′ingly, interrogatively.

Inquisition, (in-kwi-zish′un) *n.* judicial inquiry ; a tribunal to root out heresy ; searching and torturing inquiry :—*a.* inquisito′rial.

Inquisitive, (in-kwiz′it-iv) *a.* curious ; prying ; asking questions ;—*ad.* inquis′itively ;—*n.* inquis′itiveness

Inroad, (in-rōd) *n.* sudden invasion ; encroachment.

Insalubrious (in-sa-lū′bri-us) *a.* unhealthy ; unwholesome :—*n* insalu′brity

Insane (in-sān′) *a* unsound in mind ; crazy ; rashly conceived :—*ad.* insane′ly ; —*n.* insan′ity, disorder of the intellect ; fatuity.

Insatiable, (in-sā shi-a-bl) *a* grasping ; very greedy ,—*n.* insa′tiableness ,—*a.* in′satiate, not to be satisfied.

Inscribe, (in-skrib′) *v. t.* to write on : to dedicate ; to engrave: to imprint deeply; —*n.* inscrip′tion, a writing on a present, monument, etc.: dedication of a book.

Inscrutable, (in-skrū′ta-bl) *a.* unsearchable : hidden ; inexplicable : — *ad.* inscru′tably ;—*n.* inscrutabil′ity.

Insect, (in′sekt) *n.* a small animal, as a grasshopper.

Insectivorous, (in-sek-tiv′ō-rus) *a.* feeding on insects.

Insecure, (in-sē-kūr) *a.* unsafe: hazardous : — *ad.* insecure′ly :— *n.* insecur′ity, exposure to danger.

Insensate, (in-sens′āt) *a.* senseless ; stupid ; coarse.

Insensible, (in-sen′si-bl) *a.* callous ; dull ; imperceptible by the senses;—*ad.* insen′sibly, not caring : not noting, as the passage of time ; — *n.* insensibil′ity, want of feeling : stupidity.

Insentient, (in-sen′shi-ent) *a.* without perception.

Inseparable, (in-sep′ar-a-bl) *a.* that cannot be disjoined . —*n.* insep′arableness :—*ad* insep′arably, indissolubly

Insert, (in-sert′) *v. t.* to set in . to thrust or put in ,—*n* inser′tion, act of putting in, as an advt. in a paper ; a trimming without an edge

Insessorial, (in-ses-sō′ri-al) *a.* having feet, (as birds), formed for perching or climbing on trees.

Inside, (in sid′) *n.* , *a.* , *ad.* interior part or place ; inward

Insidious, (in-sid′i-us) *a.* deceitful ; sly ; treacherous : —*ad.* insid′iously, craftily

Insight, (in′sit) *n* thorough knowledge, skill, or view

Insignia, (in-sig′ni-a) *n pl* badges of honor, office, &c , marks of recognition.

Insignificant, (in-sig-nif′i-kant) *a.* void of meaning : without effect : contemptible ;—*n.* insignif′icance

Insincere, (in-sin-sēr′) *a.* deceitful; false , hypocritical ; — *ad* insincere′ly .—*n.* insincer′ity dissimulation.

Insinuate, (in-sin′ū-āt) *v. t.* to hint; to introduce gently or artfully ; to obtain favor or creep in by flattering or stealth ; — *a.* insin′uāting, insensibly winning confidence ; artful ; prepossessing ; — *n.* insinua′tion, a suggestion to prejudice hearer ; sl malice; a hi

Insipid, (in-sip′id) *a* void

Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave.—THOMSON.

Come home to men's business and bosoms.—BACON.

Calamitas virtutis occasio est.—Calamity is virtue's opportunity.—SENECA.

Let us do or die.—CAMPBELL.

taste or spirit; vapid; dull; *n.* insipid'ity; *ad.* insip'idly

Insist, (in-sist') *v. i.* to persist in: to urge; to dwell or harp on ;—*n.* insist'ence.

Insnare, (in-snār') *v. t.* to catch by stratagem.

Insobriety, (in-sō-brī'e-ti) *n.* intemperance: levity.

Insolation, (in-so-lā'shūn) *n.* exposure to the sun's rays.

Insolent, (in'sō-lent) *a.* insulting; haughty; rude ;—*n.* in'solence, impudence.

Insolidity, (in-sō-lid'i-ti) *n.* weakness ; frailness.

Insoluble, (in-sol'ū-bl) *a.* not capable of being dissolved; not to be explained ;—*a.* insolv'able, unexplainable; —*n.* insol'ubleness.

Insolvent, (in-solv'ent) *a.* not able to pay one's debts:—*n.* a defaulting debtor ; a bankrupt;—*n.* insol'vency.

Insomnia, (in-som'ni-a) *n.* sleeplessness ; — *a.* *insom'nious*, restless with dreams.

Insomuch, (in-sō-much') *ad.* so that : to such a degree.

Insouciance, (ang-sōōs'ē-āngs') *n.* carelessness ;—*a.* *insouc'iant'*, thoughtless.

Inspect, (in-spekt') *v. t.* to view ; examine : superintend ;—*ns.* *inspec'tion*, survey; careful examination ; oversight ; inspec'tor, an examiner at the custom house, &c. ; — *pl.* official board for counting ballots and making returns of elections ;—*a.* inspec'tive.

Inspiration, (in-spi-rā'shun) *n.* a drawing in the breath; divine infusion into the mind; superior elevating or exciting influence ;—*a.* inspir'able, air fit to breathe.

Inspire, (in-spīr') *v. i.* to draw in breath ;—*v. t.* to suggest supernaturally ; to infuse into the mind ;—*adjs.* inspir'ing, animating ; encouraging ; filling with mental vigor; inspired', divinely moved ; inhaled.

Inspirit, (in-spir'it) *v. t.* to animate ; to encourage.

Inspissate, (in-spis'āt) *v. t.* to thicken, as liquids.

Instability, (in-sta-bil'i-ti) *n.* inconstancy ; mutability ; want of firmness or safety.

Install, (in-stawl') *v. t.* to invest with any office :—*n.* installa'tion, the giving possession of an office with appropriate ceremonies.

Instalment, (in-stawl'ment) *n.* payment in part ; production at stated periods ; part of a serial novel, etc.

Instance, (in'stans) *n.* solicitation ; occurrence ; example; occasion ;—*v. t.* to produce a case in point.

Instant, (in'stant) *n.* a moment; point of duration:—*a.* present ; immediate ; urgent; current, as a certain day :—*ad.* in'stantly, in'stan'ter, immediately ;—*a.* instantān'eous, done in an instant ; momentary ;—*ad.* instantan'eously, in a flash.

Instate, (in-stāt') *v t* to put in a place ; to install.

Instead, (in-sted') *ad.* in the stead, place or room of.

Instep, (in'step) *n.* the upper part of the human foot.

Instigate, (in'sti-gāt) *v. t.* to tempt to evil ; incite ;—*ns.* instiga'tion, incitement to evil ; instiga'tor, promoter.

Instil, (in-stil') *v. t.* to infuse slowly into the mind ;—*ns.* instil'ment, instilla'tion.

Instinct, (in'stingkt) *n.* natural impulse ; involuntary prompting to action ; disposition operating without the aid of instruction or experience;—*adjs.* instinct', incited; moved; animated; instinc'tive, spontaneous ; involuntary ; innate ; not acquired ; *ad.* instinct'ively

Institute, (in'sti-tūt) *v. t.* to establish ; appoint ; set up in; erect; commence; originate ;—*n.* established law ; precept or principle ; an institution : a society.

Institution, (in-sti-tū'shun) *n.* that which is appointed; foundation ; established order; enactment; a society; a system of principles or rules;—*pl.* the body of laws which govern the country: —*adjs.* institu'tional, elementary ; established by authority, &c.; institūt'ive, tending to establish.

Instruct, (in-strukt') *v. t.* to inform; teach; direct;—*ns.* instruc'tion, knowledge, &c., taught; instruct'or, a teacher ; *a.* instruct'ive, containing or conveying knowledge ;—*ad.* instruct'ively

Instrument, (in'strū-ment) *n.* a tool; a writing or deed: one who or that which is made a means ; a musical machine, as a piano, &c.

Instrumental, (in-strū-men'tal) *a.* acting as a means ; serving to promote an object ; helpful ; aiding ; belonging to or produced by musical instruments ;—*ad.* instrument'ally ; — *n.* instrumental'ity, agency

Insubjection, (in-sub-jek'shun) *n.* disobedient state.

Insubordination, (in-sub-or-di-nā'shun) *n.* disobedience: rebellion ;—*a.* insubor'dinate, not submissive.

Insufferable, (in-suf'fer-a-bl) *a.* not to be borne ; detestable ;—*ad.* insuf'ferably.

Insufficiency, (in-suf-fish'en-si) *n.* inadequacy ; unfitness ; incompetency ;—*a.* insuffic'ient ;—*ad.* insuffi'ciently, defectively.

Insular, (in'sū-lar) *a.* surrounded by water, as an island ;—*ad.* in'sularly.

Insulate, (in'sū-lāt) *v. t.* to place in a detached situation ; to prevent communication ; to separate by a non-conductor of electricity ;—*ns.* insula'tion ; in'sulator, a non-conductor.

Insult, (in'sult) *n.* gross abuse by words or actions ; insolence ; contumely ;—*v. t.* insult', to treat with indignity or contempt ; abuse ; affront ; — *a.* insult'ing, grossly abusive ; insolent ; —*ad.* insult'ingly.

Insuperable, (in-sū'per-a-bl) *a.* insurmountable; unconquerable: *ad.* insu'perably.

Insupportable, (in-sup-port'a-bl) *a.* unbearable ; offensive ;—*ad.* insupport'ably.

Insuppressible, (in-sup-pres'i-bl) *a.* not to be concealed, kept down or subdued.

Insurance, (in-shūr'ans) *n.* security against loss or risk of any kind: premium.

Insure, (in-shūr') *v. t.* to make sure, or secure : to

Cogito ergo sum.—I think, therefore I exist.

Dies diem docet.—One day teaches the other.

De gustibus non est, disputandum.—There is no disputing about tastes.

Docendo discimus.—We learn by [teaching.

contract for a premium to make good a loss, as from fire, &c., or to pay a certain sum on a certain event, as death ;—*v. i.* to take out a fire or life policy ;—*a.* insur′able ;—*n.* insur′er.

Insurgent, (in-sur′jent) *a.* exciting sedition or revolt; —*n.* one who rebels.

Insurmountable, (in-sur-mount′a-bl) *a.* not to be overcome ; insuperable.

Insurrection, (in-sur-rek′-shun) *n.* open and armed opposition to the execution of the law or to lawful authority ; — *a.* insurrec′-tionary, rebellious.

Insusceptible, (in-sus-sep′ti-bl) *a.* slow of feeling or of being affected ;—*n.* insusceptibil′ity, callousness.

Intact, (in-takt′) *a.* untouched : uninjured : unused.

Intaglio, (in-tal′yō) *n.* a precious stone in which the design is hollowed out, the reverse of a cameo.

Intangible, (in-tan′ji-bl) *a.* not perceptible by touch.

Integer, (in′tē-jer) *n.* the whole : a whole number.

Integral, (in′tē-gral) *n.* an entire thing : — *a.* whole.

Integrant, (in′tē-grant) *a.* necessary to form an integer or an entire thing.

Integrate, (in′tē-grāt) *v. t.* to make entire ; to renew.

Integrity, (in-teg′ri-ti) *n.* unimpaired state of anything: uprightness : purity.

Integument, (in-teg′ū-ment) *n.* a covering, as the skin.

Intellect, (in′tel-lekt) *n.* the thinking principle the understanding ;—*a.* intellect′ive, able to understand; intellect′ual, relating to, perceived or performed by mind; noting mental power or cultivation ;—*ad.* intellect′ually :—*n.* intellec′tion, the apprehension of ideas.

Intelligence, (in-tel′i-jens) *n.* understanding ; information communicated: news; skill ; a spiritual being.

Intelligent, (in-tel′i-jent) *a.* knowing: skillful; endowed with reasoning faculties; well informed;—*ad.* intell′-igently, wisely : capably.

Intelligible, (in-tel′i-ji-bl) *a.* plainly stated ; clear ; explicit ;—*ad.* intell′igibly.

Intemperance, (in-tem′per-ans) *n.* excess of any kind ; habitual indulgence in strong drinks ;—*a.* intem′-perate, indulging to excess any appetite or passion : exceeding the usual degree ; —*ad.* intem′perately.

Intend, (in-tend′) *v. t.* or *i.* to purpose ; mean ; fix the mind upon; have a design; —*a.* intend′ed, designed ; betrothed ;—*n.* an affianced lover; *a.* *intend′ing*, future.

Intense, (in-tens′) *a.* strained; close ; severe : vehement ; increased to a high degree; —*ad.* intense′ly ;—*ns.* intense′ness, intens′ity ;—*v. t.* intens′ify, to aggravate.

Intensive, (in-ten′siv) *a.* intent ; admitting of extension ; assiduous ; giving emphasis : *ad.* inten′sively.

Intent, (in-tent′) *a.* using close application : very diligent;—*n.* purpose; aim; design ; meaning :—*ad.* intent′ly :—*n* intent′ness.

Intention, (in-ten′shun) *n.* design ; purpose : fixed direction of mind: the object aimed at :—*a.* inten′tional, inten′tioned, designed *(ill* or *well)* :—*ad.* inten′tionally

Inter, (in-ter′) *v. t.* to bury.

Intercalary, (in-ter′kal-ar-i) *a.* inserted ; added, as the 29th of Feb. in leap year.

Intercalate, (in-ter′kal-āt) *v. t.* to insert between, as a day in a calendar, etc.

Intercede, (in-ter-sēd′) *v. t.* to interpose : act as peacemaker between two; plead for one :—*ns.* interces′sion, mediation : entreaty : interces′sor, one who reconciles two enemies : one who pleads for another, as Christ for sinners :—*adjs.* interced′ent, going between ; pleading for: interces′sory, containing intercession, or pleading for others.

Intercellular, (in-ter-sel′ū-lar) *a.* lying between cells.

Intercept, (in-ter-sept′) *v. t.* to seize on its passage : to cut off ; to stop ;—*n.* intercep′-tion, hinderance : arrest.

Interchange, (in-ter-chānj′) *v. t.* to change by giving and receiving ;—*n.* mutual exchange ; alternation.

Interchangeable, (in-ter-chānj′a-bl) *a.* following each other in alternate succession ; reciprocal ;—*ad.* interchānge′ably ;—*n.* interchānge′ableness, state of.

Intercommunicate, (in-ter-kom-mūn′i-kāt) *v. t.* to hold intercourse between different places or persons; to correspond ;—*n.* intercommunica′tion, travel, &c.

Intercostal, (in-ter-kos′tal) *a.* lying between the ribs.

Intercourse, (in′ter-kōrs) *n.* mutual dealings or communication ; communion.

Intercurrence, (in-ter-kur′-ens) *n.* a passing between.

Interdict, (in-ter-dikt) *v. t.* to forbid ; to exclude from communion ;—*ns.* in′terdict, interdic′tion, a prohibition; —*a.* interdic′tory (or *ive*), prohibitory ; preventive.

Interest, (in′ter-est) *v. t.* to engage, as the attention: to awaken concern in; move: affect ;—*n.* concern; share; benefit ; influence : premium for the use of money.

Interested, (in′ter-est-ed) *a.* having an interest or concern ; selfish ;—*n.* *in′terestedness*, private advantage.

Interesting, (in′ter-est-ing) *a.* engaging curiosity or regard : exciting emotion or passion : *ad.* in′terestingly

Interfere, (in-ter-fēr′) *v. i.* to interpose ; to come in collision; to act reciprocally, said of waves, rays of light, &c. :—*n.* interfer′ence, intermeddling, &c. ; delay.

Interfluent, (in-ter′flōō-ent) *a.* flowing between.

Interfoliar, (in′ter-fō-li-ēr) *a.* between two leaves ;—*v. t.* *in′terfoliate*, interweave;—*a.* *interfrett′ed*, interlaced.

Interfused, (in-ter-fūzd′) *a.* poured or spread between ; —*n.* interfus′ion.

Interim, (in′ter-im) *n.* the mean or intervening time.

Interior, (in-tē′ri-ur) *a.* internal ; inland ;—*n.* inward part : country away from the coast ;—*ad.* inte′riorly.

Dum spiro, spero.—Whilst I breathe, I hope.

Damnum appellandum est cum malâ fama lucrum.—The gain which is made at the expense of reputation should rather be set down as a loss. [THURLOW.

The accident of an accident.—L.

Interjacent, (in-ter-jā'sent) *a.* lying between others.

Interject, (in-ter-jekt') *v. t.* to insert; to throw between: *n.* interjec'tion, a word to express emotion ; sign (!).

Interknit, (in-ter-nit') *v. t.* to unite closely together.

Interlace, (in-ter-lās') *v. t.* to intermix; unite; interlard', to diversify by mixture.

Interleave, (in-ter-lēv') *v. t.* to insert blank leaves in a book:—*n.* in'ter-leaf.

Interline, (in-ter-lin') *v. t.* to write between lines ;—*a.* interlin'ëar, between lines; —*n.* interlinea'tion, a writing between lines

Interlink, (in-ter-lingk') *v. t.* to connect by links.

Interlocutor, (in ter-lok'ū-ter) *n.* one who speaks in dialogue ; an intermediate decree before final judgment ;—*a.* interloc'utory.

Interloper, (in-ter-lōp'er) *n.* intruder ; intermeddler.

Interlude, (in'ter-lūd) *n.* a performance between the parts of a play or song.

Interlunar, (in-ter-lōō'nar) *a.* belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible ; dark at night

Intermarry, (in-ter-mar'i) *v. t.* to marry relations only ; —*n.* intermarr'iage, mutual marriage in families, &c.

Intermeddle, (in-ter-med'l) *v. t.* to meddle in others' affairs :—*n.* intermedd'ler, an officious busy-body.

Intermediate, (in-ter-mē'di-āt) *a.* lying between; intervening : — *ad.* interme'diately:—*a.* interme'diary.

Intermedium, (in-ter-mē'di-um) *n.* medium: agent : *intermedia'tion*, intervention

Interment, (in-ter'ment) *n.* a burying : sepulture.

Interminable, (in-ter'mi-na-bl) *a.* endless ; limitless.

Intermingle, (in-ter-ming'gl) *v. t.* to mix together.

Intermit, (in-ter-mit') *v. t.* or *i.* to cease or suspend for a time :—*n.* intermit'tent, a fever that comes and goes; —*a.* ceasing at intervals :—*n.* intermis'sion, interval ; pause ;—*a.* intermiss'ive, coming at times or by fits.

Intermix, (in-ter-miks') *v. t.* or *i.* to mix together or among ;—*n.* intermix'ture, a mixture of ingredients.

Intermural, (in-ter-mū'ral) *a.* lying between walls.

Internal, (in-ter'nal) *a.* inward ; interior ; domestic; intrinsic ;—*ad.* inter'nally.

International, (in-ter-nash'-un-al) *a.* between nations.

Internecine, (in-ter-nē'sin) *a.* mutually destructive.

Interpellation, (in-ter-pel-ā'-shun) *n.* interruption ; intercession; a summons; an earnest address ; call upon.

Interpledge, (in-ter-pledj') *v. t.* to pledge mutually.

Interpolation, (in-ter-pō-lā'-shun) *n.* spurious words in a writing ;—*v. t.* inter'polate, to foist in ; corrupt

Interpose, (in-ter-pōz') *v. i.* or *t.* to place or step between; thrust in ; offer, as aid ; interrupt :—*n.* interposi'tion, intervention ; mediation.

Interpret, (in-ter'pret) *v. t.* to explain ; expound ; decipher :—*ns.* interpreta'tion, explanation : exposition ; inter'preter, an expounder; a translator;—*a.* inter'pretable, capable of exposition

Interregnum, (in - ter - reg'-num) *n.* the time between two events, or during a vacancy in an office.

Interrogate, (in-ter'rō-gāt) *v. t.* to question ;—*n.* inter'rogator ; — *a.* interrog'ative, denoting or expressed as a question :—*n.* a word used in asking a question ;—*ns.* interroga'tion, a question ; the point (?) ; interrog'atory, inquiry ;—*a.* expressing a question, as, *what?*

Interrupt, (in-ter-rupt') *v. t.* to hinder: disturb: divide ; break continuity ;—*n.* interrup'tion, stop ; breach

Intersect, (in-ter-sekt') *v. t.* to divide ; to cross mutually ;—*n.* intersec'tion, point where two lines cut each other ;—*a.* intersē'cant, dividing into parts ; crossing.

Intersperse, (in-ter-spers') *v. t.* to scatter among, or here and there ;—*n.* intersper'sion, a scattering between.

Interstice, (in'ter-stis) *n.* a narrow space between the parts which compose a body, etc. ;—*a.* intersti'tial.

Intertexture, (in-ter-teks'tūr) *n.* interwoven state.

Intertropical, (in-ter-trop'ik-al) *a.* between the tropics.

Intertwine, (in-ter-twin') *v. t.* to unite by interlacing.

Interval, (in'ter - val) *n.* a space between; time or distance between two events, objects or sounds ; low ground between hills.

Intervene, (in-ter-vēn') *v. i.* to come or be between ; to interpose, as the lapse of time, or anything which interrupts ; to occur between points of time ;—*n.* interven'tion, agency between persons ; interposition.

Interview, (in'ter-vū) *n.* a meeting; conference : talk.

Interweave, (in-ter-wēv') *v. t.* to connect closely.

Intestate, (in-test'āt) *n.* one who dies without a will ;—*a.* dying thus , not devised

Intestine, (in-tes'tin) *a.* internal: civil; domestic; not foreign :—*n. pl.* the long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus:—*a.* intes'tinal, denoting the bowels, etc

Inthral, (in-thrawl') *v. t.* to enslave : shackle :—*v. i.* to be spell-bound by anything intensely interesting ;—*n.* enthrall'ment, bondage

Intimacy, (in'ti-ma-si) *n.* familiarity : friendship.

Intimate, (in'ti-māt) *v. t.* to hint : suggest : announce : —*a.* inmost; near; familiar —*n.* a familiar friend:—*ad.* in'timately, closely :—*n.* intima'tion, hint: suggestion

Intimidate, (in-tim'i-dāt) *v. t.* to make fearful ; to dispirit :—*n.* intimida'tion

Into, (in'too) *prep.* noting entrance or change

Intolerable, (in-tol'er-a-bl) *a.* not to be borne ;—*ad.* intol'erably, insufferably.

Intolerant, (in-tol'er-ant) *a.* impatient : not enduring difference of opinion :—*ad.* intol'erantly ;—*n.* intol'erance, persecution : bias.

Intonation, (in-to-nā'shun) *n.* manner of utterance or

De bon commencement bonne fin.—A good beginning makes a good ending.

De la main à la bouche, se perd souvent la soupe.—From the hand to the mouth the soup is often lost. (There's often a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip).

sound ;—*v. t.* and *i.* intône, to chant ; to utter a low protracted sound; *a. intoned*

Intoxicate, (in-toks′i-kāt) *v.t.* to make drunk ; to elate ; to excite;—*n.* intoxica′tion.

Intractable, (in-trakt′a-bl) *a.* unmanageable ; obstinate ; unruly ;—*ad.* intract′ably ; *n.* intractabil′ity, self-will.

Intransitive,(in-trans′i-tiv) *a.* representing action confined to the agent, as *I run*.

Intrench, (in-trensh′) *v. t.* to fortify ; secure ;—*v. i.* to encroach ; — *n.* intrench′ment, a ditch and parapet for defence; any protection

Intrepid, (in-trep′id) *a.* resolute: bold: brave;—*ad.* intrep′idly ;—*n.* intrepid′ity.

Intricacy, (in′tri-ka-si) *n.* entanglement ; a perplexed state; complication ,—*a.* in′tricate, involved; obscure ; —*ad.* in′tricately, as a knot.

Intrigue, (in-trēg′) *n.* a party or private scheme; the plot of a poem or romance ; amour ;—*v. i.* to carry on secret designs;—*n.* intrigu′er, one who plots or pursues an object by secret plans.

Intrinsic, (in-trin′sik) *a.* internal ; true ; inherent ; real;—*ad.* intrin′sically.

Introduce, (in-trō-dūs′) *v. t.* to lead or bring in ; make known : commence ;—*ns.* introduc′tion, preface: first acquaintance : diffusion ; *introduc′er*, mover; *a.* introduc′tory, initial; prefatory

Introspection, (in-trō-spek′shun) *n.* a sight of the interior ; *v. t.* introvert′, turn inward ;—*ad.* introvert′ed.

Intrude, (in-trōōd′) *v. i.* to come uninvited ; to encroach ;—*v. t.* to force in ; —*ns.* intrud′er, intru′sion, entrance without right or welcome ; — *a.* intru′sive, apt to intrude ; boorish.

Intrust, (in-trust′) *v. t.* to commit to one's care.

Intuition, (in-tū-ish′un) *n.* immediate perception ;—*a.* intū′itive, seen,received or known by simple inspection, as the knowledge of brutes ;—*ad.* intu′itively.

Inundate, (in-un′dāt) *v. t.* to overflow; deluge; fill with overflowing abundance ;—*n.* inunda′tion, flood.

Inure, (in-ūr′) *v. t.* or *i.* to accustom ; to harden ; to come into use or effect ; to serve to the use or benefit of ; *n.* inūre′ment,practice.

Inutility, (in-ū-til′i-ti) *n.* unprofitableness ;—*a.* *inu′tile*.

Invade, (in-vād′) *v. t.* to enter in a hostile manner ; to attack; to violate; encroach upon ;—*n.* inva′der, a foe.

Invalid, (in′va-lid) *n.* one disabled by wounds, age, or sickness; *a.* weak; void.

Invalidate, (in-val′i-dāt) *v. t.* to destroy the force of ; overthrow ;—*n.* invalida′tion ; *n.* invalid′ity, unlawfulness ; want of cogency.

Invaluable, (in-val′ū-a-bl) *a.* priceless;—*ad.* inval′uably.

Invariable, (in-vā′ri-a-bl) *a.* unchanging; unerring;—*n.* invar′iableness ; — *ad.* invar′iably, constantly.

Invasion, (in - vā′zhun) *n.* hostile entrance ; attack on the rights of another;—*a.* inva′sive, aggressive.

Invective, (in-vekt′iv) *n.* a railing speech ; abuse ; sarcasm; *a.* abusive ; satirical.

Inveigh, (in-vā′) *v. i.* to rail against ; to reproach.

Inveigle, (in-vē′gl) *v. t.* to seduce by flattery ; entice.

Invent, (in-vent′) *v. t.* to devise ; contrive ; frame ; to forge ; to feign ;—*n.* inven′tion, a new contrivance ; improvement ; a fiction ; power or faculty : ability displayed by any effort of the mind or imagination ; *a.* invent′ive, ingenious ;— *ns.* *inven′tiveness*, facility in expedients ; invent′or, invent′ress, one who finds out something new.

Inventory, (in′ven-tor-i) *n.* a list of goods ;—*v. t.* to list.

Inverse, (in-vers′) *a.* in the reverse or contrary order ; opposite ; — *ad.* inverse′ly, reciprocally;—*n.* inver′sion, change of position.

Invert, (in-vert′) *v. t.* to turn upside down ; to change order or position ; reverse.

Invertebrate, (in-vert′ē-brāt) *n.* or *a.* an animal without a vertebral or back-bone.

Invest, (in - vest′) *v. t.* to clothe ; to besiege ; to place in office or authority ; to place, as property in business, or money in lands, bonds, or stocks ; to adorn; surround : to give : grace.

Investigate, (in-ves′ti-gāt) *v. t.* to inquire into ;—*ns.* investiga′tion, a searching for truth ; inves′tigator, one who examines into a thing.

Investiture, (in-vest′i-tūr) *n.* the act or right of putting into legal possession.

Investment, (in-vest′ment) *n.* act of besieging ; a laying out money on ; that which is bought for income

Inveterate, (in-vet′er-āt) *a.* old: firmly fixed or rooted, as a bad habit: violent; *ad.* invet′erately ;—*ns.* invet′erateness, invet′eracy, firmness fixed by time.

Invidious, (in-vid′i-us) *a.* envious ; likely to excite or incur ill-will ;—*ad.* invid′iously, offensively.

Invigorate, (in-vig′or-āt) *v. t.* to strengthen ; to animate; —*n.* invigora′tion ;—*a.* *invigora′ting*, health-giving.

Invincible, (in-vin′si-bl) *a.* not to be conquered ; insuperable ; —*ad.* invin′cibly.

Inviolable, (in-vī′ō-la-bl) *a.* that cannot or ought not to be broken or profaned ;— *ad.* invi′olably, sacredly.

Inviolate, (in-vī′ō-lāt) *a.* not broken: uninjured; intact.

Invisible, (in-viz′i-bl) *a.* that cannot be seen ;—*ad.* invis′ibly;—*n.* invisibil′ity.

Invite, (in-vīt′) *v. t.* to solicit company ; to allure ; to attract ;—*n.* invita′tion, a polite request ;—*a.* *invi′ting* ; *ad.* invit′ingly, temptingly

Invocate, (in′vō-kāt) *v. t.* to invoke; to implore;—*n.* invoca′tion, form of prayer.

Invoice, (in′vois) *n.* a list of goods with their prices ;— *v. t.* to make a list of, with the prices annexed; to bill.

Invoke, (in-vōk′) *v. t.* to address in prayer; to call upon solemnly ; to implore help.

Involuntary, (in-vol′un-tar-i) *a.* independent of the will; not chosen ;—*ad.* involun′tarily ; *n.* invol′untariness.

De court plasir long repentir—Short pleasure, long repentance.

Die Pfarrer bauen den Acker Gottes und die Aerzte den Gottesacker.—The parsons labor in God's vineyard, and the doctors in his churchyard.

Involute, (in'vō-lūt) *n.* that which is rolled inward ; a curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve ;—*a.* turned or rolled spirally inward ; —*n.* involu'tion, complication ; state of being involved, or entangled.

Involve, (in-volv') *v. t.* to envelop ; to implicate ; to include; to complicate; overwhelm ; catch ; embarrass.

Invulnerable, (in-vul'ner-a-bl) *a.* not able to be wounded ; safe from attack.

Inward, (in'ward) *a.* placed or being within ; seated in the mind or soul;—*n. pl.* in *B.*, the intestines ;—*ad.* towards the interior or center; into the mind or thoughts ; —*ad.* in'wardly, secretly ;—*n. in'wardness*, familiarity.

Inweave, (in-wēve') *v. t.* to entwine ; to complicate.

Inwrap, (in-rap') *v. t.* to perplex ; infold ; cover.

Inwrought, (in-rawt') *a.* adorned with figures.

Iodine, (ī'ō-din) *n.* one of the elementary bodies obtained from sea-water or weeds.

Ion, (ī'ōn) *n.* any element evolved from a body at the *poles* of a voltaic battery.

Ionic, (i-on'ik) *n.* an architectural order, distinguished by the ram's horn volute of its capital; *a. airy* music.

Iota, (i-o'ta) *n.* a tittle ; a jot ; a very small quantity.

Ipecacuanha, (ip-ē-kak-ū-an'a) *n.* a root ; an emetic.

Irascible, (i-ras'i-bl) *a.* irritable ; easily provoked or made angry ;—*ad.* iras'cibly ;—*n.* irascibil'ity, ire.

Ire (ir) *n.* anger ; wrath ; resentment ;—*a.* ire'ful.

Iris, (ī'ris) *n.* the rainbow ; the colored ring round the pupil of the eye ;—*a.* irides'cent, prismatic;—*n. irides'cence*, play of colors.

Irksome, (erk'sum) *a.* tedious; unpleasant;—*ad.* irk'somely ;—*n.* irk'someness.

Iron, (ī'ērn) *n.* the most useful metal ; an instrument, &c., of iron ; strength ;—*pl.* fetters ; chains ;—*a.* made of iron ; hard ; firm ; rude ; ***stern*** ; robust ; dull ;—*v. t.* to smooth with a hot iron ; to put on iron runners or tires ; to fetter ;—*adjs. iron-bound*, surrounded with rocks, &c. ; *iron-clad*, protected with iron, as a ship ; *iron-gray*, of a gray color, like broken iron ; *iron-hearted*, hard as iron ; cruel ;—*ns. iron-founder*, one who makes castings ; *iron-foundry*, a place where iron is cast ; *ī'roning*, the smoothing of linen

Irony, (ī'ron-i) *n.* speech conveying a contrary signification ; satire ;—*a.* iron'ical, sarcastic ;—*ad.* iron'ically.

Irradiate, (ir-rā'di-āt) *v. t.* or *i.* to emit rays ; to illuminate ; to adorn with luster ; to decorate ; to animate with light or heat ; to enlighten the mind ;—*a.* adorned with light or luster ;—*n.* irradia'tion, brightness.

Irrational, (ir-rash'un-al) *a.* void of reason ; absurd.

Irreclaimable, (ir-rē-klām'a-bl) *a.* very bad ; hopeless.

Irreconcilable, (ir-rek-on-sil'-a-bl) *a.* not able to be brought back to a state of friendship ; inconsistent ; —*ad.* irreconcil'ably.

Irrecoverable, (ir-re-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* irretrievable ; lost.

Irredeemable, (ir-rē-dēm'a-bl) *a.* not payable in coin.

Irrefragable, (ir-rĕf-ra'ga-bl) *a.* unanswerable by logic.

Irrefutable, (ir-rē-fūt'a-bl) *a.* that cannot be disproved.

Irregular, (ir-reg'ū-lar) *a.* not according to rule ; unnatural ; unsystematic ; vicious ;—*n.* a soldier not in regular service ;—*ad.* irreg'ularly ; —*n.* irregular'ity, deviation from a straight line, or from rule ; departure from method ; vice.

Irrelevant, (ir-rel'ē-vant) *a.* inapplicable to the subject ; inappropriate ;—*n.* irrel'evancy, remarks or matter out of place ;—*ad.* irrel'evantly, inconsequently.

Irreligion, (ir-rē-lij'un) *n.* want of religion ;—*a.* irreli'gious, ungodly ; profane.

Irremediable, (ir-rē-mē'di-a-bl) *a.* beyond remedy.

Irremovable, (ir-rē-mōv'a-bl) *a.* steadfast ; fixed ; secure.

Irreparable, (ir-rep'ar-a-bl) *a.* not capable of being remedied ;—*ad.* irrep'arably.

Irrepealable, (ir-rē-pēl'a-bl) *a.* not to be annulled.

Irreprehensible, (ir-rep-rē-hen'si-bl) *a.* not blamable.

Irrepressible, (ir-rē-pres'i-bl) *a.* not restrainable.

Irreproachable, (ir-rē-prōch'-a-bl) *a.* free from blame ; innocent ; upright ;—*ad.* irreproach'ably, justly.

Irreprovable, (ir-rē-prōv'a-bl) *a.* blameless ; just : honest.

Irresistible, (ir-rē-zist'i-bl) *a.* not to be opposed with success ;—*ad.* irresist'ibly.

Irresolute, (ir-rez'ō-lūt) *a.* not firm in purpose ; wavering ;—*n.* irresolu'tion.

Irrespective, (ir-rē-spek'tiv) *a.* without regard to.

Irresponsible, (ir-rē-spons'-i-bl) *a.* unworthy of credit.

Irretrievable, (ir-rē-trēv'a-bl) *a.* irrecoverable ;—*ad.* irretriev'ably, irreparably.

Irreverence, (ir-rev'er-ens) *n.* want of veneration towards God ;—*a.* irrev'erent.

Irreversible, (ir-rē-vers'i-bl) *a.* not to be recalled.

Irrevocable, (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl) *a.* unchangeable ;—*ad.* irrev'ocably, beyond recall.

Irrigate, (ir'ri-gāt) *v. t.* to wet ; to cause water to flow upon ;—*n.* irriga'tion.

Irritable, (ir'ri-ta-bl) *a.* easily provoked ;—*ns.* irritabil'ity, nervousness ; the peculiar susceptibility to stimuli possessed by the living tissues and fibres ; *ir'ritant*, that which excites.

Irritate, (ir'ri-tāt) *v. t.* to excite heat and redness in the skin ; to rouse to anger ;—*n.* irrita'tion, exasperation.

Irruption, (ir-rup'shun) *n.* sudden invasion ; volcanic outbreak ; a humor on the skin ;—*a.* irrupt'ive.

Is, (iz) third pers. sing. of Be.

Isinglass, (ī'zing-glas) *n.* a substance prepared from the air bladders of fish.

Island, Isle, (ī'land, īl) *n.* land surrounded by water; a large floating mass.

Islet, (ī'let) *n.* a little island.

Isocheimal, (ī-sō-kī'mal) *a.* same winter temperature.

De ruyn paño nunca buen savo.
You cannot make a (silk) purse of a sow's ear.
Discors concordia.—Agreeing to differ.—OVID.

Dimidium facti qui cæpit habet.
What's well begun is half done.
Del dicho al hecho ay gran trecho.
Great braggarts, little doers.

Isolate, (i'sō-lāt) *v. t.* to put alone ; place in a detached situation ;—*n.* isola'tion ;—*a.* *i'solated*, lonely ; alone.

Isonomy,(i-son'o-mi)*n.* equal law, rights or privileges.

Isosceles(i-sos'e-lēz)*a.* of two equal sides, as a triangle.

Isotheral, (i-soth'ēr-al) *a.* having the same mean summer temperature.

Isothermal, (i-sō-thēr'mal) *a.* of equal temperature.

Israelite, (iz'rā-el-it) *n.* Jew.

Issuable, (ish'ū-a-bl) *a.* that may be issued legally, as notes, bonds, etc.; *adjs. is'sued*, circulated ; descended ; *is'sueless*, childless.

Issue, (ish'ū) *n.* offspring; final result ; consequence ; produce circulation, as of paper money ; publication, as of a book ; act of sending out ; that which flows or passes out ; a giving out for use ; in *law*, the close or result of a pleading or suit ; in *med.*, an artificial ulcer :—*v. t.* or *i.* to send or come out; to proceed; to be produced ; to circulate

Isthmus, (ist'mus) *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions of land

It, (it) *pron.* that thing, etc.

Italian, (it-tal'yan) *a.* the language of Italy, etc.

Italicize, (it-tal'i-siz) *v. t.* to print in italic letters.

Italics, (i-tal'iks) *n. pl.* letters which *slope to the right*, as *these*, used for emphasis.

Itch, (ich) *n.* a cutaneous disease ;—*v. i.* to have irritation in the skin ; to have a teasing desire; *a.,n.itch'ing;* —*ad. itch'ingly*, uneasily.

Item, (I'tem) *n.* a separate particular ; a paragraph in a newspaper ;—*ad.* also ;—*v. t.* item'ize, to make a note of ; to put news into short sentences ; separate

Iterate. (it'er-āt) *v. t.* to repeat ;—*n.* itera'tion.

Itinerant, (i-tin'er-ant) *n* one who travels from place to place, as a preacher ;—*a.* travelling ;— *n.* itin'erary, a book of travels;—*a.* done on a journey ; *v. t.* itin'erate

Its, (its) *pron.* the possessive of *It.*—*Itself*, *pron.* of it and *self*, applied to things.

Ivory. (I'vō-ri) *n.* the tusk of the elephant and sea-horse.

Ivory-black, (I'vō-ri-blak) *n.* a black powder from bone.

Ivy, (I'vi) *n.* an evergreen creeping plant on trees and walls ;—*a.* I'vied, mantled.

J

JABBER, (jab'er) *v. i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly :—*n.* a chatter :—*n.* jabb'erer.

Jacinth, (I'a-sinth, jā'sinth) *n.* a pellucid gem : a red hyacinth ; a purple color.

Jack, (jak) *n.* a screw for raising heavy weights, as cars, buildings, &c.: a contrivance for taking off boots ; the male of some animals ; a flag ; a miner's wedge ; a saucy or paltry fellow : a sailor ; *jack-tar*.

Jackal, (jak'awl) *n.* a wild, gregarious kind of dog.

Jackanapes, (jak'a-nāps) *n.* a monkey ; a coxcomb.

Jackass, (jak'as) *n.* the male of the ass ; a blockhead.

Jackdaw, (jak'daw) *n.* a crow

Jacket, (jak'et) *n.* a coat.

Jacobin, (jak'ō-bin) *n.* a revolutionary demagogue.

Jacob's-ladder, (ja'kobs-lad'-er) *n.* a ladder of ropes with wooden steps, for ships; a blue garden flower

Jaconet,(jak'ō-net') *n.* coarse muslin ; thin cotton fabric.

Jade, (jād) *n.* a tired horse ; a mean woman ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to tire ; to harass ; to become weary ; to lose spirit ; to exhaust by riding.

Jag, (jag) *n.* a notch ; a ragged edge, as in rocks ; a small load ;—*v. t.* to indent.

Jaggy, (jag'i) **Jagged**,(jag'ed) *a.* notched ; uneven ; set with teeth, like a saw.

Jaguar, (jag'wār) *n.* the tiger.

Jail, (jāl) *n.* prison ; *n.* jail'er.

Jalap, (jal'ap) *n.* a drug.

Jam, (jam) *n.* a conserve of fruits ;—*v. t.* to squeeze.

Jamb, (jawm) *n.* side piece of a chimney or door.

Jangle, (jang'gl) *v. t.* or *i.* to wrangle ; to dispute ; to cause to sound harshly ;—*n.* contention ; discord ;—*ns.* jang'ler, jang'ling.

Janitor, (jan'i-tor) *n.* a doorkeeper; one who has charge of a building with tenants.

Janizary, (jan'i-zar-i) *n.* a kind of Turkish soldier.

January, (jan'ū-ar-i) *n.* first month of the year.

Japan, (ja-pan') *n.* varnish or varnished work ;—*v. t.* to make black and glossy.

Jar, (jär) *v. t.* to shake :—*v. i.* to quarrel ; to be inconsistent ; *n.* a clash ; a stone or glass vessel ; a jolt.

Jargon,(jar'gun) *n.* confused talk ; gibberish.

Jasmine, (jas'min) *n.* a fragrant flowering plant.

Jasper, (jas'per) *n.* a hard gem of various colors.

Jaundice, (jaun'dis) *n.* yellowness of the skin ; bile.

Jaunt, (jant) *v. i.* to ramble here and there ;—*n.* a ramble ; a short excursion ;—*a.* jaunt'y, airy ; showy ; finical ; gay ;—*ad.* jaunt'ily ;—*n.* jaunt'iness, airiness.

Javelin, (jav'lin) *n.* a spear.

Jaw, (jaw) *n.* the socket of the teeth ;—*v. i.* to scold.

Jealous, (jel'us) *a.* suspicious of rivalry ; anxious to defend the honor of ;—*ad.* jeal'ously ;—*n.* jeal'ousy.

Jean, (jān) *n.* a cotton cloth.

Jeer, (jēr) *v. i.* to scoff ; to deride ;—*n.* mockery ; a taunt

Jehovah, (jē-hō'va) *n.* the Hebrew name of God.

Damna minus consueta movent. The afflictions to which we are accustomed do not disturb us.

Distrahit animum librorum multitudo.—A multitude of books distracts the mind.—SENECA.

Dictum spienta sat est.—A word to the wise is enough.—TER.

Jejune, (jē-jūn) *a.* hungry; barren; void of interest.

Jelly, (jel'i) *n.* inspissated juice of fruit: a preserve; —*n.* *jel'ly-fish*, marine radiate animals like jelly.

Jenny, (jen'i) *n.* a gin or machine for spinning.

Jeopardy, (jep'ard-i) *n.* danger· peril; hazard;—*v. t.* jeop'ard, jeop'ardize, to put in danger; to risk.

Jeremiad, (jer-e-mi'ad) *n.* a tale of grief; lamentation.

Jerk, (jerk) *v. t.* or *i.* to pull, thrust, or throw;—*n.* a sudden motion; *a. jerked*, dried

Jerkin, (jerk'in) *n.* a jacket.

Jersey, (jer'zi) *n.* fine wool.

Jest, (jest) *v. i.* to make sport; to joke;—*n.* a joke; something ludicrous uttered; object of laughter; *n.* jest'er, a buffoon;—*a.* jest'ingly, not earnestly;—*n.* jest'ing, mirth;—*a.* sarcastic.

Jesuit, (jez'ū-it) *n.* one of a society noted for cunning; a crafty person;—*a.* jesuit'ical, designing; crafty.

Jet, (jet) *n.* a very black compact mineral used for ornaments; a spouting stream; a flame of gas from a burner;—*v. i.* and *t.* to shoot forward; to jut; to emit in a stream;—*a.* jet'ty, black as jet; *n.* a projection; pier.

Jetsam, (jet'sam) jetson, (jet'son) *n.* goods thrown overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel.

Jewel, (jū'el) *n.* a precious cut stone; anything highly valued; a term of endearment; an ornament;—*ns.* jew'eller, a dealer in trinkets; jewel'ry, costly gems.

Jewish, (jū'ish) *a.* like a Jew.

Jews'-harp, (jūs'harp) *n.* a small harp played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger.

Jib, (jib) *n.* a foremast sail.

Jig, (jig) *n.* a light dance.

Jilt, (jilt) *n.* a woman who flirts;—*v. t.* to trifle in love.

Jingle, (jing'gl) *v. t.* or *i.* to sound with a sharp noise; —*n.* a clinking sound;—*n.* jing'ling, a noise as of bells.

Job, (job) *n.* a piece of work; a speculation;—*v. t.* or *i.* to work by contract; deal in goods; *ns.* jobb'er, dealer; wholesale merchant; *jobb'ery*, official corruption.

Jockey, (jok'ē) *n.* one who rides or deals in horses;—*v. t.* to cheat; to trick.

Jocose, (jō-kōs') *a.* given to jesting; merry; —*ad.* jocose'ly; joc'ularly, with pleasantry; —*a.* joc'ular, jo'cund, facetious; sprightly;—*n.* *jocular'ity*, gayety.

Jog, (jog) *v. t.* or *i.* to push with the elbow; to walk slowly;—*n.* a slight push.

Joggle, (jog'l) *v. t.* to jostle

Join, (join) *v. t.* to unite; add; to associate or link.

Joiner, (join'er) *n.* an artisan

Joint, (joint) *n.* union of bones; a knot; the place where things join; a hinge; a seam; a roast of meat; —*a.* joint[ed], combined; shared among more than one; — *v. t.* to form into joints; to divide; — *ad.* joint'ly, in concert.

Joint-stock, (joint'stok) *n.* or *a.* common stock; capital divided into shares to form a company for any business

Jointure, (joint'ūr) *n.* an estate settled on a wife;—*v. t.* to settle a sum on.

Joist, (joist) *n.* the timbers to which flooring or laths are or may be nailed; *n.* joist'ing

Joke, (jōk) *n.* a jest; raillery; *v. t.* or *i.* to jest; be merry.

Jole, (jōl) *n.* a fish's head.

Jolly, (jol'li) *a.* merry; plump; robust;—*ad.* jol'lily;—*ns.* jol'lity, jol'liness, fun.

Jolt, (jōlt) *v. t.* or *i.* to shake with jerks;—*n.* a sudden shock or jerk;—*a.* jolt'ing.

Jostle, (jos'l) *v. t.* to push.

Jot, (jot) *n.* a tittle; a point; the least quantity assignable;—*v. t.* to write down briefly;—*n.* jott'ing, a memorandum made on the spot

Journal, (jur'nal) *n.* an account of daily transactions; a diary; a daily paper, etc.

Journey, (jur'ni) *n.* an excursion; tour;—*v. t.* to travel.

Journeyman, (jur'ni-man) *n.* a workman at a trade.

Joust, (jowst) *n.* a tilt, as at a tournament;—*n.* joust'er.

Jove, (jōv) *n.* Jupiter; deity.

Jovial, (jō'vi-al) *a.* merry; joyous; gay; happy;—*ad.* jo'vially;—*n.* jovial'ity.

Joy, (joy) *n.* gladness; happiness; rapture; mirth; the cause of joy; *v. t.* to rejoice; *adjs.* joy'ful, joy'ous, glad; merry; cheerful; exulting; joy'less, sad; unhappy; —*advs.* joy'fully, joy'ously;—*ns.* joy'fulness, joy'ousness, happiness.

Jubilant, (jū'bi-lant) *a.* uttering songs of triumph.

Jubilee, (jū'bi-lē) *n.* a public periodical festivity.

Judaism, (jū'dā-ism) *n.* the religion of the Jews.

Judge, (juj) *n.* one who determines causes in court; an arbitrator; one who can decide upon the merit of anything; the Supreme Being;—*v. i.* and *t.* to hear and decide; to detect the truth; consider; form or pass an opinion; distinguish; sentence; censure.

Judgment, (juj'ment) *n.* sentence; opinion; faculty by which truth is elicited; the reason; taste; condemnation; doom; award;—*ns.* *judg'ment-day*, the day of God's final judgment; *judg'ment-seat*, place of judgment; judge's seat.

Judicature, (jū'di-kā-tūr) *n.* power of distributing justice by legal trial; jurisdiction; a tribunal; — *n.* and *a.* ju'dicatory, a court, &c.; distribution of justice.

Judicial, (ju-dish'al) *a.* pertaining to a judge or court, or the administration of justice; established by statute;—*n.* judi'ciary, the judges collectively; *a.* pertaining to the courts of law.

Judicious, (jū-dish'us) *a.* prudent; skillful; rational; discreet;—*ad.* judic'iously.

Jug, (jug) *n* a vessel for liquors, with a swelling body and narrow mouth.

Juggle, (jug'l) *v. i.* to play tricks; *ns.* jugg'lery, juggling, legerdemain; sleight

Deficit omne quod nascitur.—Everything that has a beginning comes to an end.—QUIN.

Dies iste, quem tamquam extremum reformidas, œterni natalis est.—This day which thou fearest as thy last is the birthday of eternity.—SENECA.

of hand; buffoonery; act of playing tricks; jug'gler, a trickish fellow; a cheat.

Jugular, (jōō'gū-lar) *a.* belonging to the throat.

Juice, (jūs) *n.* the sap of vegetables; fluids of animals;—*n.* jui'ciness, succulence:—*a.* *jui'cy*, moist, etc.

Jujube, (ju'jūb) *n.* a pulpy fruit; a paste or lozenge.

Julep, (jū'lep) *n.* a liquor.

July, (jū-lī') *n.* the seventh month of the year.

Jumble, (jum'bl) *v. t.* to mix in a disorderly manner;—*n.* confused mixture.

Jump, (jump) *v. i.* to spring forward or upward; bound; leap;—*v. t.* to pass by a leap; skip;—*n.* a bound; a leap.

Junction, (jungk'shun) *n.* act of joining; union.

Juncture, (jungk'tūr) *n.* a joining; point of time.

June, (jūn) *n.* sixth month.

Jungle, (jung'gl) *n.* a thick cluster of brushwood.

Junior, (joon'yur) *a.* younger; inferior;—*n.* one younger or less advanced.

Juniper, (joo'ni-per) *n.* an evergreen shrub bearing berries in succession.

Junk, (jungk) *n.* a Chinese ship; old ropes, used for making mats, or, when picked, oakum for the seams of ships; hard beef.

Junket, (jungk'et) *n.* a stolen entertainment; any sweetmeat;—*v. t.* to feast.

Juno, (jū'nō) *n.* a heathen goddess; a planet.

Junto, (jun'tō) *n.* a faction; a select body of political conspirators; a cabal.

Jupiter, (jū'pi-ter) *n.* the chief god of pagan Rome; the largest of the planets.

Jurat, (jū'rat) *n.* one under responsibility of an oath.

Juridical, (jū-rid'i-kal) *a.* used in courts of law.

Jurisdiction, (jū-ris-dik'shun) *n.* legal authority; extent of legal power.

Jurisprudence, (jū-ris-prū'dens) *n.* the science of law.

Jurist, (jū'rist) *n.* a lawyer; one versed in civil law.

Jury, (jū'ri) *n.* twelve or more persons sworn to deliver truth on evidence in court; a committee for deciding prizes at a Fair;—*n.* ju'ror, one of a jury.

Jury-mast, (jū'ri-mast) *n.* a temporary mast in a ship; -'*rudder*, a temporary one.

Just, (just) *a.* lawful; exact; regular; true; righteous; upright;—*ad.* accurately; precisely; barely; all.

Justice, (jus'tis) *n.* giving to every one his due; integrity; desert; retribution; a judge; a magistrate.

Justify, (jus'ti-fī) *v. t.* to prove or show to be just or right; to vindicate;—*a.* jus'tifiable, defensible; excusable;—*n.* justifica'tion, absolution; a plea of sufficient reason for; support.

Justly, (just'li) *ad.* equitably; honestly; by right.

Justness, (just'nes) *n.* conformity to truth; equity.

Jut, (jut) *v. i.* to project out.

Jute, (jūt) *n.* the fiber of a plant, used for coarse bags, carpeting, &c.; the plant.

Juvenescent, (jū-ven-es'ent) *a.* becoming young;—*n.* juvenes'cence, youth.

Juvenile, (jū've-nil) *a.* young; puerile;—*n.* ju'venil'ity, youthfulness; light style.

Juxtaposition, (juks-ta-pō-zish'un) *n.* nearness in place; contiguity.

K

KALE, (kāl) *n.* a cabbage.

Kaleidoscope, (ka-lī'do-skōp) *n.* an optical instrument which exhibits objects in endless varieties of colors.

Katydid, (ka'ti-did) *n.* an insect named for its cry.

Kedge, (kej) *n.* a small anchor to steady a ship.

Keel, (kēl) *n.* the lower timber of a ship;—*v. t.* or *i.* to turn with keel upwards; to fall down and turn over.

Keelson, (kēl'sun) *n.* timber over a ship's keel.

Keen, (kēn) *a.* prompt; eager; sharp; piercing; severe; acute of mind; penetrating; *ad.* keen'ly, acutely; bitterly;—*n.* keen'ness, eagerness; sharpness.

Keep, (kēp) *v. t.* to preserve; save; hold; conceal; detain; guard; retain; obey;—*v. i.* to remain in any position or state; to last or endure; to adhere;—*n.* stronghold;—*ns.* keep'er, one who protects; keep'ing, care; food; just proportion; harmony.

Keepsake, (kēp'sāk) *n.* a token of remembrance; gift.

Keg, (keg) *n.* a small cask.

Kelp, (kelp) *n.* the ashes of sea-wrack, used for glass.

Ken, (ken) *v. t.* to see and recognize at a distance; to know; to understand;—*n.* reach of knowledge or sight.

Kennel, (ken'el) *n.* a cot for dogs; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox, &c.; a haunt; a gutter;—*v. i.* to lodge in a kennel, as a dog; *v. t.* to confine in a kennel.

Kerchief, (ker'chif) *n.* any loose cloth used in dress.

Kernel, (kern'el) *n.* the seed of a pulpy fruit; anything in a husk or shell; heart.

Kersey, (ker'zi) *n.* a coarse cloth;—*n.* kerseymēre', cloth of the finest wools.

Kestrel, (kes'trel) *n.* a falcon like the sparrow hawk.

Kettle, (ket'l) *n.* a metal vessel for boiling water.

Key, (kē) *n.* an apparatus to fasten and open locks; the top or middle stone of an arch, called the keystone; the fundamental note of a piece of music; a lever to produce musical notes; that which explains a mystery; a book of answers to exercises, etc.;—*a.* keyed'; *key'note*, a political cry.

Kick, (kik) *n.* a blow with the foot;—*v. i.* to strike with the foot; to show opposition;—*n.* kick'ing.

Deliberando sæpe perit occasio. The opportunity is often lost by deliberating.—SYRUS.

Dum deliberamus quando incipiendum, incipere jam serum fit.—Whilst we deliberate about beginning, it is already too late to begin.—QUINTIL.

Kid, (kid) *n.* a young goat.

Kidnap, (kid'nap) *v. t.* to steal, as a human being:—*n.* kid'napper, child thief.

Kidney, (kid'ni) *n.* one of two flattened glands on either side of the loins, which secrete the urine.

Kill, (kil) *v. t.* to slay; put to death; quell; deaden;—*a.* *kil'ling*, dangerous to life; heart-breaking; effective:—*n.* a depriving of life,—*n.* *kil'ler*, a destroyer, etc.

Kiln, (kiln) *n.* an oven to dry or burn bricks, lime, &c.

Kilt, (kilt) *n.* a petticoat.

Kimbo, (kim'bō) *a.* bent.

Kin, (kin) *n.* kindred; relation; relatives; affinity;—*a.* *kin'dred*, congenial; related;—*n.* relationship; relatives; families; kinsfolk.

Kind, (kind) *n.* sort or species, nature; style; character; natural state, produce;—*a.* good; tender; obliging; favorable;—*ns.* *kind'ness, kind'liness*, benevolence; favor; benignity;—*adjs.* *kind' hearted, kind'ly*, mild; bland; natural: *ad.* *kind'ly*, obligingly.

Kindle, (kin'dl) *v. t.* to set on fire; inflame; provoke; excite to action: *a.* kind'ling.

Kine, (kin) *n. pl.* in B., cows.

King, (king) *n.* a monarch; chief piece in chess; a card;—*n.* *king'dom*, government; a region; one of the three grand divisions of Nat. Hist., animal, vegetable or mineral;—*a.* or *ad.* king'ly, noble; royal.

Kink, (kingk) *n.* the twist of a rope spontaneously formed:—*v. t.* to twist; snarl.

Kinsfolk, (kinz'fōk) *n.* relations, kinsmen; kindred.

Kipper, (kip'er) *n.* a salmon split, salted and dried.

Kirk, (kerk) *n.* a church.

Kirtle, (ker'tl) *n* a gown.

Kiss, (kis) *n.* a salute with the lips;—*v. t.* to salute with the lips; to touch gently: to treat with fondness;—*n.* or *a.* *kiss'ing*, a manifesting affection, with the lips.

Kistvaen, (kist'vān) *n.* in *archæol* ancient sepulchre of three stones set edgewise, with a stone cover.

Kit, (kit) *n.* a small fish-tub; the outfit of a mechanic.

Kitchen, (kich'en) *n.* a room for cooking food, &c.

Kite, (kit) *n.* a rapacious hawk or person; a paper toy for flying in the air.

Kitten, (kit'n) *n.* young cat.

Kleptomania (klĕp-to-mā'-ni-ȧ) *n.* a morbid impulse or longing desire to steal.

Knab, (nab) *v. t.* to grab, &c.

Knack, (nak) *n.* dexterity;—*n.* *knick-knacks*, trifles; toys.

Knapsack, (nap'sak) *n.* a soldier's or traveller's carpet bag.

Knarled, (nar'ld) knurly, (nurl'i) *a.* knotty as wood; twisted.—*n.* knurl, a knot.

Knave, (nāv) *n.* a false, deceitful fellow; a villain; one of a set of playing cards, with a picture of a servant, &c.:—*n.* knav'ery, dishonesty:—*a.* knav'ish, fraudulent; *ad.* knav'ishly.

Knead, (nēd) *v. t.* to work and press flour into dough.

Knee (nē) *n.* the joint of the leg with the thigh, anything in shape of the knee when bent;—*a.* kneed having angular joints;—*n* knee'pan, the round bone.

Kneel, (nēl) *v. i.* to bend, fall or rest on the knees.

Knell, (nel) *n.* the sound of a bell; funeral tolling.

Knew, (nū) *pret.* of *Know*.

Knife, (nif) *n.* an instrument for cutting;—*pl.* knives.

Knight, (nit) *n.* a title; a piece used in the game of chess;—*ad* and *a.* knight'ly, chivalrous; brave.

Knight-errant, (nit-er'ant) *n.* a roving knight; lover.

Knit, (nit) *v. t.* to unite, as threads with needles; to cause to grow together; to become intimately interwoven, as the ties of friendship;—*n.* knitt'ing, drawing together, as of the brows, junction; the forming of network; *knitting-needles*, two wires used in knitting, as worsted or thread into stockings, &c.

Knob, (nob) *n.* a knot; a protuberance; a ball; handle.

Knobby, (nob'i) *a.* full of knobs; *very grand* (*fig.*).

Knock, (nok) *v. i.* or *t.* to hit, strike; dash;—*n.* a blow; a rap;—*ns.* knock'er, one who raps; the hammer of a door; knock'ing, a beating; a rap;—*a*, knock' knēēd, having knees that touch in walking.

Knoll (nol) *n.* a little hill.

Knop, (nop) *n.* a knob; bud.

Knot, (not) *n.* a tie; a union of threads &c., by tying; a difficulty; a cluster; the part of a tree where a branch shoots out; a ribbon bow; an epaulet: *naut.*, a division of the log-line; a mile;—*v. t.* to form knots; to unite closely;—*v. i.* to knit knots for a fringe;—*a.* knott'y, hard; intricate.

Knout, (nowt) *n.* a whip with knotted lashes used in Russia to punish offenders.

Know, (nō) *v. t.* [*pret.* knew; *pp.* known] to understand; perceive; recognize; be assured of; be acquainted with,—*a* know'ing, understanding; intelligent; skillful; cunning;—*ad.* know'ingly, purposely.

Knowledge, (nol'ej) *n.* clear perception, that which is known, information; learning; skill in anything.

Knuckle, (nuk'l) *n.* a joint of the fingers;—*v. t.* to submit in contest; to yield.

Koran, (kō'ran) *n.* Mohammedan Scriptures.

Kraal, (krāl) *n.* African huts.

Kruller, (krul'er) a curled cake baked in fat.

Ku-klux, (koo'klux) *n.* midnight raiders in the South, who attack in disguise, and persecute those who oppose their political or social notions,—*a.* pert. to.

Kyanize, (ki'an-iz) *v. t.* to preserve wood by immersing it in a solution of corrosive sublimate, etc.;—*kyaniz'ing*, application of Kyan's process for preventing the decay of timber, which consists, so to speak, in *pickling* it with a suitable decoction.

Degeneres animos timor arguit. Fear is the proof of a degenerate mind.—VIRGIL.

Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam.—Instruction enlarges the natural powers of the mind.

E pluribus unum.—From many, one.—MOTTO OF U. S.

L

LA, (lâ) *n.* a note in music.

La, (law) *ex.* look ! indeed !

Label, (lā'bel) *n.* a slip of writing, &c., tied to anything, to denote its contents, &c. ; *v. t.* affix labels.

Labellum, (la-bel'lum) *n.* in *bot.*, the pendulous petal of the orchis family ; a lip.

Labial, (lā'bi-al) *a.* pertaining to the lips;—*n.* a sound uttered by the lips :—*adjs.* lābiōdent'al, pronounced both by the lips and teeth : la'biate, lipped, as plants.

Labor, (lā'bur) *n.* work: toil; pains; duties:—*v. i.* or *t.* to work; to toil; to take pains; to roll and pitch, as a ship; —*a.* la'bored, prolix ; tediously done :—*n.* la'borer.

Laboratory, (lab'or-a-tor-i) *n.* a chemist's workroom, &c

Laborious, (la-bō'ri-us) *a.* diligent in work; toilsome; —*ad.* labo'riously.

Laburnum, (la-bur'num) *n.* a small tree bearing beautiful yellow flowers.

Labyrinth, (lab'i-rinth) *n.* a place full of windings; a maze: an inextricable difficulty :—*a.* labyrinth'ine, winding ; intricate.

Lac, (lak) *n.* a resin giving a fine dye; in E. Ind. money.

Lace, (lās) *n.* work composed of threads : a cord;—*n.* lāc'ing, a fastening through eyelet-holes ;—*v. t.* to trim with lace: fasten: *a.* laced; *strait-laced*, bigoted.

Lacerate, (las'er-āt) *v. t.* to tear ; to rend ; to afflict.

Laceration, (las-er-ā'shun) *n.* act of tearing ; a rent.

Lachrymal, (lak'ri-mal) *a.* secreting or conveying tears ; *lach'rymary*, containing tears ; *lach'rymose*, full of or shedding tears.

Lack, (lak) *v. t.* or *i.* to need; to want : to be destitute :—*n.* want; destitution; need.

Lackaday, (lak-a-dā') *int.* alas ! the day ;—*a.* lackadai'sical, sentimental.

Lackey, (lak'i) *n.* a menial.

Laconic, (la-kon'ik) *a.* brief; pithy; expressive;—*ad.* laconically, shortly ; concisely ; — *n.* lac'onism, a sententious style or phrase.

Lacquer, (lak'er) *n.* varnish made of *lac* and alcohol.

Lacteal, (lak'tē-al) *a.* pertaining to or conveying milk or chyle ;—*n.* one of the absorbents of the intestines which carry the chyle to the thoracic ducts; —*a.* *lactes'cent* or *lactif'erous*, producing or bearing milk or white juice.

Lad, (lad) *n.* a boy ; a youth.

Ladder, (lad'er) *n.* a frame with rounds for steps.

Lade, (lād) *v. t.* to load ; to throw out, as water ;—*n.* lād'ing, load; cargo; freight

Ladle, (lād'l) *n.* a dipper.

Lady, (lā'di) *n.* a well-bred woman ; a title of respect ; —*a.* la'dy-like, genteel ; soft ; delicate ;—*ns.* *la'dy-love*, a sweetheart ; *la'dy-bird*, a pretty little beetle.

Lag, (lag) *v. i.* to move slowly ; to delay ; to loiter ;—*a.* lagg'ard, slow ; backward ; —*n.* one who stays behind ; an idler ;—*ad.* lagg'ingly.

Lagoon, (la-goon') *n.* a sea marsh ; a shallow pond.

Lain, (lān) *pp.* of *Lie ; Laid*, *pp.* of *Lay ;* water-lined.

Lair, (lār) *n.* the bed or retreat of a wild beast.

Laity, (lā'i-ti) *n.* the people.

Lake (lāk) *n.* a body of water surrounded by land.

Lamb, (lam) *n.* a young sheep ; one innocent and gentle as a lamb ; the Saviour of the world :—*v. i.* to bring forth young, as sheep; *n.* lamb'kin, a little lamb ; —*a.* lamb'like, gentle.

Lambent, (lam'bent) *a.* playing over the surface: flickering, as a flame ; gliding.

Lame, (lām) *a.* unsound in a limb; unsatisfactory ; imperfect :—*v. t.* to cripple or disable ;—*ad.* lame'ly, imperfectly ;—*n.* lame'ness.

Lament, (la-ment') *v. t.* or *i.* to weep ; mourn ; deplore; —*a.* sorrow expressed in cries ; a mournful ballad ; —*n.* lam'entable, sad; to be regretted ;—*advs.* lam'entably, lament'ingly, with sorrow ;—*n.* lam'entation, sorrow ; cries of grief.

Lamina, (lam'i-na) *n.* a thin layer or coat lying over another ; —*pl.* lam'inæ :—*a.* lam'inate (or ed), in thin plates, one over another.

Lammas, (lam'mas) *n.* the first day of August.

Lamp, (lamp) *n.* a light, &c.

Lampblack, (lamp'blak) *n.* a fine soot from smoke.

Lampoon, (lam-poon') *n.* a personal satire ; — *v. t.* to abuse with written satire.

Lamprey, (lam'pre) *n.* a fish resembling the eel.

Lance, (lans) *n.* a spear :—*v. t.* to open with a *lancet* or blood-letting instrument ; —*a.* lan'ceolāte, tapering ; shaped like a lance or leaf.

Land, (land) *n.* ground ; country ; region ; soil; real estate ; a nation ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to put or come on shore ; —*ppr.* and *n.* land'ing, act of going on shore or a place to land on ; a rest on a staircase where the steps turn ; —*pp.* and *a.* land'ed, set on shore ; consisting in land.

Landlady, (land'lā-di) *n.* the mistress of an inn ; lessor of property :—*n.* land'lord.

Landlock, (land'lok) *v. t.* to inclose by land, as a lake.

Landmark, (land'mark) *n.* mark of bounds to land ; an object on land to guide seamen ; a mental guide.

Land-office, (land'of-is) *n.* office to sell public land.

Landscape, (land'skāp) *n.* a prospect of a portion of land ; picture of scenery.

Landslip, (land'slip) *n.* land sliding down a mountain.

Landwehr, (länd'wār) *n.* the German organization of citizen-soldiers or militia.

Death and love are the two wings which bear man from earth to Heaven.—MICHAEL ANGELO.

E duobus malis minimum eligendum (est).—Of two evils choose the least.

Ex necessitate rei.—From the necessity of the case.

Lane, (lān) *n.* a narrow passage, road or street.

Language, (lang'gwāj) *n.* human speech; expression of ideas or feelings ; poetry.

Languid, (lang'gwid) *a.* weak ; faint ; sluggish ; spiritless ;—*ad* lan'guidly; *ns.* lan'guidness, slowness ; *lang'uor*, faintness ; lassitude ; dullness ; softness.

Languish, (lang'gwish) *v. i.* to droop ; to pine ; to lose vigor ; to become dull, as trade ; to look at tenderly ;—*a.* lan'guishing ;—*ad.* lan'guishingly, weakly ; meltingly ;—*n.* lan'guishment, tenderness of look.

Laniferous,(lan-if'ẽr-us) lanigerous, (lan-ij'er-us) *a.* wool-bearing, as sheep.

Lank, (langk) *a.* thin ; loose.

Lantern, (lant'ẽrn) *n.* a case or cage for a light.

Lanyards, (lan'yȧrdz) *n.* a rope to secure anything.

Lap, (lap) *n.* the loose part of clothes, &c.; a flap ; the knees ; a fold ;—*v. t.* to lay over or on ; to wrap ; to lick with the tongue ;—*ns.* *lapel'*, the part of the breast of a coat which laps over the facing ; *lap'pet*, a little flap ;—*a. lapped'*, joined on.

Lapidary, (lap'i-dar-i) *n.* one who cuts and deals in precious stones ;—*a.* engraved upon stone ;—*a.* lapides'cent, hardening into stone.

Lapse, (laps) *v. i.* to slip ; slide ; to fall to another ; to pass by degrees ; fall from virtue ; fail in duty ;—*n.* a slip ; a gliding or passing ; a failing in duty ; *a.* lapsed'.

Lapstone,(lap'stōn) *n.* a shoemaker's stone or *anvil*.

Larboard, (lȧr'bōrd) *n.* left-hand side of a vessel.

Larceny, (lȧr'sen-i) *n.* theft.

Larch, (lȧrch) *n.* a pine-tree.

Lard, (lard) *n.* the melted fat of swine ;—*v. t.* to stuff with pork ; fatten ; mix.

Larder, (lard'er) *n.* a place where meat, &c., is kept.

Large, (lȧrj) *a.* bulky ; long; wide ; extensive ; abundant;—*ad.* large'ly; *n.* large'ness.—*At large*, without restraint; unconfined; fully; *a.* *large-heart'ed*, generous

Largess, (larj'es) *n.* a gift.

Lark, (lärk) *n.* a small singing bird ; a youth who goes a courting, or on a spree ;—*v. t.* to have a jolly time.

Larkspur, (lark'spẽr) *n.* a perennial flowering plant.

Larrup,(lȧr'rŭp) *v. t.* to beat.

Larum, (lar'um) *n.* alarm.

Larva, (lȧr'va) *n.* an insect in a caterpillar state.

Larynx, (lar'ingks) *n.* the windpipe ; the throat.

Lascivious, (las-siv'i-us) *a.* wanton ; lewd ; lustful.

Lash, (lash) *n.* the thong of a whip ;—*v. t.* to strike ; to bind fast ; to satirize ;—*n.* lash'ing, whipping; a rope.

Lass, (las) *n.* a maiden.

Lassitude,(las'i-tūd) *n.* weakness : weariness : languor.

Lasso (las'sō) *n.* a rope with a noose ;—*v. t.* to catch wild horses, &c. ;—*ppr.* las'sōing

Last (last) *a.* latest ; hindmost ; utmost ; meanest ;—*v. t.* to continue ; to endure ;—*ad.* finally ;—*ad.* last'ly, in the last place ;—*n.* form to shape a shoe ;—*a. last'ing*, durable; fixed ; *ad.* lastingly

Latch, (lach) *n.* the catch of a door ;—*v. t.* to fasten with

Latchet, (lach'et) *n.* a lace or buckle for a shoe.

Late, (lāt) *a.* [*comp.* lāt'er ; *superl.* lāt'est] coming after the usual time ; slow ; not long past ; towards the close ; deceased ;—*ad.* far in the day or night ; unseasonably ; late'ly, not long ago ;—*n.* late'ness.

Latent, (lā'tent) *a.* hidden ; secret ; unseen ; not yet manifest, as heat not felt.

Lateral, (lat'er-al) *a.* from or in the direction of the side ;—*ad.* lat'erally, sidelong.

Lath, (lath) *n.* a strip of wood to support plaster ;—*v. t.* to cover with laths.

Lathe, (lāth) *n.* a machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc.

Lather, (lath'er) *n.* froth of soap and water ; sweat ;—*v. t.* to spread with lather.

Latin, (lat'in) *n.* the ancient language of the Romans;—*v. i.* lat'inize, to use Latin words or terminations.

Latitude, (lat'i-tūd) *n.* distance from the equator ; breadth ; scope of thought or expression ; freedom from restraint ;—*adjs.* latitu'dinal, relating to latitude; having large extent ; latitudina'rian, unconfined; flighty ;—*n.* one who is lax in religious opinions.

Latten, (lat'en) *n.* tinned iron plate; sheet tin ; bronze

Latter, (lat'er) *a.* last of two; recent ;—*ad.* lat'terly.

Lattice, (lat'is) *n.* net-work of cross bars ;—*v. t.* to form into open work; *a.* crossed.

Laud, (lawd) *v. t.* to extol; to praise ;—*adjs.* laud'able, commendable ; laud'atory, expressing praise ;—*n.* that which contains praise ;—*ad.* laud'ably, deserving praise.

Laudanum, (lawd'a-num) *n.* tincture of opium.

Laugh, (laf) *v. i.* to manifest mirth ; to be gay ;—*n.* expression of mirth ;—*adjs.* laugh'able, ludicrous ; laugh'ing, mirthful ;—*ad.* laughing'ly, in a merry way ; *ns.* *laugh'ing-stock*, an object of ridicule ; laugh'ter, noise of laughing.

Launch, (lansh) *v. t.* to slide into water ; to send forth, as a blow, &c. ;—*n.* sliding of a ship into water.

Laundry, (lawn'dri) *n.* a room where clothes are washed ;—*n.* *laun'dress*.

Laurel, (law'rel) *n.* the bay tree, used by the ancients for making honorary wreaths ;—*n.* or *a.* lau'reate, crowned with honor, as a popular or favored poet.

Lava, (lā'va) *n.* melted matter flowing from a volcano, but hard when cool.

Lave, (lāv) *v. t.* to bathe ;—*n.* lav'atory, place for washing

Lavender, (lav'en-der) *n.* an odoriferous plant, &c.

Lavish, (lav'ish) *v. t.* to scatter profusely ; to waste ;—*a.* prodigal ; extravagant ; wild ;—*ad.* lav'ishly ;—*n.* lav'ishness, wastefulness.

Law, (law) *n.* rule of action ; statute ; decree ; established usage ; that which rules ; order ;—*a.* law'ful, conformable to law ; legal ; rightful ;—*ad.* law'fully ;—

Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietum.—With the sword she seeks a quiet place under liberty.—MOTTO OF MASS.

Eodem animo beneficium debetur, quo datur.—A benefit is estimated according to the mind of the giver.—SENECA.

n. law'fulness :—*ns.* law'yer, one who practises law; law'suit, resort to law; litigation ; *law'giver*, a legislator :—*a.* *law'less*, illegal. —*By-laws*, the rules or regulations of a society, etc.

Lawn, (lawn) *n.* ornamental grounds : fine linen.

Lax, (laks) *a.* loose ; vague ; slack ; loose in the bowels ; —*ns.* lax'ness, lax'ity, want of exactness ; not strict in morals or discipline : *lax-a'tion*, state of being loose or slackened ;—*a.* lax'ative, relieving costiveness ;—*n.* a purgative medicine.

Lay, (lā) *v. t.* to put : to place ; to apply ; to calm : to appease ; to seat or beat down ; recline ; impose ; charge ; present ; wager ; to produce eggs :—*n.* a song ; a poem ;—*a.* pert. to laity.

Layer, (lā'er) *n.* a stratum ; a shoot laid for propagation : —*n.* lay'ering, as plants.

Lazar, (lā'zar) *n.* one with a nauseous disease ;—*n.* lazaret'to, a pest house.

Lazy, (lā'zi) *a.* sluggish : inactive ; slothful : *ad.* la'zily, indolently ;—*n.* la'ziness.

Lea, (lē) *n.* meadow ; plain.

Leach, (lēch) *v. t.* to wash, as ashes, by percolation ;—*n.* wood ashes for lye ;—*a.* leach'ed, washed, as ashes.

Lead, (led) *n.* a soft metal ; a plummet ;—*v. t.* to separate lines with leads in printing ; to cover with lead

Lead, (lēd) *v. t.* or *i.* to go before : guide ; induce ; allure ; to pass ; to have a tendency ; — *a.* lead'ing, principal ; most influential ; — *n.* first place ; precedence ; direction ; guidance.

Leaden, (led'n) *a.* consisting of lead : dull : heavy.

Leader, (lēd'er) *n.* one who leads : leading editorial.

Leaf, (lēf) *n.* part of a plant ; two pages of a book ; part of a table, &c. ; anything beaten thin as a leaf ;—*ns.* leaf'let, a small leaf ; leaf'age, the shades of trees ; season of leaves ;—*a.* leaf'y, full of leaves ;—*n.* leaf'iness ;—*adjs.* *leaf'less*, without leaves ; *leaved'*, furnished with leaves ;—*v. i.* lēaf', to put forth leaves.

League, (lēg) *n.* alliance ; union ; 3 miles, or nearly 3½ nautical miles ;—*v. i.* to unite for mutual interest or co-operation, as states or individuals ;—*a.* leagued'.

Leak, (lēk) *n.* a crack that admits fluid to pass :—*v. i.* to let fluid in or out ;—*n.* leak'age, that which enters or escapes by leaking ;—*a.* leak'y, not close : wasteful.

Lean, (lēn) *a.* thin ; slender ; *n.* flesh without fat ; poor : —*ad.* lean'ly ;—*n.* lean'ness ; —*v. i.* to bend ; rest on ; incline towards ;—*ppr.* and *n.* lean'ing, inclination ; bent.

Leap, (lēp) *v. i.* to spring ; bound ; rush :—*n.* a jump ; —*n.* *leap-year*, every 4th year, which adds one day.

Learn, (lern) *v. i.* or *t.* to gain knowledge or skill : — *a.* learn'ed, versed in science and literature :—*ns.* learn'ing, acquired knowledge ; erudition : learn'er, student

Lease, (lēs) *n.* a letting for hire :—*v. t.* to let for use ;—*ns.* lessee, (les'sē) one to whom a lease is given : les'sor, one who grants a lease.

Leasehold, (lēs'hōld) *n.* a tenure held by contract.

Leash, (lēsh) *n.* a line ; *v. t.* tie

Least, (lēst) *a.* or *ad.* smallest

Leather, (leth'er) *n.* the skin of an animal dressed ; *a.* (or *leath'ern*) of or like leather

Leave, (lēv) *n.* permission : liberty ; a parting :—*v. t.* to quit ; forsake ; desist ; stop ; allow to remain ; to refer for decision ; have remaining at death : bequeath :—*n. pl.* *leav'ings*, trash ; refuse.

Leaven, (lev'n) *n.* the ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form ; anything which works a general change ;—*v. t.* to raise and make light ; to introduce a new element into anything

Lechery, (lech'er-i) *n.* lewdness ; *a.* lech'erous, lustful.

Lecture, (lek'tūr) *n.* a discourse : reproof ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to read lectures ; to reprove ;—*n.* lec'turer.

Ledge, (lej) *n.* a shelf ; a ridge or layer of rocks.

Ledger, (lej'er) *n.* the chief book of *posted* accounts.

Lee, (lē) *n.* the part toward which the wind blows ;—*n.* (as in *lee-side*) the sheltered side of a ship ; *lee-shore*, opposite to the lee-side :— *a.* and *ad.* lee'ward, towards the lee ;—*n.* lee'way, the distance a ship is driven to leeward ; room to move.

Leech, (lēch) *n.* an aquatic blood-sucking worm.

Leek, (lēk) *n.* a kind of onion

Leer, (lēr) *n.* oblique look ;— *v. i.* to look askance.

Lees, (lēs) *n. pl.* dregs.

Left, (left) *a.* opposite to the right : — *a.* *left-handed*, using the left hand with most dexterity ; awkward.

Leg, (leg) *n.* a limb of animals ; support of a table, &c.

Legacy, (leg'a-si) *n.* a bequest of personal property ;—*n.* *legatee'*, receiver by will.

Legal, (lē'gal) *a.* lawful : created by law ;—*ad.* le'gally ;—*n.* legal'ity ;—*v. t.* le'galize, to make lawful ; sanction ;—*a.* le'galized.

Legate, (leg'āt) *n.* ambassador, esp. from the pope.

Legation, (lē-gā'shun) *n.* an embassy ; deputation.

Legend, (lej'end, lē-gend) *n.* a fable ; an inscription ;—*a.* *leg'endary*, fabulous ; old.

Legerdemain, (lej-er-dē-mān') *n.* sleight of hand.

Legible, (lej'i-bl) *a.* that can be read ; clear and distinct ; *ad.* leg'ibly ;—*ns.* leg'ibleness, legibil'ity, plainness.

Legion, (lē'jun) *n.* a body of soldiers ; vast number.

Legislate, (lej'is-lāt) *v. i.* to propose, make or enact laws ;—*ns.* *legisla'tion*, lawmaking ; *legisla'tor*, a member of Congress or the State Legislature ; *legisla'ture*, a body elected by the people to make laws ;—*a.* legisla'tive, regarding laws or the doings of a legislature.

Legitimate, (lē-jit'i-māt) *a.* lawful ; born in wedlock ; genuine ; fairly deduced ; following by natural sequence ; authorized by usage ;—*ad.* legit'imately ;—*n.* legit'imacy, lawfulness ;— *v. t.* to make lawful.

Dulce est desipere in loco.—Nonsense, now and then, is pleasant.—HORACE.

Discipulus est priori posterior dies.—Each day is the scholar of yesterday.—SYRUS.

Eodem collyrio mederi omnibus. To cure all by the same salve.

Legume, (leg'ūm) *n.* a seed-vessel of two valves; a pod, as of peas, beans, &c.; —*a.* legu'minous, as pulse.

Leisure, (lē'zhur) *n.* freedom from business ;—*a.* unoccupied :—*ad.* or *a.* lei'surely, slow ; deliberately.

Lemon, (lem'un) *n.* an acid fruit of the orange sort.

Lemonade, (lem-un-ād') *n.* water, sugar and lemon.

Lend, (lend) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* lent] to grant on condition of receiving back.

Length, (length) *n.* extent from end to end : detail ;—*adjs.* length'wise, in direction of the length; length'y, very long, as a discourse.

Lengthen, (length'n) *v. t.* or *i.* to grow or make longer.

Lenient, (lē'ni-ent) *a.* mild ; gentle ; tender ;—*ns.* le'niency, len'ity, clemency.

Lenitive, (len'i-tiv) *a.* assuasive: easing; softening;—*n.* a mild purgative ; abater.

Lens, (z) *n.* concave—convex glass that magnifies or diminishes objects; the crystalline humor of the eye.

Lent, (lent) *n.* 40 days' fast.

Lentil, (len'til) *n.* a folder plant bearing pulse.

Leonine, (lē'ō-nin) *a.* having the qualities of a lion.

Leopard, (lep'ard) *n.* animal with a spotted skin.

Leprosy, (lep'rō-si) *n.* a cutaneous disease which covers the skin with scales ;—*a.* lep'rous;—*n.* lep'er;—*n.* lep'rousness; *lep'ra.* patches of shining scales on the skin, with dry red borders.

Less, lesser, (les'er) *a.* smaller ; not so great;—*ad.* lower degree:—*n.* not so much.

Lessen, (les'n) *v. i.* or *t.* to diminish : to degrade.

Lesson, (les'n) *n.* a portion of a book to be learned ; instruction from experience ; severe lecture.

Lest, (lest) *con.* for fear that.

Let, (let) *v. t.* to permit ; in *B.* to hinder ; to suffer ; to give leave ; to lease :—*n.* in *B.*, impediment : delay.

Lethal, (lē'thal) *a.* deadly ; mortal ; destructive.

Lethargy, (leth'ar-ji) *n.* morbid drowsiness ; dullness ; —*ad.* lethar'gic, slow.

Lethe, (lē'thē) *n.* forgetfulness; *a.* lethe'an, oblivious.

Letter, (let'er) *n.* a written or printed message: a printing type ; literal meaning ; —*pl.* learning ;—*a.* lett'ered, educated ; versed in literature :—*ns.* lett'ering, letters impressed, as on the cover of a book ; *letter-press*, matter printed from type : *lett'er-of-credit*, a traveller's letter, authorizing him to draw certain sums from banks or bankers ; *lett'er of marque*, a commission given to a private ship to capture the vessels of a belligerent ; *lett'ers-pa'tent*, a writing conferring a privilege or patent right;—*v. t.* to mark.

Levant, (lē-vant') *a.* eastern; oriental :—*n.* coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.

Levee, (lev'ē) *n.* a morning assembly of visitors.

Level, (lev'el) *a.* even ; flat ; equal: plain ;—*v. t.* to make even or equal: to take aim; *n.* a plain ; a flat surface ; a horizontal line ; proper position ; usual elevation ; an instrument for showing the horizontal; equal state: *ns.* *lev'eller*, one who would bring all society to the same condition ; lev'elness, evenness: equality; level'ling, reducing to a level.

Lever, (lē'ver) *n.* a bar of metal, &c., which, when supported on a prop, called the fulcrum, will raise heavy weights :—*n.* lev'erage, mechanical power so gained.

Leviathan, (lē-vī'a-than) *n.* in *B.* a large sea-animal.

Levity, (lev'i-ti) *n.* frivolity.

Levy, (lev'i) *v. t.* to raise ; to tax; to collect ;—*n.* act of raising money or troops.

Lewd, (lūd) *a.* lustful: licentious ;—*n* lewd'ness, lust.

Lexicographer, (leks-i-kog'ra-fer) *n.* the compiler of a dictionary ;—*n.* lexicog'raphy, art of composing dictionaries;—*a.* lexicograph'ic(al) ; —*ns.* lexig'raphy, the art of defining words ; lexicol'ogy, that branch of philology which treats of the proper signification and use of words ;—*n.* *lex'icon*, a dictionary :—*a.* lex'ical.

Liable, (lī'a-bl) *a.* subject ; exposed ; responsible ;—*n.* liabil'ity, tendency, &c.

Liaison, (lē'a-zong) *n.* bond ; union ; a love intrigue.

Liar, (lī'ar) *n.* a falsifier.

Lias, (lī'as) *n.* in *geol.*, a formation of argillaceous limestone, &c., underlying the volitic system; *a.* liass'ic

Libation, (lī-bā'shun) *n.* an offering of wine, &c.

Libel, (lī'bel) *n.* any malicious defamatory publication ;—*v. t.* to defame by writing ; to detain a vessel for debt ; —*n.* li'beller :—*a.* li'bellous, defamatory ; scandalous.

Liberal, (lib'er-al) *a.* free in giving : generous ; noble-minded; catholic; general: extensive ;—*n.* one who advocates greater independence of thought, opinion, &c.;—*ad.* lib'erally;—*n.* liberal ity, generosity; impartiality ;—*v. t.* lib'eralize, to enlarge the mind or ideas.

Liberate, (lib'er-āt) *v. t.* to set free ;—*n.* libera'tion.

Libertine, (lib'er-tīn) *n.* a dissolute man ;—*a.* licentious ; —*n.* lib'ertinism, lewdness.

Liberty, (lib'er-ti) *n.* freedom : permission : privilege ; excess of freedom.

Libidinous, (li-bid'in-us) *a.* lustful : licentious ; lewd.

Library, (lī'bra-ri) *n.* a collection of books ; shelves for books ;—*n.* libra'rian.

Librate, (lī'brāt) *v. i.* to poise; to balance ; to swing ;—*n.* libra'tion, equipoise.

License, (lī'sens) *n.* permission ; leave ;—*v. t.* to permit: authorize; *a.* lī'censed

Licentiate, (lī-sen'shi-āt) *n.* one who has a license to exercise a profession.

Experientia est optima rerum magistra.—Experience is the teacher in all things.

Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.—A Mercury is not to be carved out of every wood.

Eureka.—I have found it.—MOTTO OF CALIFORNIA.

Licentious, (li-sen′shus) *a.* loose in morals; dissolute;—*n.* licen′tiousness, abuse of liberty; immorality.

Lichen, (lich′en) *n.* rock moss; plant on bark of trees

Lick, (lik) *v. t.* to touch with the tongue; to lap;—*n.* blow; salt or cattle licks.

Lid, (lid) *n.* a cover; eye-lid.

Lie, (li) *n.* an untruth uttered to deceive; anything that misleads;—*v. i.* to utter falsehood for deception;—*n.* ly′ing, the habit of telling lies;—*a.* addicted to falsehood;—*ad.* ly′ingly.

Lie, (li) *v. i.* to rest; lean; remain; lodge; consist; to be situated; in *law*, to be sustainable; *n.* li′er, a recliner.

Lief, (lēf) *ad.* willingly; freely

Lien, (lē′en) *n.* legal claim.

Lieu, (lū) *n.* stead; place.

Lieutenant, (lef-ten′ant) *n.* a deputy; an officer next below a captain or commander;—*n.* lieûten′ancy.

Life, (lif) *n.* animate existence; energy; spirit; exact likeness; narrative of a life; period of life; present state; a living being; manner of living; moral conduct; social state; human affairs; system of nature; moral quickening; eternal happiness;—*pl.* lives;—*ns.* *life-blood*, the very life; *life-long*, *life′time*, during life; *life-estate*, property held during life; *life-boat*, a means for saving lives in shipwrecks; *life-assurance* or *insurance*, a contract for paying a sum of money at death, or in a definite term of years;—*a.* *life′less*, without life or spirit;—*n.* life′-lessness, heaviness.

Lift, (lift) *v. t.* to raise; to exalt; to bear away;—*n.* act of lifting; elevation; help.

Ligament, (lig′a-ment) *n.* anything that binds or unites; a band; a bandage.

Ligature, (lig′a-tûr) *n.* bandage; a cord for tying the blood-vessels, &c. (*med.*).

Light, (lit) *n.* that by which we see; the power of vision; day; anything that illuminates, as the sun, a lamp, knowledge, etc.; public view; point of view; explanation; life; spiritual vision;—*a.* bright; nimble; unimportant; not dense or copious; gentle; easily influenced; lively; loose; sandy; not heavy;—*v. t.* to illuminate; kindle; alight.

Lighten, (lit′n) *v. i.* to flash with light;—*v. t.* to make light; alleviate; cheer.

Lighter, (lit′er) *n.* a boat.

Light-fingered, (lit′fing-gerd) *a.* dishonest; thievish.

Light-headed, (lit′hed-ed) *a.* delirious; thoughtless.

Light-hearted, (lit-hart-ed) *a.* vivacious; cheerful.

Light-horse, (lit′hors) *n.* light-armed cavalry.

Light-house, (lit′hous) *n.* a tower with a light to direct seamen.

Lightly, (lit′li) *ad.* nimbly; with levity; easily; brightly; with a light weight;—*n.* light′ness.

Light-minded, (lit′mind-ed) *a.* volatile; unsettled.

Lightning, (lit′ning) *n.* a flash or discharge of electricity;—*n.* light′ning-rod, metallic conductor to carry off electric discharges.

Lights, (lits) *n. pl.* lungs.

Lightsome, (lit′sum) *a.* gay.

Ligneous, (lig′nē-us) *a.* wooden; resembling wood;—*n.* *lig′nine*, pure woody fiber; *lignum vitæ*, very hard wood

Like, (lik) *a.* equal; similar; probable;—*n.* exact resemblance; an equal; a liking; *ad* similarly; probably;—*v. t.* to be pleased with; approve; enjoy; relish;—*n.* lik′ing, inclination; satisfaction in;—*v. t.* lik′en, to compare; to represent as similar;—*ns.* like′liness, like′lihood, probability; like′ness, resemblance; form; picture; effigy;—*a.* like′ly, credible; probable; disposed; having good qualities;—*ad.* probably.

Likewise, (lik′wiz) *ad.* in like manner; also; too.

Lilac, (li′lak) *n.* a shrub.

Liliputian, (lil-i-pū′shan) *a.* diminutive;—*n.* a dwarf.

Lily, (lil′i) *n.* bulbous plant, with showy and fragrant flowers;—*a.* liliace′ous, like a lily; *lil′ied*, adorned with

Limb, (lim) *n.* a member; a joint; a bough; an edge or border, as of the sun, &c.; *v. t.* to *supply* or *deprive* of limbs; *a.* limbed′, limb′less

Limber, (lim′ber) *a.* easily bent; supple; pliable;—*n.* part of a gun carriage;—*v. t.* to fix a gun to limbers; *n.* lim′berness, flexibility.

Limbo, (lim′bō) *n.* a place of confinement; in the R. C. creed, borders of hell.

Lime, (lim) *n.* the white caustic earth from limestone; *bird-lime*; a kind of citron or lemon tree and its acid fruit;—*v. t.* to cover or manure with lime; to cement; *a.* lim′y, glutinous; sticky.

Lime-kiln, (lim′kiln) *n.* a kiln for burning *limestone*, from which lime is made.

Limit, (lim′it) *n.* a bound; border; extent; restriction;—*v. t.* to confine; restrain;—*adjs.* lim′itable, that may be bounded; lim′ited, narrow; restricted; *lim′itless*, boundless; immense; infinite;—*n.* *limita′tion*, restriction;—*ad.* lim′itedly.

Limn, (lim) *v. t.* to draw or paint;—*n.* lim′ner, portrait-painter; *limn′ing*, the art of water-color painting.

Limp, (limp) *v. i.* to walk lamely;—*a.* flexible; drooping;—*n.* a halt;—*a.* limp′-

Est natura hominum novitatis avida.—Human nature is fond of novelty.—PLINY THE ELD.

Ex magno certamine magnas excitari ferme iras.—Great contests generally excite great animosities.—LIVY.

Diamonds cut diamonds.—FORD.

ing, halting in gait ;—*ad.* limp'ingly, unsteadily.

Limpet, (lim'pet) *n.* a shell fish which adheres to rocks

Limpid, (lim'pid) *a.* pure ; shining ; transparent.

Linch-pin, (linsh'pin) *n.* a bolt to keep a wheel on.

Line, (lin) *n.* a string or rope; extended stroke; lead: R.R. straight row; outline; view; rank of men, &c.; a trench; limit ; method ; direction ; occupation; a verse ; the equator ; a twelfth of an inch ;—*v. t.* to cover on the inside ; to mark out or cover with lines ;—*n.* lin'ing, inner part of a garment, &c.

Lineage, (lin'ē-āj) *n.* a race ; family; pedigree; descent ; —*a.* lin'eal, being in a direct line or direct descent ; delineated ;—*ad.* lin'eally ; *ns.* *lin'eament* (*s*), outlines; features; face: *lines*, abode.

Linear, (lin'ē-ar) *a.* like a line ; straight ; slender.

Linen, (lin'en) *a.* made of flax or hemp ;—*n.* cloth of flax, &c. ; underclothing.

Linger, (ling'ger) *v. t.* to delay; loiter; hesitate; *ppr.*, *n.*, *a.* ling'ering, remaining long ; slow ; protracted :—*ad.* ling'eringly, tediously.

Lingual, (ling'gwal) *a.* pronounced by the tongue ;—*a.*, *n.* *linguaden'tal*, uttered by the tongue *and* teeth, as *d* and *t* ;—*n.* *ling'uist*, one skilled in languages ; *linguis'tics*, classification of languages, &c. :—*a.* linguis'tic.

Liniment, (lin'i-ment) *n.* a soft ointment ; balsam.

Link, (lingk) *n.* part of a chain ; anything connecting : clue ; single part of a series:—*v. t.* to join; unite.

Linnet, (lin'et) *n.* a bird.

Linseed, (lin'sēd) *n.* flax-seed ;—*ns.* linseed-oil, oil from flax-seed ; linseed-cake, substance remaining when the oil is pressed out.

Linsey-woolsey, (lin'zē-wool'zi) *n.* a thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed ;—*a.* mean ; shabby ; meager.

Lint, (lint) *n.* soft scrapings of linen for wounds, &c.

Lintel, (lin'tel) *n.* the head-piece of a door-frame &c.

Lion, (li'un) *n.* a rapacious quadruped ; any object of interest, as a popular actor; —*fem.* li'oness;—*adjs.* *li'on-hearted*, *li'on-like*, courageous ; bold ; fierce ;—*v. t.* li'onize, to feast ; to exalt.

Lip, (lip) *n.* the border of the mouth; any edge; *a.* lipped

Liquefy, (lik'wē-fī) *v. t.* or *i.* to melt ; dissolve ; become liquid ;—*adjs.* liques'cent, melting; liquifi'able, apt to melt ;—*n.* liquefac'tion, act or state of being melted.

Liqueur, (li'kēr) *n.* flavored spirit ; cordial ; liquid.

Liquid, (lik'wid) *a.* fluid : soft ; smooth ; clear ;—*n.* liquor : flowing substance ; smooth letter, as *r* in *pra.*

Liquidate, (lik'wid-āt) *v. t.* to adjust: to pay a debt ;—*ns.* liquida'tion, settlement: liquida'tor, one who settles.

Liquor, (lik'er) *n.* anything liquid ; strong drink.

Liquorice, (lik'ur-is) *n.* a plant and its sweet root.

Lisp, (lisp) *v. i.* to clip words, as in pronouncing *th* for *s* or *z* ;—*n.* imperfect utterance :—*a.* or *n.* lisp'ing ;—*ad.* lisp'ingly, affectedly.

List, (list) *v. i.* to hearken : to desire ; to incline : to choose ;—*v. t.* to place in a catalogue; to make a roll of names or places :—*n.* a strip or border of cloth : a roll; a catalogue:—*pl.* lists, ground enclosed for prize-fighting, &c.—*To enter the lists*, to engage in a contest; *a.* *list'ed*, in long streaks.

Listen, (lis'n) *v. i.* to hear ; attend ; give ear ; follow advice; heed ;—*n.* lis'tener.

Listless, (list'les) *a.* heedless; indifferent ; careless ; uninterested ; weary ; indolent ;—*ad.* list'lessly.

Litany, (lit'a-ni) *n.* a praying

Literal, (lit'er-al) *a* according to the very letter; word for word; plain, not figurative; —*ad.* lit'erally, exactly.

Literary, (lit'er-ar-i) *a.* relating to learning, letters, or men of letters: *ns.* *litera'ti*, those skilled in literature ; *lit'erature*, belles-lettres; books ; the whole body of literary productions.

Litharge, (lith'arg) *n.* vitrified lead separated from silver in refining used as a *drier*.

Lithe, (lith) *a.* flexible; soft; pliant ;—*n.* lithe'ness, elasticity ;—*a.* lithe'some, supple; free; *n.* lithe'someness.

Lithography, (lith-og'raf-i) *n.* the art of engraving on stone and printing therefrom ;—*a.* lithograph'ic ;—*n.* lithog'rapher;—*v. t.* lith'ograph, to write on stone and transfer to paper ;—*n.* a print from stone; picture.

Lithology, (lith-ol'o-ji) *n.* the mineral structure of rocks.

Lithophyte, (lith'o-fit) *n.* an animal which secretes a *stony* axis, as the corals.

Lithotomy, (li-thot'ō-mi) *n.* operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

Lithozone, (lith'o-zōn) *n.* a substance made from guncotton and ether, used in the arts for manufacturing pencil barrels, etc.

Litigate, (lit'i-gāt) *v. i.* or *t.* to contest ; to carry on a lawsuit ;—*ns.* litiga'tion, contention in law ; lit'igant, party to a lawsuit;—*a.* engaged in a lawsuit ;—*a.* litig'ious, inclined to law contests ; subject to contention ; quarrelsome;—*ad.* litig'iously: *n.* litig'iousness

Litotes, (lit'o-tēz) *n.* in *rhet.*, a softening of a statement for simplicity and sometimes for emphasis.

Litter, (lit'er) *v. t.* to bring forth; to scatter with scraps or cover with bedding, as a stall ;—*n.* a carriage: straw; a brood of pigs, &c.

Little, (lit'l) *a.* small ; not much; trifling ; brief ;—*ad.* in a small degree ;—*n.* that which is small in quantity or extent ; a small space ; —*n.* little'ness, meanness.

Littoral, (lit'or-al) *a.* belonging to the sea-shore.

Liturgy, (lit'ur-ji) *n.* formulary of public prayers.

Live, (liv) *v. i.* to abide ; dwell ; exist ; last; submit; enjoy life ; be supported ; flourish ;—*v. t.* to spend; to act in conformity to :—*n.* *liv'er* ;—*a.* *live*, active; lively ; burning ; vivid ; pro-

Etiam fortes viros subitis terreri. Even the bravest men are frightened by sudden terrors.—TAC.

Excitabat enim fluctus in simpulo.—He used to raise a storm in a teapot.—CICERO.

Erubuit: salva res est.—He blushes: all is safe.—TEREN.

ducing life or vigor.—*The living*, those alive;—*ns.* liv'ing, live'lihood, sustenance, means of support; *a.* *be'ing*, existing: flowing; active.

Livelong, (liv'long) *a.* long in passing or duration.

Lively, (liv'li) *a.* active; vigorous; sprightly; spirited; vivid:—*ad.* vivaciously;—*n.* live'liness, animation.

Liver, (liv'er) *n.* largest gland in the body: the organ which secretes the bile.

Livery, (liv'er-i) *n.* a dress.

Live-stock, (liv'stok) *n.* animals, as cattle, horses, &c.

Livid, (liv'id) *a.* discolored; lead color:—*n.* liv'idness.

Lixivium, (liks-iv'i-um) *n.* a lye from ashes and water;—*a.* lixiv'ial: *v. t.* lixiv'iate.

Lizard, (liz'ard) *n.* a genus of four-footed scaly reptiles, with legs like *arms*.

Llama, (lä'ma) *n.* a camel.

Lo, (lō) *ex.* look! behold!

Load, (lōd) *n.* that which is carried: weight: a quantity sustained with difficulty; that which grieves;—*v. t.* to burden: heap on overmuch; confer in great abundance; charge, as a gun:—*n.* load'ing, charge, cargo or lading; any incumbrance, as the *reserve* of a life-policy, which lessens its real or market value.

Loadstone, (lōd'stōn) *n.* an ore of iron; a magnet.

Loaf, (lōf) *n.* a mass of bread: a cone of sugar; *pl.* loaves.

Loafer, (lōf'er) *n.* a low, idle fellow;—*v. t.* *loaf*, hang about.

Loam, (lōm) *n.* a rich friable earth, the top soil; *a.* loa'my.

Loan, (lōn) *n.* act of lending; the sum lent:—*v. t.* to give temporarily; lend money.

Loath, (lōth) *a.* reluctant.

Loathe, (lōth) *v. t.* to hate.

Loathsome, (lōth'sum) *a.* exciting disgust; detestable;—*n.* loath'someness.

Lobby, (lob'i) *n.* a passage; waiting-room: outside of a legislative hall where politicians gather to influence votes or bribe members.

Lobe, (lōb) *n.* a part of the lungs, brain, ear, or a leaf.

Lobster, (lob'ster) *n.* a red shell-fish, used for food.

Local, (lō'kal) *a.* pertaining or confined to a place:—*ad.* lo'cally:—*n.* local'ity, place: situation; position:—*v. t.* lō'calize, to fix in a particular spot:—*n.* localiza'tion.

Locate, (lō'kāt) *v. t.* to designate the place of: to settle and abide:—*n.* loca'tion, a placing: situation or site.

Loch, (lok) *n.* a lake; bay or arm of the sea.

Lock, (lok) *n.* fastening for a door, &c.: part of a gun: tuft of hair; works to confine water in a canal: a grapple in wrestling; state of being immovable, as a *dead-lock*; a confined place, as a *lock-up*;—*v. t.* to fasten with a lock: to shut up: close fast; embrace closely: *v. i.* to become fast: unite.

Locker, (lok'er) *n.* a drawer.

Locket, (lok'et) *n.* little gold case worn for ornament.

Locksmith, (lok'smith) *n.* a maker or mender of locks.

Locomotion, (lō-kō-mō'shun) *n.* quality of moving from place to place, as walking.

Locomotive, (lō-ko mō'tiv) *a.* having power to move or assist in locomotion:—*n.* a machine; a railway engine;—*n.* locomotiv'ity.

Locust, (lō'kust) *n.* a destructive insect: a tree.

Lode, (lōd) *n.* in mining, a vein yielding metallic ore.

Lodge, (loj) *n.* a cave; small house: a secret association, as Masons; place of meeting;—*v. t.* or *i.* to rest at night: to fall flat, as grain: to dwell: place: settle:—*ns.* lodg'ing, a dwelling place; hired room; *lodg'ment*, accumulation of something that remains at rest; position gained, as a fort; lodg'er, a sleeper, boarder, &c.

Loft, (loft) *n.* an elevated floor or room; a story.

Loftiness, (loft'i-nes) *n.* altitude: pride: haughtiness;—*a.* lof'ty, stately: high.

Log, (log) *n.* part of a tree; piece of wood with a line, to measure a ship's speed; *n.* log-book, ship's register.

Logarithm, (log'a-rithm) *n* the exponent of the power to which a given number must be raised to produce that number: *-a.* logarith'mic, denoting the ratio of one number to another, as indicated by tables based on arithmetical and geometrical progression: thus, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, are the logarithms of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32.

Loggerhead, (log'er-hed) *n.* a dunce: a stupid fellow.

Logic, (loj'ik) *n.* the art of thinking and reasoning:—*a.* log'ical;—*ad.* log'ically.

Logician, (lō-jish'an) *n.* a person versed in logic.

Logistic—al, (lō-jis'tik—al) *a.* *in math.*, on the scale of 60.

Logwood, (log'wood) *n.* a wood used for dyeing red.

Loin, (loin) *n.* the back of a beast cut for food: in *pl.* lower part of the back.

Loiter, (loi'ter) *v. i.* to be slow in moving; to linger: to delay;—*n.* loit'erer, idler.

Loll, (lol) *v. i.* or *t.* to lounge: idle; hang out the tongue.

Lone, (lōn) *a.* single; solitary: retired:—*adjs.* lone'ly, lone'some; *n.* lone'liness.

Long, (long) *a.* [*comp.* long'er: *superl.* long'est] extended; continued: far-reaching: tedious;—*ad.* to a great extent in space or time; through the whole: all along:—*a.* long'ish, not short; *n.* long'ness:—*v. i.* to desire earnestly: have an eager appetite:—*n.* long'ing, an earnest desire:—*ad.* long'ingly, cravingly.

Longevity, (lon-jev'i-ti) *n.* length of life; old age.

Longimanous, (lon-jim'a-nus) *a.* having long hands.

Longitude, (lon'ji-tūd) *n.* distance of a place east or west of a given meridian: distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic;—*a.* longitu'dinal, extending lengthwise.

Long-run, (long-run) *n.* the ultimate result; in the end.

Loo, (lōō) *n.* a game at cards.

Look, (look) *v. i.* to behold: seek for: watch: to seem: to face, as a house: to direct the eye;—*n.* view; appearance; watch;—*ex.* see! behold!—*Look after* or *into*, to take care of or inspect

Ea libertas est quæ pectus purum et firmum gestitat.—That is true liberty which bears a pure and firm breast.—ENNIUS

Esteem and love were never to be sold.—POPE.

Every why hath a wherefore.—BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

closely;—*ns.* look'ing, hope: searching: *look'ing-glass*, a mirror: *look-out*, a view.

Loom, (loom) *n.* a weaver's frame;—*v. i.* to appear elevated or larger: to be seen in the mind's eye, as something in the future:—*n.* loom'ing, breaking on the view in magnified proportions: mirage: misty view.

Loon, (loon) *n.* a simple fellow: web-footed bird.

Loop, (loop) *n.* a noose for a rope or string: ornamental doubling in fringes;—*v. t.* to fasten or *loop up*;—*n.* loop-hole, a hole for a string: a means of escape.

Loose, (loos) *v. t.* to unite: release: open:—*a.* unbound: not compact: not strict: inattentive: licentious:—*ad.* loose'ly, laxly.

Loosen, (loos'n) *v. t.* to relax anything tied or rigid: make less dense: open, as the bowels;—*a.* loos'ening.

Loot, (loot) *n.* plunder: a plundering: *v. t.* to plunder

Lop, (lop) *v. t.* to cut short: to prune:—*n.* branch cut.

Loquacious, (lo-kwā'shus) *a.* talkative;—*ad.* loqua'ciously;—*n.* loqua'city, garrulity

Lord, (lord) *n.* a master: superior: husband: ruler: the Supreme Being;—*v. i.* to rule haughtily:—*a.* lord'ly, dignified: proud.

Lore, (lōr) *n.* learning: instruction: doctrine.

Lorn, (lorn) *a.* forsaken.

Lose, (looz) *v. t.* to suffer loss: miss; let slip: forfeit; to bewilder; ruin: to suffer waste;—*a.* lōs'ing, causing loss:—*ad.* los'ingly;—*n.* los'er, sufferer: *a. lost*, mislaid: bewildered: not to be found or restored: morally ruined;—*n. loss*, privation: destruction: defeat; waste.—*At a loss*, perplexed.

Lot, (lot) *n.* state: portion: share: chance: a field;—*v. t.* to allot: to share.

Lotion, (lō'shun) *n.* a wash.

Lottery, (lot'er-i) *n.* a distribution of prizes by chance; a game of chance.

Loud, (loud) *a.* noisy: clamorous:—*ad.* loud'ly;—*n.* loud'ness, upro

Lounge, (lounj) *v. i.* to be idle: recline at one's ease: *n.* kind of sofa; *n.* loung'er.

Louse, (lous) *n.* an insect.

Lout, (lout) *n.* a simple awkward fellow: a clown.

Lovable, (luv'a-bl) *a.* worthy of love: agreeable: *a.* loved'

Love, (luv) *v. t.* to regard with affection;—*n.* affection excited by beauty, worth, or what is pleasing: *ns. love-knot*, an intricate knot: a token of love: *love-letter*, epistolary courtship: *love-lock*, a curl of hair emblematical of love: *love-lorn*, forsaken by one's love: *love-sick*, languishing with love: *lov'er*, a wooer, or one fond of anything.

Lovely, (luv'li) *a.* exciting love: amiable: pleasing: delightful;—*n.* love'liness;—*a.* lov'ing, affectionate: fond:—*n.* lov'ing-kind'ness, tender regard: mercy: favor;—*ad.* lov'ingly.

Low, (lō) *a.* [*comp.* low'er: *superl.* low'est] deep: not high: shallow: small: mean: cheap: dejected: humble:—*ad.* with a low voice: cheaply: in poverty or disgrace:—*n.* low'ness, depression: meanness:—*adjs. low-bred*, rude: *low-spirited*, sad: downcast: *low-pressure*, exerting a low degree of pressure, said of steam and steam-engines;—*v. i. low*, to bellow, as an ox.

Lower, (lō'er) *v. t.* or *i.* to depress; degrade: diminish: to fall: grow less;—*n.* low'ering, reducing;—*a.* letting down: sinking;—*a. lowermost*, lowest: deepest.

Lower, (low'er) *v. i.* to look sour: frown: to gather and appear gloomy, as clouds: to threaten a storm: *a.* low'ering, lowe'ry, gloomy.

Lowland, (lō'land) *n.* land low and flat, as meadows.

Lowly, (lō'li) *a.* humble: meek;—*n.* low'liness.

Loyal, (loy'al) *a.* faithful to duty: obedient;—*ad.* loy'ally;—*n.* loy'alty, fidelity.

Lozenge, (loz'enj) *n.* a figure; small cake of sugar.

Lubber, (lub'er) *n.* clumsy, lazy fellow;—*a.* lub'berly.

Lubricate, (lū'bri-kāt) *v. t.* to make slippery or smooth;—*ns. lubrica'tion*, act of oiling: *lubrica'tor*, the oil, etc., used: *lubric'ity*, smoothness

Lucent, (lū'sent) *a.* bright.

Lucern, (lū-sern') *n.* a fodder plant yielding heavy crops.

Lucid, (lū'sid) *a.* clear; shining: full of light: transparent: easily understood; intellectually radiant;—*ad.* lu'cidly:—*ns.* lu'cidness, *lucid'ity*, brightness.

Lucifer, (lū'si-fer) *n.* the planet Venus: Satan: a match of wood tipped with brimstone, phosphorus, etc.

Luck, (luk) *n.* a chance; accident: fortune, good or bad:—*adjs.* luck'y, fortunate; auspicious; luck'less, unfortunate; unhappy;—*ad.* luck'ily;—*n.* luck'iness.

Lucre, (lū'ker) *n.* profit; advantage;—*a.* lu'crative; *ad.* lu'cratively, gainfully.

Lucubrate, (lū'kū-brāt) *v. t.* to study at night; indulge in trains of thought; compose books or essays in retirement;—*a.* lu'cubratory;—*n.* lucubrā'tion.

Ludicrous, (loo'di-krus) *a.* exciting laughter; comic; sportive;—*ad.* lu'dicrously.

Luff, (luf) *n.* the part toward the wind; the loof;—*v. i.* to turn the head of a ship towards the wind.

Lug, (lug) *v. t.* to pull or carry with labor;—*n.* a load.

Luggage, (lug'aj) *n.* trunks, &c., of a traveller.

Lugubrious, (lū-gū'bri-us) *a.* mournful; sorrowful.

Lukewarm, (lūk'wawrm) *a.* moderately warm; indifferent;—*ad.* luke'warmly;—*n.* luke'warmness.

Lull, (lul) *v. t.* or *i.* to put to rest; compose; quiet; to subside;—*n.* pause; calm.

Lullaby, (lu'la-bi) *n.* a song to lull infants to sleep.

Lumbago, (lum'ba-gō) *n.* a rheumatic pain in the loins or small of the back;—*a.* lum'bar, near the loins.

Lumber, (lum'ber) *n.* logs; small timber; anything useless;—*v. t.* or *i.* to heap carelessly together; to move heavily;—*a.* lum'bering.

Esse quam videri bonus malebat. He preferred to be good rather than to seem so.—SALLUST.

Exitus acta probat.—The event justifies the deed.—WASHINGTON'S MOTTO.

Excelsior.—Still higher.—MOTTO OF NEW YORK.

Luminary, (lū'min-ar-i) *n.* any orb that gives light; one who illustrates any subject or instructs mankind:—*a.* lu'minous, enlightened: shining; bright.

Lump, (lump) *n.* a mass of matter; the gross:—*v. t.* to throw into a mass: to take in the gross:—*adjs.* *lumped*, thrown together; lump'y, full of lumps; lump'ish, heavy; dull; lump'ing, in a lump; bulky

Lunacy, (lū'nȧ-si) *n.* mental derangement: insanity:—*a.* lu'natic, affected with lunacy:—*n.* a madman.

Lunar, (lū'nar) *a.* pertaining to the moon: measured by its changes: caused by, or like the moon:—*a.* lu'nate, crescent-shaped:—*ns.* lūne, the shape of a half-moon: luna'tion, time between two moons; a lunar month.

Lunch, (lunsh) luncheon, (lunsh'un) *n.* a slight repast between meals:—*v.i.* to eat.

Lunette, (lū-net') *n.* semicircular window: a hole in a concave ceiling for light.

Lung, (lung) *n. pl.* lungs, the organs of breathing.

Lunge, (lunj) *n.* a thrust.

Lupine, (lū'pin) *n.* a kind of flowering pulse:—*a.* lu'pine, wolfish:—*lu'pus*, a tubercular face disease.

Lupulin, (lū-pū-lin) *n.* the bitter powder of hops.

Lurch, (lurch) *n.* a sudden roll of a ship:—*v. i.* to roll to one side: to evade by stooping.—*To leave in the lurch*, to leave in a difficult situation, or without help.

Lure, (lūr) *n.* enticement; a bribe:—*v. t.* to entice: lead.

Lurid, (lū'rid) *n.* gloomy.

Lurk, (lurk) *v. i.* to lie in wait: to be concealed:—*a.* lurk'ing, lying hid: secret.

Luscious, (lush'us) *a.* very sweet, rich, pleasing: fulsome:—*ad.* lus'ciously, delightfully; *n.* lus'ciousness

Lust, (lust) *n.* carnal appetite:—*v. i.* to desire eagerly:—*a.* lust'ful, sensual.

Luster (lus'ter) *n.* brightness: splendor: renown:—*n.* lus'trum, a Roman offering for *purification* after the census, which was taken every five years—hence a period of five years.

Lustrous, (lus'trus) *a.* bright; glossy: shining:—*a.* *luster'less*, not luminous; dull.

Lusty, (lust'i) *a.* sturdy; stout: healthful; *ad.* lust'ily

Lute, (lūt) *n.* an instrument of music, like the guitar.

Lutestring, (lūt'string) *n.* a kind of glossy silk cloth; the string of a lute.

Lutheran, (lū'ther-an) *a.* pertaining to Luther, the German Prot. Reformer (1483-1546), or his doctrines.

Luxuriant, (luks-ū'ri-ant) *a.* exuberant in growth:—*n.* luxu'riance, rank growth; —*v. t.* luxu'riate, to grow to excess: live luxuriously; to expatiate with delight.

Luxurious, (luks-ū'ri-us) *a.* voluptuous; given to luxury: furnished with luxuries: enervating; *ad.* luxu'riously:—*n.* lux'ury, free indulgence in sensual pleasures: extravagance; dainty.

Lyceum, (li-sē'um) *n.* a place for lectures, or for literary improvement: school.

Lye, (lī) *n.* a mixture of *ashes*, or alkali, and water.

Lymph, (limf) *n.* a colorless fluid in animal bodies:—*a.* lymphat'ic, denoting cheerful or ideal temperaments.

Lynx, (lingks) *n.* a wild animal of the cat kind, noted for keen sight; *a.* lynx-eyed

Lyre, (lir) *n.* an instrument of music:—*a.* lyr'ic, pertaining to a lyre; written in stanzas;—*n.* a lyric poem; *n. lyr'ist*, a harp player; *a. ly'rate*, with a large terminal lobe, tapering to the base, as a leaf.

M

MAB, (mab) *n.* fairy queen.

Macadamize, (mak-ad'am-iz) *v. t.* to cover a road with small broken rolled stones.

Macaroni, (mak-a-ro'ni) *n.* a paste, chiefly of wheat flour, in long slender tubes: a medley; fanciful thing.

Macaw, (ma-kaw') *n.* parrot.

Mace, (mās) *n.* a staff or ensign of authority; a club: a spice.

Macerate, (mas'er-āt) *v. t.* to soften by steeping:—*n.* macera'tion.

Machiavelian, (mak-i-a-vēl'yan) *a* cunning in politics; crafty; insincere.

Machinate, (mak'i-nāt) *v. t.* to plot: to contrive: to scheme:—*n.* machina'tion.

Machine, (ma-shēn') *n.* an engine to aid human power:—*fig.* one who can do only what he is told: in Am. politics, those who live by office-holding, and control nominations:—*n.* machin'ist, iron worker.

Machinery, (ma-shēn'er-i) *n.* parts of a machine: machines collectively:—*fig.* the organization of a party or society, by which it works efficiently.

Mackerel, (mak'er-el) *n.* sea-fish.

Mackintosh, (mak'in-tosh) *n.* a water-proof overcoat.

Macrocosm, (mak'ro-kozm) *n.* *the worlds*; the universe.

Mad, (mad) *a.* disordered in mind; angry: furious;—*ad.* mad'ly:—*ns.* mad'ness, insanity: folly; mad'man, a maniac: mad'cap, a giddy person; *like mad*, wildly.

Madam, (mad'am) *n.* title of address to a married lady; —*n.* mademoiselle, (mad-mō-a-zel') *Fr.* for Miss.

Madden, (mad'n) *v. t.* or *i.* to make or become mad.

Madonna, (ma-don'a) *n.* a picture of the Virgin Mary.

Madrigal, (mad'ri-gal) *n.* a pastoral air or poem.

Magazine, (mag-a-zēn) *n.* a storehouse; a pamphlet.

Esse oportet ut vivas, non vivere ut edas.—Thou should'st eat to live; not live to eat.—CIC.

Est in aquâ dulci non invidiosa voluptas.—There is no small pleasure in pure water.—OV.

Every white will have its black, and every sweet its sour.

Magenta, (ma'jen-ta) *n.* red.

Maggot, (mag'ut) *n.* a grub.

Magi, (mā'ji) *n. pl.* priests of the Persians; the Wise Men of the East; *a.* mā'gian

Magic, (maj'ik) *n.* sorcery; enchantment; *a.* ma'gical, imposing or startling in performance;—*n.* magic'ian, a charlatan; a person of extraordinary powers or mysterious influence.

Magisterial, (maj-is-tē'ri-al) *a.* proud; imperious; lofty.

Magistrate, (maj'is-trāt) *n.* a public civil officer; a justice of the peace;—*n.* *mag'istracy*, body of justices; *Chief Magistrate*, National or State Executive.

Magna Charta, (mag'na kär'ta) *n.* the great charter of England, obtained from King John A. D. 1215.

Magnanimity, (mag-na-nim'-i-ti) *n.* greatness of mind; generosity;—*a.* magnan'imous, unselfish; good.

Magnate, (mag'nāt) *n.* a person of importance.

Magnesia, (mag-nē'si-a) *n.* a soft, white purgative powder;—*a.* magne'sian.

Magnet, (mag'net) *n.* iron-ore which attracts iron, and points to the poles; the loadstone, or a bar of steel to which it has imparted its properties;—*a.* magnet'ic, attractive, as a magnet or an agreeable person or discourse;—*n.* mag'netism, the properties of the magnet; attraction; mesmerism.

Magnetize, (mag'net-īz) *v. t.* or *i.* to render or become magnetic; to overcome by superior influence or eloquence; to throw into a magnetic state, as a person, by manipulation of eyes, brow, etc.; *a.* mag'netized.

Magnificent, (mag-nif'i-sent) *a.* splendid; pompous; great;—*n.* magnif'icence.

Magnify, (mag'ni-fī) *v. t.* to extol; praise; enlarge; exaggerate;—*n.* mag'nifier.

Magniloquence, (mag-nil'ō-kwens) *n.* pomposity;—*a.* magnil'oquent, bombastic or inflated in speech.

Magnitude, (mag'ni-tūd) *n.* greatness; size; extent.

Magnolia, (mag-nōl'i-a) *n.* the laurel-leaved tulip-tree.

Magpie, (mag'pī) *n.* a chattering bird, of crow kind.

Mahogany, (ma-hog'a-ni) *n.* a hard wood, used for cabinet work, &c.; a forest tree of tropical America.

Maid, (mād) maiden, (mād'n) *n.* a young unmarried woman; a virgin; a female servant;—*a.* consisting of maidens;—*fig.* fresh; new; unused; first;—*a.* maid'enly, gentle; modest;—*n.* maid'enhood, a maiden's youth; virginity; purity.

Mail, (māl) *n.* a coat of steel; a bag for conveying letters; its contents; the means of conveyance;—*v. t.* to post a letter, paper, etc.

Maim, (mām) *v. t.* to bruise; disfigure; cripple; injure; *n.* lame'ness, injury; defect

Main, (mān) *a.* powerful; leading; principal;—*n.* bulk; sum; force; important part; the ocean or main sea; the continent or mainland;—*ad.* *main'ly*, chiefly; in great part.

Main-deck, (mān'dek) *n.* the principal deck of a ship. So in other compounds, *main'-mast*, *main'-sail*, *main'-spring*, *main'-stay*, *main'-top*, *main'yard*, &c.

Maintain, (men-tān') *v. t.* to keep; uphold; support; preserve; affirm; defend; assert: to carry on; keep up;—*a.* maintain'able, able to be supported or defended;—*n.* main'tenance, continuance; sustenance; defence.

Maize, (māz) *n.* Indian corn.

Majestic, (ma-jes'tik) *a.* august; grand; sublime;—*n.* maj'esty, dignity; a title; elevation of language.

Major, (mā'jir) *a.* greater; *n.* a military officer above a captain;—*n.* major'ity, the greater number, as votes which elect to office; more than half; age (at 21).

Make, (māk) *v. t.* to form; cause to be; force; render; prepare; establish; ascertain; obtain; to arrive in sight of; reach;—*n.* form; structure; texture; —*n.* MAK'ER, The Creator: one who makes anything.

Make-shift, (māk'shift) *n.* a temporary expedient;—*n.* *make'weight*, a trifle added to supply a deficiency.

Malachite, (mal'a-kīt) *n.* carbonate of copper, a hard, green-colored stone admitting of a high polish.

Maladjustment, (mal-ad-just'ment) *n.* a bad or wrong arrangement or state

Maladministration, (mal-ad-min-is-trā-shun) *n.* bad conduct of public affairs.

Malady, (mal'a-di) *n.* sickness; mental disease.

Malapert, (mal'a-pert) *a.* bold; saucy; impudent.

Malaria, (ma-lā'ri-a) *n.* exhalations; miasmata;—*a.* *mala'rious*, unhealthy.

Malcontent, (mal'kon-tent) *a.* discontented;—*n.* one who is dissatisfied; a rebel.

Male, (māl) *a.* belonging to the male sex;—*n.* a he animal; plant with stamens.

Malediction, (mal-ē-dik'-shun) *n.* curse; execration.

Malefactor, (mal-ē-fak'tur) *n.* a criminal; a felon.

Malevolent, (ma-lev'ō-lent) *a.* ill-disposed; malicious; envious;—*n.* malev'olence.

Malfeasance, (mal'fē-sans) *n.* wrong; evil; misuse of office or of public money.

Malformation, (mal-for-mā'-shun) *n.* deformity.

Malice, (mal'is) *n.* extreme enmity; malevolence;—*a.* mali'cious, spiteful;—*ad.* malic'iously, mischievously;—*n.* malic'iousness.

Malign, (ma-līn') *v. t.* to traduce; slander; injure;—*a.* malicious, unfavorable; —*ad.* malign'ly;—*n.* malig'nity, extreme enmity;—*a.* malig'nant, virulent; deadly;—*ad.* malig'nantly.

Mall, (mawl) *n.* a large wooden beetle;—*v. t.* to beat with something heavy.

Mallard, (mal'ard) *n.* a drake.

Malleable, (mal'ē-a-bl) *a.* that

Empty your purse into your heăd.—BEN. FRANKLIN.

Ego verum amo, verum volo mihi dici; mendacem odi.—I love truth, and wish to have it always spoken to me; I hate a liar.—PLAUTUS.

Rouse the lion from his lair.

can be extended by beating ;—*n.* malleabil'ity.

Mallet, (mal'et) *n.* a wooden hammer

Mallows, (mal'ōz) *n.* emollient downy-leaved plant.

Malmsey, (mäm'zi) *n.* wine.

Malpractice, (mal-prak'tis) *n.* evil or illegal conduct.

Malt, (mawlt) *n.* barley, &c., steeped and dried ;—*v. t.* to make into malt; *n.* malt'ing

Maltreat, (mal-trēt') *v. t.* to treat ill ; abuse ;—*n.* maltrēat'ment, rough usage.

Malversation, (mal-ver-sā'shun) *n.* corruption in office ; fraud ; trickery.

Mamma, (mam-ma') *n.* a child's word for mother.

Mammal, (mam'mal) *n.* in *zool.*, an animal that suckles its young:—*ns. pl.* mammals, mammā'lia, the whole class of animals that suckle their young:—*a.* mam'millary, resembling the paps

Mammon, (mam'un) *n.* riches : the god of wealth ;—*n.* mam'monist, a worldling.

Mammoth (mam'uth) *n.* an extinct species of elephant; —*a.* very large ; huge.

Man, (man) *n.* the human race: an adult male: a piece used in playing chess, &c. ; —*pl.* men ;—*v. t.* to strengthen or fortify :—*adjs.* man'ful, man'ly, bold; courageous ; stout, like a man ;—*n.* man'liness, dignity, &c.

Manacle, (man'a-kl) *v. t.* to shackle: restrain the use of the limbs or natural powers :—*n. pl.* iron handcuffs.

Manage, (man'āj) *v. t.* to conduct; transact; govern; contrive ;—*ns.* man'agement, treatment; direction; man'ager, one skilled in affairs; —*a.* man'ageable, tractable

Mandamus, (man-dā'mus) *n.* peremptory writ.

Mandarin, (man-da-rēn') *n.* a Chinese governor.

Mandate, (man'dāt) *n.* an order ; command ; charge ;—*a.* man'datory, positive.

Mandible, (man'di-bl) *n.* the jaw, as of a fowl, insect, &c.

Mandrake, (man'drāk) *n.* a plant, narcotic and cathartic

Mandrel, (man'drel) *n.* revolving shank of a lathe.

Mane, (mān) *n.* long hair on the neck of a beast.

Manege, (man-azh') *n.* a riding school ; art of training or using horses.

Manes, (mā'nēz) *n. pl.* departed souls ; shades.

Manganese, (mang-ga-nēz) *n.* a dusky white metal.

Mange, (mānj) *n.* the itch or scab on domestic cattle.

Mangel-wurzel, (mang'gl-wur-zl) *n.* a kind of beet.

Manger, (mān'jer) *n.* an eating-trough for cattle.

Mangle, (mang'gl) *v. t.* to cut; to mutilate ; to smooth linen ;—*n.* a calender for smoothing linen.

Mango, (mang'gō) *n.* a tree ; pickled musk-melon.

Man'hood, *n.* adult years ; human nature; courage;—***Mankind'***, the human race; man.

Mania, (mā'ni-a) *n.* a morbid desire or *rage* for anything; —*n.* *ma'niac*, a madman ;—*a.* *mani'acal*, crazed;—*ad.* *-ly.*

Man'ifest, *a.* obvious; evident; —*n.* invoice of a cargo ;—*v. t.* make known ; show plainly; —*a.* *manifest'able*;—*n* *manifesta'tion*, clear evidence; exhibition ;—*ad.* *man'ifestly*, clearly ;—*n.* *manifes'to*, a written proclamation, etc.

Man'ifold, *a.* many ; complex.

Man'ikin, *n.* model of organs and frame of body ; a dwarf.

Manil'la, *n.* coarse fabric woven of cocoa and palm fiber.

Ma'nioc, mandioc, *n.* a plant which produces tapioca, etc.

Manip'ulate, *v. t.* to handle; treat with the hands ; *a.* *manip'ular* ;—*n.* *manipula'tion*,

Manna, (man'a) *n.* food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness; a sweetish exudation from trees.

Manner, (man'er) *n.* form ; way ; mode ; custom ; sort ; style of thought or writing; deportment;—in *pl.* morals; behavior. — *In a manner*, to a certain degree ; — *a.* man'nerly, decent ; complaisant ; well-behaved ;—*ad.* respectfully ; politely.

Mannerism, (man'er-izm) *n.* tasteless uniformity in art.

Manœuvre, (ma-nū'ver) *n.* a movement ; stratagem ;—*v. t.* to manage with art.

Mansion, (man'shun) *n.* a large dwelling-house.

Manslaughter, (man'slaw-ter) *n.* the killing of any one unlawfully, but without premeditation.

Mantel, (man'tl) *a.* ornamental piece for a fire-place

Mantle, (man'tl) *n.* a loose garment; cover;—*v. t.* or *i.* to cloak: disguise; spread; suffuse the face, as blood.

Mantua, (man'tū-a) *n.* a lady's gown ;—*n.* mantua-maker, a dress-maker.

Manual, (man'ū-al) *a.* done, made, or used by the hand; —*n.* a small hand-book.

Manufacture, (man-u-fakt'ūr) *n.* anything made by the hand, &c. ;—*v. t.* to form by hand or by art; *a.* manufac'turing, pertaining to the business of converting raw materials into a form suitable for use;—*ns.* manufac'turer, an artificer ; an owner or manager of a factory; manufac'tory, a place where goods are made.

Manumit, (man-ū-mit') *v. t.* to release from slavery :—*n.* manumis'sion, liberation

Manure, (ma-nūr') *n.* any substance, as dung, which fertilizes land ;—*v. t.* to enrich with fertilizers :—*n.* manur'ing, a dressing on land ;—*a.* manur'ial.

Manuscript, (man'ū-skript) *n.* anything in writing ;—*a.* written, not printed.

Many, (men'i) *a.* numerous; —*n.* a great number.

Map, (map) *n.* a delineation of the earth, of the celestial sphere, or of part of either, on any plane surface:—*v. t.* to draw on paper, as land ; outline or describe clearly.

Maple, (mā'pl) *n.* a tree of several species, as *swamp*, *rock* or *sugar* maple.

Mar, (mär) *v. t.* to impair.

Maranatha, (mar-a-nā'tha) *n.* a Jewish form of curse.

Marasmus, (ma-ras'mus) *n.* wasting of flesh : atrophy.

Marauder, (ma-rawd'er) *n.* a plunderer :—*v. i.* maraud'.

Marble, (mär'bl) *n.* calcareous stone :—*v. t.* to vein

Evil communications corrupt good manners.

Felix qui nihil debet.—Happy is the man who owes nothing.

Finis coronat opus.—The end crowns the work.

Fortes fortuna juvat.—Fortune assists the bold.

like marble ;—*a.* made of or like marble ; obdurate.

Marcescent, (mar-ses'ent) *a.* withering ; decaying.

March, (märch) *n.* third month of the year ; movement of troops ; procession ; distance passed ; a piece of music ;—*v. i.* or *t.* to move in order; to walk in a stately manner ; to cause to march.

Marches, (march'ez) *n. pl.* borders ; confines.

Mare, (mār) *n.* female horse.

Margin, (mar'jin) *n.* brim ; border; profit; gains; blank edge of a leaf ; *a.* mar'ginal.

Marigold, (mar'i-gold) *n.* a plant with yellow flowers.

Marine, (ma-rēn') *a.* pertaining to the sea ; done at or near the sea ;—*n.* a naval soldier; the navy ;—*n.* mar'iner;—*a.* mar'itime, adjoining the sea ; relating to navigation or naval affairs.

Marital, (mar'i-tal) *a.* pertaining to a husband.

Marjoram, (mär'jo-ram) *n.* aromatic plant for cookery.

Mark, (märk) *n.* a coin ; a token, visible sign ; an object to guide or shoot at ; that by which anything is known ; badge ; proof ; a trace ; symptom ; a cross made by one who cannot write; distinction ;—*v. t.* to draw a mark ; write on ; note; observe ;—*ns.* marks'man, one who shoots well ; *mark'ing-ink*, indelible ink.

Market, (mär'ket) *n.* public place for buying and selling; the demand for goods, &c.; sale ; rate of sale ; value ;—*v. t.* to put on the market ; to buy and sell ;—*n.* mar'keting, articles in or from market ;—*a.* mar'ketable, saleable ; valuable.

Marl, (märl) *n.* a calcareous earth used for manure.

Marline, (mär'lin) *n.* a small line of two strands.

Marmalade, (mär'ma-lād) *n.* quinces boiled with sugar.

Marmot, (mär'mot) *n.* a rodent animal, like a rabbit.

Maroon, (ma-roon') *a.* crimson-brown, like chestnuts.

Marque, (märk) *n.* a letter which commissions a ship to make captures at sea.

Marquis, (mär'kwis) *n.* a title next below a duke.

Marriage, (mar'rij) *n.* legal union of man and woman ;—*a.* mar'riageable, fit to marry ; mar'ried, conjugal.

Marrow, (mar'rō) *n.* a soft substance in bones ; the pith of certain plants ; the essence, or best part ;—*a.* mar'rowy, full of pith ; mar'rowless, not pithy.

Marrowfat, (mar'rō-fat) *n.* a large delicious pea.

Marry, (mar'ri) *v. t.* to join or be joined in wedlock.

Mars, (märz) *n.* a planet.

Marsh, (märsh) *n.* low, wet ground ; swamp or fen.

Marshal, (mär'shal) *n.* civil officer; master of ceremonies ;—*v. t.* to array ; lead.

Marsupial, (mar-sū'pi-al) *a.* carrying young in a *pouch*.

Mart, (märt) *a.* a market.

Marten, (mär'ten) *n.* a kind of weasel with fine fur.

Martial, (mär'shal) *a.* warlike; brave ;—*ad.* mar'tially.

Martin, (mär'tin) *n.* a bird of the swallow kind.

Martinet, (mär'tin-et) *n.* a strict disciplinarian.

Martingal, (mär'tin-gal) *n.* a strap to curb a horse.

Martyr, (mär'ter) *n.* one put to death for the truth ;—*v. t.* to make a martyr of ;—*ns.* mar'tyrdom, excruciation ; torture ; death for opinion's sake ; martyrol'ogy, a history of martyrs.

Marvel, (mär'vel) *v. i.* to wonder ; to be surprised ;—*n.* anything astonishing ;—*a.* mar'vellous, improbable.

Masculine, (mas'kū-lin) *a.* male ; like a man ; bold.

Mash, (mash) *n.* a mixture of things ; bran and hot water for cattle; *v. t.* to bruise into a soft mass ; to crush.

Mask, (mask) *n.* a cover for the face ; disguise ;—*v. t.* to disguise ; hide ; falsify.

Mason, (mā'sn) *n.* an artificer in bricks and stone ; a freemason ;—*a.* mason'ic ; *n.* ma'sonry, stone or brick work ; art of building in stone, &c.; freemasonry.

Masquerade, (mas-ker-ād') *n.* an assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball ; disguise ;—*v. i.* to go or march in disguise.

Mass, (mas) *n.* a lump ; an assemblage ; main body ; the gross quantity ; magnitude ; the R. C. celebration of the Lord's Supper ;—*v. t.* to form into or assemble in masses; thicken.

Massacre, (mas'a-ker) *n.* promiscuous slaughter ;—*v. t.* to kill many with cruelty.

Massive, (mas'iv) *a.* bulky ; weighty ;—*n.* mass'iveness.

Mast, (mast) *n.* the timber of a ship set on the keel ; the fruit of the oak, walnut, &c.

Master, (mas'ter) *n.* the chief in any business, or place ; a teacher ; owner ; a university degree ; one eminently skilled in anything: a title of address ;—*v. t.* to conquer ; to become skillful in ;—*ns.* mas'tery, rule: victory; superiority ; mas'terpiece (or stroke), a chief or skillful performance ;—*adjs.* mas'terly, skillful ; excellent ; mas'terless, ungoverned ; unsubdued.

Masticate, (mas'ti-kāt) *v. t.* to chew ; to grind with the teeth ;—*n.* mastica'tion.

Mastic, (mas-tik) *n.* a resin from a tree ; a cement.

Mastiff, (mas'tif) *n.* a large, strong species of dog.

Mastodon, (mas'to-don) *n.* a huge (extinct) animal.

Mat, (mat) *n.* a texture of rushes, sedge, &c.; a web of rope yarn ;—*v. t.* to interweave ; entangle ; *n.* mat'ting, material for mats.

Match, (mach) *n.* a contest : an equal; a rival: one able to cope with another : a marriage; one to be gained in marriage: a splinter prepared to ignite by friction: *v. t.* to be or find an equal to; to suit: to pair: marry: *a.* match'less, unequalled.

Mate, (māt) *n.* a companion: second officer of a vessel :—*v. t.* to marry: to pair.

Material, (ma-tē'ri-al) *a.* consisting of matter ; substantial: essential ;—*n. pl.*, substances of which anything is made ;—*ad.* mate'rially, largely ;—*n.* material'ity, importance ; corporeality :

Fugiendo in media sæpe ruitur fata.—By flying men often meet their fate.—LIVY.

Fere totus mundus exercet histrionem.—Almost the whole world are players.—PETRONI'S.

Festinatio tarda est.—Haste is slow.

v. t. mate'rialize, to render visible; to regard as matter; —*ns.* mate'rialist, one who denies the existence of the soul, or spirit ; mate'rialism, the doctrine which ignores spiritual for material interests;—*a.* materialis'tic.

Maternal, (ma-ter'nal) *a.* motherly ;—*n.* mater'nity, the relation of a mother.

Mathematics, (math-ē-mat'-iks) *n. sing.* the science of quantity or of magnitude and number ;—*a.* mathemat'ical, according to mathematic principles; very accurate :—*ad.* mathemat'ically :—*n.* mathemati'cian.

Matins, (mat'inz) *n.* morning worship or service.

Matrice, (mā'tris) **Matrix,** (mā'triks) *n.* the cavity in which anything is formed; a mould ; in *mining*, substances in which minerals are found imbedded ; in *dyeing*, the five simple colors (black, white, blue, red, and yellow) from which all the others are formed.

Matricide, (mat'ri-sīd) *n.* the murderer of a mother.

Matriculate, (ma-trik'ū-lāt) *v. t.* to enter or admit to membership in a college;—*n.* matricula'tion.

Matrimony, (mat'ri-mo-ni) *n.* marriage ; wedlock ;—*a.* matrimo'nial, nuptial.

Matron, (mā'trun) *n.* an elderly or married woman; a hospital nurse ;—*a.* mat'ronly, motherly ; sedate.

Matter, (mat'er) *n.* body; substance ; the material part of a thing, cognizable by the senses ; importance ; subject treated of ; cause ; bodily ailment or difficulty; a fluid in abscesses;—*a. matter-of-fact*, not fanciful ; dry;—*v. i.* to signify or *vice versa, it does not matter.*

Mattock, (mat'uk) *n.* an instrument for digging.

Mattress, (mat'res) *n.* a sort of quilted bed stuffed with hair, wool or feathers.

Maturate, (mat'ū-rāt) *v. i.* to suppurate;—*n.* matura'tion.

Mature, (ma-tūr') *a.* ripe; fully grown : perfected ; well digested, as a plan ;—*v. t.* to perfect : to consider well : —*v. i.* to become ripe ; to become payable, as a note: —*ad.* mature'ly ;—*ns.* mature'ness, matur'ity, state of completeness: manhood.

Matutinal, (mat-ū-tī'nal) *a.* in the morning : early.

Maudlin, (mawd'lin) *a.* silly, as if half drunk : sickly.

Mauger, (maw'ger) *prep.* in spite of ; not agreeable to.

Mausoleum, (maw-so-lē'um) *n.* a magnificent tomb or monument.

Mauve, (mawv) *n.* beautiful purple dye from coal-tar.

Maw, (maw) *n.* stomach of a beast ; craw of birds.

Mawkish, (mawk'ish) *a.* insipid ; disgusting.

Maxillary, (maks'il-ar-i) *a.* pertaining to the jaw.

Maxim, (maks'im) *n.* general principle; proverb ; adage.

Maximum, (maks'i-mum) *n.* the greatest number or quantity ;—*a.* greatest.

May, (mā) *n.* the fifth month of the year; the early or gay part of life ;—*v. i.* to be able or allowed ; to be free to act ; to be possible, or by chance ;—*pret.* might — *May-flower*, the hawthorn, which *blooms* in May.—*May-pole*, dancing ground on *May-day*.—*May-queen*, a young woman crowned with flowers on *May-day*.

Mayor, (mā'er) *n.* chief magistrate of a city ;—*n.* may'orality, office of mayor.

Mazarine, (maz'a-rēn) *n., a.* a deep blue color.

Maze, (māz) *n.* a labyrinth ; astonishment ; confusion ; perplexity ;—*v. t.* to bewilder ;—*a.* maz'y, intricate.

Me, (mē) *pron.* obj. case of *I*.

Mead, (mēd) *n.* honey and water fermented and flavored ; a meadow.

Meadow, (med'ō) *n.* low or grass land. [thin ; poor.

Meager, (mē'ger) *a.* lean ;

Meal, (mēl) *n.* grain ground to powder ; food taken at one eating ;—*adjs.* meal'y, covered with flour ; soft ; smooth ; *meal'y-mouthed*, unwilling to state the truth in plain terms ; deceitful.

Mean, (mēn) *a.* low ; base ; average; moderate ;—*n.* the middle point, quantity, value or degree ; instrument:—*pl.* income ; estate; medium ;—*v. t.* to intend ; to design ; to have in view; —*n.* mean'ing, the sense intended ; signification ; purpose;—*a.* significant ;—*ad.* mean'ingly;—*a.* mean'ingless, without sense:—*ad.* mean'ly, lowly ; basely :—*n.* mean'ness, sordidness.

Meander, (me-an'der) *n.* a winding course ;—*v. i.* to wind in running ;—*a.* and *n.* mean'dering, winding.

Meantime, (mēn'tīm) *ad.* the time between two events ; *mean'while*, while waiting.

Measles, (mē'zlz) *n.* an eruptive disease or fever.

Measurable, (mezh'ūr-a-bl) *a.* limited ; moderate.

Measure, (mezh'ūr) *n.* that which measures ; extent ; meter ; time in music ; degree; means to an end ; portion ; transaction ; law ; policy, or act of government or individuals ;—*v. t.* to ascertain extent or quantity of ;—*v. i.* to be equal or uniform ;—*adjs.* meas'ured, uniform ; steady ; restricted: stately, as steps : *meas'ureless*, boundless ; wild.

Measurement, (mezh'ūr-ment) *n.* dimensions; extent

Meat, (mēt) *n.* food ; provisions ; flesh for food.

Mechanic, (mē-kan'ik) *n.* an artisan ; one engaged in a trade ;—*a.* mechan'ic (al), done by a machine; according to the laws of mechanics ; acting by physical power ; done simply by force of habit (applied to persons) ;—*ad.* mechan'ically;—*n.* mechani'cian, one skilled in mechanics ;—*ns.* *mechan'ics*, science that treats of the laws of motion and force ; *mech'anism*, structure of anything.

Medal, (med'al) *n.* a coin stamped with a device.

Frons est animi janua.—The forehead is the gate of the mind.—CICERO.

Fol est qui plus dépense que sa rente ne vaut.—He is a fool that spends more money than his receipts.

Fide, sed cui, vide.—Trust, but look to whom.

Meddle, (med'l) *v. i.* to interpose ;—*n.* med'dler, a busybody in another's affairs :—*adjs.* med'dling, med'dlesome, officious, rude

Mediate, (mē-di'āt) *v. i.* to interpose for reconciling ; —*a.* between two extremes; acting by or as a means :—*ad.* me'diately, by a secondary cause ;—*ns.* media'tion, agency ; entreaty for another ; media'tor, an intercessor ;—*a.* mediato'rial.

Medical, (med'ik-al) *a.* pertaining to healing: medicinal : promoting the study of medicine ;—*v. t.* med'icate, to tincture with medicinal properties: *a.* med'icable, curable ;—*ns.* med'icament, a healing application ; *medica'tion*, a tincturing or use of medicine.

Medicine, (med'i-sin) *n.* a drug ; anything to cure or mitigate disease or mental ills ;—*a.* medic'inal, healing, etc. ;—*ad.* medic'inally.

Medieval, (mē-di-ē'val) *a.* noting the middle ages.

Mediocre, (mē-di-ō'ker) *a.* moderate ;—*n.* a person of small abilities:—*n.* medioc'rity, mental inferiority.

Meditate, (med'i-tāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to think ; muse ; consider thoughtfully; purpose:—*n.* medita'tion, contemplation; reflection ;—*adjs.* med'itative, thoughtful ; medita'ted, planned ; intended.

Medium, (mē'di-um) *n.* a means or instrument ; the substance in which bodies exist, or in which they move : a clairvoyant or mesmeric person, who pretends to see and interpret invisible things; a paper in size 18x23: middle place or degree ; mean ;—*a.* medi'al, noting a mean or average

Medley, (med'li) *n.* a mingled mass ; a miscellany.

Medullary, (med'ul-ar-i) *a.* like marrow or pith.

Meed, (mēd) *n.* a reward; recompense ; guerdon.

Meek, (mēk) *a* mild; gentle; submissive :—*ad.* meek'ly; —*n.* meek'ness, humility.

Meerschaum, (mēr'shawm) *n.* earthen tobacco-pipe.

Meet, (mēt) *v. t.* or *i.* to come together ; join ; find ; encounter ; assemble ; receive, as a welcome;—*a.* fit; suitable ; becoming ;—*ad.* meet'ly, duly ;—*n.* meet'ing, an assembly ; interview.

Megrim, (mē'grim) *n.* pain in one side of the head or face.

Melancholy, (mel'an-kol-i) *a.* gloomy ;—*n.* dejection.

Meliorate, (mē'li-or-āt) *v. t.* to make better ;—*n.* meliora'tion, improvement.

Mellifluous, (mel-if'lū-us) *a.* sweetly flowing, as honey or music; smooth ;—*a.* mellif'erous, producing honey.

Mellow, (mel'lō) *a.* soft with ripeness ; easy to the eye ; —*v. t.* to soften by age, &c. ; to mature:—*n.* mellow'ness.

Melody, (mel'ō-di) *n.* agreeable succession of sounds ; air: *a.* melō'dious, musical.

Melodrama, (mel'ō-dram'a) *n.* a *drama* or theatrical performance with songs.

Melt, (melt) *v. t.* or *i.* to dissolve ; become liquid ; to become tender or mild ; to be discouraged ;—*a.* melt'ing, softening : ravishing.

Member, (mem'ber) *n.* a limb of the body ; one of a society or legislative body : a clause : a part ;—*pl.* in *B.*, the appetites and passions: —*a.* mem'bered, having limbs : — *n.* mem'bership, belonging to a society, church, legislature, etc.

Membrane, (mem'brān) *n.* the thin tissue which covers the body: the film containing the seeds of a plant ;—*a.* membrane'ous.

Memento, (mē-men'tō) *n.* a gift or memorial to awaken memory :—*pl.* memen'toes.

Memoir, (mem'oir) *n.* a written account or history.

Memorable, (mem'or-a-bl) *a.* worthy of remembrance ; remarkable ;—*ad.* me'morably :—*n. pl.* *memorabil'ia*, memorable things ; diary.

Memorandum, (mem-or-an'dum) *n.* a note to help the memory ;—*pl.* memoran'da, annotations ; chief points.

Memorial, (mē-mō'ri-al) *a.* contained in memory ;—*n.* a monument ; memorandum ;—*n.* that which preserves remembrance ; a statement and petition, laid before a legislative or other body ;—*n. pl.* mēmō'rialists, the signers of such a petition, etc. ;—*v. t.* mēmō'rialize, to petition by memorial

Memory, (mem'ō-ri) *n.* the faculty by which ideas are retained in the mind ; remembrance ; retention.

Menace, (men'ās) *v. t.* to threaten ;—*n.* a threat ;—*a.* men'ācing ; — *ad.* men'ācingly, dangerously.

Menagerie, (men-aj'er-i) *a.* collection of wild beasts.

Mend, (mend) *v. t.* or *i.* to repair ; correct ; improve ; grow better;—*n.* mend'ing.

Mendacious, (men-dā'shus) *a.* lying ; false ;—*n.* mendac'ity, falsehood.

Mendicant, (men'di-kant) *n.* a beggar;—*a.* practising, or prone to beggary ; *ns.* men'dicancy, beggary ; mendic'ity, life of a beggar.

Menial, (mē'ni-al) *a.* servile; low ;—*n.* a domestic.

Menstrual, (men'strū-al) *a.* monthly ;—*n. pl.* men'sēs, monthly-flux peculiar to females ;—*n.* men'struum, a solvent ;—*pl.* men'strua

Mensurable, (mens'ūr-a-bl) *a.* measurable: *n.* mensura'tion, art of measuring.

Mental, (men'tal) *a.* belonging to the mind :—*ad.* men'tally, intellectually.

Mention, (men'shun) *n.* notice or brief remark ; a hint; —*v. t.* to notice briefly ; remark ; name ;—*a.* men'tionable, noticeable.

Mentor, (men'tor) *n.* a wise and faithful counsellor.

Mephitic, (me-fit'ik) *a.* foul, as noxious exhalations.

Mercantile, (mer'kan-til) *a.* trading ; commercial.

Mercenary, (mer'sē-nar-i) *a.* that is or may be hired ; venal;—*n.* one who is hired

Merchandise, (mer'chan-diz) *n.* goods for traffic, &c.

Merchant, (mer'chant) *n.* a dealer in goods ; a trader.

Merciful, (mer'si-ful) *a.* humane ; tender ;—*ad* mer'cifully, compassionately ;—*a.* mer'ciless, unfeeling.

Fortes fortuna adjuvat.—Fortune favors the brave.—TER.

Furor fit læsa sæpius patientia. Patience, when too often outraged, is converted into madness.

Frangas non flectas.—You may break, but not bend me.

Mercurial, (mer-kū'ri-al) *a.* composed of quicksilver; active; sprightly;—*n.* mer'cury, quicksilver; a plant.

Mercy, (mēr-si) *n.* tenderness; forgiveness; grace.

Mere, (mer) *a.* unmixed; pure; absolute; this only; *n.* pool; *ad.* mere'ly, solely.

Meretricious, (mer-ē-trish'us) *a.* gaudy; falsely alluring.

Merge, (merj) *v. t.* or *i.* to immerse; sink, or be lost.

Meridian, (mē-rid'i-an) *n.* a circle which the sun crosses at midday; noon; zenith: the highest point, as of success: climax;—*a.* midday; raised to the highest point.

Merino, (mē-rē'nō) *n.* and *a.* a variety of sheep; their wool, or a fabric.

Merit, (mer'it) *n.* desert; worth; value; excellence;—*v. t.* to earn by services; deserve;—*a.* merito'rious, deserving; praiseworthy.

Merlin, (mer'lin) *n.* a kind of hawk; a wizard.

Mermaid, (mer'mād) *n.* a fabled marine animal, like a woman above and a fish below:—*masc.* mer'man.

Merry, (mer'i) *a.* jovial; brisk; gay; noisy; causing laughter:—*ad.* merr'ily:—*n.* mer'riment, gayety with laughter:—*ns.* *merry-andrew,* a buffoon: *merrythought,* the forked bones of a fowl's breast, which two persons pull at in play, the one who breaks off the longest part being thought likely to be first married; a "wish-bone."

Mesentery, (mes'en-ter-i) *n.* a membrane in the middle of the intestines.

Mesh, (mesh) *n.* a space between threads: network: *v.t.* to catch: net: *a.* mesh'y.

Mesmerize, (mes'mer-īz) *v. t.* to induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system in which the actor controls the actions of the subject;—*n.* mes'merism, mesmeric sleep, etc.;—*a.* mes'meric.

Mess, (mes) *n.* a dish of food: a medley; disorder: *v. t.* to eat together: *n.* *mess'mate.*

Message, (mes'āj) *n.* errand; word sent; official paper;—*n.* mes'senger, forerunner; a bearer of messages.

Messiah, (mes-sī'a) *n.* the anointed one, CHRIST.

Messuage, (mes'wāj) *n.* in *law,* a dwelling-house and adjoining connected land.

Metal, (met'al) *n.* a simple, fixed, opaque substance:—*adjs.* metal'lic, consisting of metal; metallif'erous, yielding metals;—*ns.* *met'alloid,* an inflammable, non-metallic body, as sulphur; the metallic base of an alkali; *met'allurgy,* the act or art of separating metals from their ores.

Metamorphose, (met-a-mor'fōz) *v. t.* to change the shape of; transform;—*n.* metamorph'osis, the change living beings undergo in the course of their growth.

Metaphor, (met'a-fur) *n.* a similitude; a figurative expression;—*a.* metaphor'ical;—*ad.* metaphor'ically.

Metaphrase, (met'a-frāz) *n.* translation from another language, *word for word.*

Metaphysics, (met-a-fiz'iks) *n. sing* the science of mind, which investigates the first principles of nature and thought:—*a* metaphys'ical, deep; abstract; abstruse.

Mete, (mēt) *v. t.* to measure.

Metempsychosis, (mē-temp-si-kō'sis) *n.* the transmigration of the soul after death into some other body.

Meteor, (mē'tē-or) *n.* a luminous body in the air; any appearance, as clouds, rain:—*fig.* anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder;—*a.* meteor'ic;—*ns.* meteor'olite, a meteoric stone: meteor-ol'ogy, the science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, changes, &c.

Metheglin, (mē-theg-lin) *n.* liquor made of honey, &c.

Methinks, (mē'thingks) *v.* it seems to me; I think.

Method, (meth'ud) *n.* order; manner; regularity;—*a.* method'ical, systematic;—*ad.* method'ically;—*v. t.* *meth'odize,* dispose in order.

Methodism, (meth'ud-izm) *n.* the doctrines of the Methodists, or of John Wesley (1703-1791);—*n.* meth'odist;—*a.* methodis'tic.

Metre, Meter, (mē'ter) *n.* verse; rhythm; instrument for gauging gas, &c.: a French measure of length, equal to nearly 39⅜ inches: *adjs.* met'ric, denoting the French system of weights and measures; *met'rical,* consisting of verses.

Metropolis, (mē-trop'ō-lis) *n.* chief city or capital of a country;—*n.* metropol'itan.

Mettle, (met'l) *n.* courage; vivacity;—*a.* mettle'some.

Mew, (mū) *n.* a cage or coop; a sea fowl: a gull;—*v. t.* to confine in close quarters.

Mezzotinto, (met-zō-tin'tō) *n.* a copper engraving.

Miasma, Miasm, (mī'asm) *n.* noxious effluvia;—*a.* miasmat'ic, mias'mal, poisonous to life;—*pl.* mias'mata.

Mica, (mī'ka) *n.* a glittering mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates.

Michaelmas, (mik'el-mas) *n.* a feast, 29th September.

Microcosm, (mī'krō-kozm) *n.* a model or epitome of the universe, or a "little world," as man was regarded by ancient philosophers.

Micrometer, (mī-krom'e-tėr) *n.* an instrument used with a telescope or microscope to measure small spaces.

Microphone, (mī'kro-fōn) *n.* an instrument to augment small sounds;—*pl.* microphōn'ics, the science of magnifying low sounds.

Microscope, (mī'krō-skōp) *n.* an optical instrument for viewing minute objects;—*a.* microscop'ic, very small.

Mid, (mid) *a.* middle:—*n.* mid'dle, in the midst; central portion:—*a.* equally distant from the ends; intermediate;—*ns.* *midst,* *mid'way,* the middle:—*a.* mid'dling, moderate; tolerable; situated between extremes:—*n.* middle-man, an agent between two par-

For want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost, for want of a horse the man was lost, (*i. e.*, one disaster is intimately dependent on, and succeeds another).

Flecti non frangi.—To bend, not [to break.

ties; a dealer who buys from the producer and sells to the consumer, esp. food.

Midday, (mid'dā) *n.* noon.

Middlings, (mid'lings) *n. seconds* of flour or grain.

Midge, (mij) *n.* a name of several species of small dipterous insects or gnats.

Midnight, (mid'nīt) *n.* twelve o'clock at night.

Midrib, (mid'rib) *n.* in *bot.*, continuation of the leaf-stalk to the point of a leaf.

Midriff, (mid'rif) *n.* the diaphragm between the thorax and abdomen.

Midshipman, (mid'ship-man) *n.* a naval cadet or officer.

Midsummer, (mid'sum-er) *n.* the summer solstice.

Midwifery, (mid'wif-ri) *n.* assistance at child-birth.

Mien, (mēn) *n.* look; air; manner; countenance.

Miff, (mif') *n.* slight resentment; peevishness; affront

Might, (mīt) *pret.* of *May*;—*n.* power; strength; ability; energy; intensity of purpose or feeling: *a.* might'y, powerful; valiant; important; wonderful: *ad.* might'ily;—*n.* might'iness.

Mignonette, (min-yo-net') *n.* a fragrant annual plant.

Migrate, (mī'grāt) *v. i.* to remove for residence to another country or state;—*a.* mi'gratory, changing locality or climate, as birds; wandering;—*n.* migra'tion.

Milch, (milsh) *a.* in milk.

Mild, (mīld) *a.* mellow; calm; soft; acting gently;—*ad.* mildly;—*n.* mild'ness.

Mildew, (mil'dū) *n.* honey-dew; the minute fungi on plants; spots on paper &c.;—*v. t.* to taint with mildew.

Mile, (mīl) *n.* a linear measure of 320 rods, 1760 yards, 5280 feet, or 80 chains; *mile'age*, fees paid by the mile.

Military, (mil'i-tar-i) *a.* warlike;—*n.* soldiers;—*n. mil'itant*, engaged in warfare.

Militate, (mil'i-tāt) *v. i.* to oppose; to contradict.

Militia, (mi-lish'a) *n.* citizen soldiers; train-bands.

Milk, (milk) *n.* a white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young; a white juice of certain plants;—*v. t.* to draw milk from a cow, &c.;—*ns.* milk'er, one who, etc.; milk'man, a man who supplies milk to customers; milk-pail, a vessel for milk; milk-tree, a tree yielding a nourishing juice, as the cow-tree of S. Am.;—*a.* milk'y, like milk; white.

Milksop, (milk'sop) *n.* an effeminate, silly fellow.

Milky-way, (milk'i-wā) *n.* a broad luminous zone in the sky, supposed to be the light of innumerable stars.

Mill, (mil) *n.* a machine for grinding; the tenth of a cent;—*v. t.* to grind; to stamp coin; to full, as cloth;—*ns. mill'dam*, an embankment to keep water for a mill; *mill'pond*, a pond of water for driving a mill; *mill'race*, the current of water that turns a mill-wheel; *mill'stone*, a hard, gritty stone used in a mill for grinding grain; *mill-wright*, a mechanic who builds and repairs mills; mil'ler, attendant of a mill.

Millennium, (mil-len'i-um) *n.* the thousand years of Christ's reign on earth;—*a.* millena'rian, lasting a thousand years; *n.* one believing in the millennium;—*n.* mil'lenary, 1,000 years.

Millet, (mil'et) *n.* a reed yielding grain; several species of hardy grass for cattle.

Milliard, (mil'yard) *n.* a thousand millions (Fr.).

Millinery, (mil'in-er-i) *n.* head dresses, bonnets, &c.; for women;—*n.* mil'liner.

Million, (mil'yun) *n.* ten hundred thousand.

Millionaire, (mil-yun-âr') *n.* one enormously rich.

Milt, (milt) *n.* the spleen; roe or spawn of fishes.

Mimic, (mim'ik) *n.* one who imitates;—*v. t.* to imitate for sport; to ape;—*a.* apt to copy; miniature;—*adjs.* mimet'ic, mim'ical, consisting of ludicrous imitations;—*n.* mim'icry, imitation for sport, or by habit.

Minaret, (min'a-ret) *n.* a turret or spire on a mosque.

Minatory, (min'a-tor-i) *a.* threatening; menacing.

Mince, (mins) *v. t.* or *i.* to chop into small pieces; to pronounce affectedly, or cut off words;—*a.* minc'ing;—*ad.* minc'ingly, with affected speech or steps.

Mind, (mīnd) *n.* understanding; intellect; heart; intention; inclination; choice; thoughts or sentiments; beliefs; remembrance;—*adjs.* *mind'ed*, disposed; determined; *mind'ful*, attentive; observant; bearing in mind;—*v. t. mind*, to heed; to regard.

Mine, (mīn) *a.* belonging to me;—*n.* a pit where minerals are dug; an excavation; a rich source of wealth;—*v. t.* or *i.* to dig; sap; destroy by secret means;—*ns.* min'ing, the art of working mines; min'er, one who digs or deals in mines.

Mineral, (min'er-al) *n.* an inorganic substance existing on or in the earth;—*a.* impregnated with a mineral.

Mineralize, (min'er-al-īz) *v. t.* to impregnate with mineral matter; to give the properties of a mineral to;—*v. i.* to collect minerals.

Mineralogy, (min-er-al'o-ji) *n.* the science of describing and classifying minerals:—*a.* mineralog'ical;—*n.* mineral'ogist, scientist in *M.*

Mingle, (ming'gl) *v. t.* or *i.* to mix; blend; to join in mutual intercourse;—*n.* ming'ling, a blending.

Miniature, (min'i-a-tūr) *n.* a small likeness;—*a.* on a small scale; minute.

Minim, (min'im) *n.* a note in music; a drop; 1-60 drachm

Minimum, (min'i-mum) *n.* the least quantity; trifle.

Minion, (min'yun) *n.* an obsequious favorite; type.

Minister, (min'is-ter) *n.* an ambassador; a civil officer; a pastor;—*v. t.* or *i.* to give to; to supply; to serve.

Ministerial, (min-is-te'ri-al) *a.* pertaining to ministers; acting by authority; clerical; executive; official.

Ministry, (min'is-tri) *n.* office; service; function of

Fabrum esse suæ quemque fortunæ.—Every one is the artificer of his own fortune.—SAL.

Festina lente.—Hasten slowly. C.

Fortuna favet fatuis.—Fortune favors fools.

God the first garden made, and the first city Cain.—COWLEY.

state; agency: the clerical profession; officials;—*adjs.* *min'istrant*, administering; attendant; *min'istrative*, serving or aiding;—*n.* ministra'tion, act of service.

Mink, (mingk) *n.* a small animal valuable for its fur.

Minnow, (min'ō) *n.* a fresh water fish; young fish.

Minor, (mī'nor) *a.* inconsiderable; less; smaller;—*n.* a person under the age of 21;—*n.* minor'ity, being under age; the smaller number.

Minotaur, (min'o-tawr) *n.* a monster, half man half bull.

Minster, (min'ster) *n.* a monastery or cathedral.

Minstrel, (min'strel) *n.* a singer; a musical performer; *n.* min'strelsy, a body of song: instrumental music.

Mint. (mint) *n.* place where money is coined by authority; any source of abundant supply: an aromatic oily plant;—*v. t.* to coin.

Minuend, (min'ū-end) *n.* sum to be subtracted from.

Minuet, (min'ū-et) *n.* a slow graceful dance, or tune.

Minus, (mī'nus) *a.* less (—).

Minute, (min'it) *n.* the sixtieth part of an hour or degree; brief note:—*v. t.* to note in few words:—*n.* *min'ute-book*, a book for notes.

Minute, (mi-nūt') *a.* very small: slight: of little consequence: exact: attentive to small things:—*ad.* minute'ly:—*n.* minute'ness, smallness: exactness.

Minutiæ, (mi-nū'shi-ē) *n.* the smallest particulars or details; little things.

Minx, (mingks) *n.* a pert girl; a she puppy: a mink.

Miocene, (mī'ō-sēn) *a.* in *geol.* less recent: middle division of the tertiary strata.

Miracle, (mir'a-kl) *n.* an act or event beyond the laws of nature; a prodigy:—*a.* mirac'ulous, supernatural.

Mirage, (me'räzh) *n.* an optical illusion by which objects are seen double, or appear as if in the air.

Mire, (mir) *n.* soft marshy ground: deep mud:—*v. i.* to sink in mud:—*a.* mir'y.

Mirror, (mir'er) *n.* a looking glass: a pattern;—*v. t.* to reflect or exhibit.

Mirth, (merth) *n.* delight: pleasure; gayety; laughter:—*a.* mirth'ful, merry:—*ad.* mirth'fully;—*n.* mirth'fulness:—*a.* mirth'less, sober.

Mis, a prefix, denotes error, mistake, wrong.

Misadventure, (mis-ad-ven'-tūr) *n.* ill-luck: disaster.

Misadvised, (mis-ad-vizd') *a.* ill-advised; ill-directed.

Misalliance, (mis-al-lī'ans) *n.* ill association or marriage.

Misanthropy, (mis-an'thrō-pi) *n.* hatred of mankind:—*a.* misanthrop'ic, having an aversion to mankind;—*ns.* mis'anthrōpe, misan'thropist, a hater of his kind.

Misapply, (mis-ap-plī') *v. t.* to apply wrong;—*n.* misapplica'tion, an illegal or wrongful appropriation.

Misapprehend, (mis-ap-prē-hend') *v. t.* to mistake;—*n.* misapprehen'sion, error.

Misappropriate, (mis-ap-prō'-pri-āt) *v. t.* to apply to a wrong use;—*n.* misappropria'tion, perversion, &c.

Misbehave, (mis-bē-hāv') *v. i.* to behave improperly;—*n.* misbehāvior, ill-conduct

Misbelief, (mis-bē-lēf') *n.* a false belief: wrong faith.

Miscalculate, (mis-kal'kū-lāt) *v. t.* to reckon or rely on wrong:—*n.* miscalcula'tion

Miscall, (mis'kawl) *v. t.* to name improperly; revile.

Miscarry, (mis-kar'i) *v. i.* to fail of success or intended effect; to bring forth, as young, prematurely;—*n.* miscarr'iage, abortion.

Miscegenation, (mis-se-je'na-shun) *n.* intermarriage of the black and white races.

Miscellaneous, (mis-sel-lān'-i-us) *a.* mixed; of diverse kinds;—*ad.* miscellan'eously, confusedly.

Miscellany, (mis-el-an-i) *n.* a collection of writings, &c.

Mischance, (mis-chans') *n.* misfortune; calamity; ill.

Mischief, (mis'chēf) *n.* evil; hurt; damage; injury; *fun.*

Mischievous, (mis'chēv-us) *a.* injurious; hurtful; full of pranks;—*ad.* mis'chiev'ously; *n.* mis'chiev'ousness.

Misconceive, (mis-kon-sēv') *v. i.* to have a wrong notion of anything; to mistake;—*n.* misconcep'tion.

Misconduct, (mis-kon'dukt) *n.* bad behavior;—*v. t.* misconduct', direct or act amiss.

Misconjecture, (mis-kon-jekt'ūr) *n.* wrong guess.

Misconstrue, (mis-kon'strū) *v. t.* to interpret wrongly; *n.* misconstruc'tion, error.

Miscount, (mis-kount') *v. t.* to count wrongly;—*n.* an erroneous counting.

Miscreant, (mis'krē-ant) *n.* a vile unprincipled man.

Misdate, (mis-dāt') *n.* a wrong date;—*v. t.* to date erroneously, as a deed or letter.

Misdeed, (mis-dēd') *n.* an evil action; fault; offense.

Misdemeanor, (mis-dē-mēn'-ur) *n.* a petty crime.

Misdirect, (mis-di-rekt') *v. t.* to direct wrongly; pervert.

Misdoing, (mis-dōō'ing) *n.* a wrong done;—*n.* misdo'er.

Misemploy, (mis-em-ploy') *v. t.* to use improperly.

Miser, (mī'zer) *n.* one covetous to excess; niggard;—*a.* mis'erly, covetous: mean

Miserable, (miz'er-a-bl) *a.* wretched: unhappy; poor; *ad.* mis'erably, wretchedly.

Miserere, (miz-e-rē're) *n.* a musical composition adapted to the 51st psalm.

Misery, (miz'er-i) *n.* great unhappiness; extreme pain of body and mind.

Misfortune, (mis-for'tūn) *n.* calamity; accident.

Misgive, (mis-giv') *v. t.* to fill with doubt; despond;—*n.* misgiv'ing, distrust; fear.

Misgotten, (mis-got'n) *a.* ill-gotten: unjustly obtained.

Misgovernment, (mis-guv'-ern-ment) *n.* bad administration;—*v. t.* misgov'ern.

Misguide, (mis-gīd') *v. t.* to mislead;—*n.* misguid'ance.

Mishap, (mis-hap') *n.* accident; misfortune; ill-luck.

Misimprove, (mis-im-prōōv') *v. t.* to use to no purpose, or to a bad one: to abuse.

Misinformation, (mis-in-for-mā'shun) *n.* wrong information;—*v. t.* misinform'.

Misinterpretation, (mis-in-ter-pre-tā'shun) *n.* wrong

Graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis.—Some remedies are worse than the disease.

Gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed sæpe cadendo.—The drop hollows the stone not by its force, but by the frequency of its falling.

inference:—v. t. misinter′pret, to read erroneously.

Misjudge, (mis-juj′) v. t. to mistake: n. misjudg′ment.

Mislay, (mis-lā′) v. t. to lay in a wrong place; to lose.

Misle, Mizzle, (miz′l) v. i. to rain in very fine drops.

Mislead, (mis-lēd′) v. t. to lead into error; deceive.

Mismanage, (mis-man′āj) v. t. to manage or conduct ill;—n. misman′agement.

Misname, (mis-nām′) v. t. name inappropriately:—n. mi-nō′mer, wrong name.

Misogamist, (mis-og′a-mist) n. a hater of marriage.

Misogynist, (mis-og′i-nist) n. *woman hater*; n. misog′yny

Misplace, (mis-plās′) v. t. to place on a wrong object, etc.

Misprint, (mis-print′) v. t. to print erroneously:—n. an error in printing books, &c.

Misprision, (mis-priz′n) n. (*law*) concealment of a crime: neglect; oversight.

Misprize, (mis-prīz′) v. t. to slight or undervalue.

Mispronounce, (mis-prō-nouns′) v. t., i. to pronounce words or speak incorrectly;—n. mispronuncia′tion.

Misquote, (mis-kwōt′) v. t. to cite wrong:—n. misquota′tion, erroneous citation.

Misrate, (mis-rāt′) v. t. to estimate too high or low.

Misreckon, (mis-rek′n) v. t. to compute falsely:—n. misreck′oning, a mistake.

Misrepresent, (mis-rep-rē-zent′) v. t. to injure; belie; n. misrepresenta′tion, a lie.

Misrule, (mis-rūl′) n. confusion: disorder; tumult.

Miss, (mis) n. a young woman or girl;—*pl.* Miss′es;—v. t. to err: not to hit, or find, or recite; omit; fail to have: to feel the want of;—v. i. to deviate from the true direction: to mistake; not to succeed; to fail to obtain, find or learn:—n. a deviation from the mark; error: loss; n., a. miss′ing, lost; wanting: not to be found.

Missal, (mis′al) n. mass-book.

Misshape, (mis-shāp′) v. t. to deform: a. *missha′pen*, ugly

Missile, (mis′il) n. a weapon.

Mission, (mish′un) n. persons sent as missionaries, or for any duty; legation; purpose of life;—a. mis′sionary, pert. to missions;—n. one sent to spread religion.

Missive, (mis′iv) a. sent, or that may be sent;—n. a message or letter sent.

Misspell, (mis-spel′) v. t. to spell erroneously;—a. mis′spelt;—n. misspell′ing.

Misspend, (mis-spend′) v. t. to waste or lavish away.

Misstate, (mis-stāt′) v. t. to state inaccurately or falsely: n. misstate′ment, error.

Mist, (mist) n. rain in very fine drops: that which dims or darkens; vapor;—a. mist′y, obscure: rainy;—ad. mist′ily;—n. mist′iness.

Mistake, (mis-tāk′) n. unintentional error; blunder;—v. t. or i. to err; to misunderstand; to take one thing or person for another; to deviate from truth;—a. mista′ken, wrong; in error;—ad. mista′kenly, incorrectly:—n. mista′king, a misconceiving; an error.

Mister, (mis′ter) n. a title of address to a man; Mr.

Misterm, (mis′term) v. t. to name erroneously.

Mistime, (mis-tīm′) v. t. to set ill as to time:—a. mistimed′

Mistletoe, (miz′l-tō) n. parasitic evergreen plant that grows on various trees

Mistranslation (mis-trans-lā′shun) n. wrong translation;—v. t. mistranslate′.

Mistress, (mis′tres) n. a woman who governs, teaches, or is proficient in anything: a woman loved: form of address, written *Mrs.*

Mistrust, (mis-trust′) n. want of confidence; suspicion;—v. t. to doubt:—a. mistrust′ful, suspicious; shy.

Misunderstand, (mis-un-der-stand′) v. t. to take in a wrong sense:—n. misunderstand′ing, disagreement: error.

Misusage, (mis-ūz′āj) n. bad treatment;—v. t. misuse′, abuse:—n. misuse′, bad use.

Mite, (mīt) n. a very *minute* insect, which breeds in cheese, wheat, &c.; a particle

Miter, (mī′ter) n. a bishop's or episcopal crown; a turban; in *arch.*, a junction of two pieces, as of moulding, at an angle of 45°:—v. t. to cut to a miter: to unite at an angle;—a. mi′tred, jointed.

Mitigate, (mit′i-gāt) v. t. to lessen: alleviate; ease:—n. mitiga′tion, alleviation; abatement;—*adjs.* mit′igable, that can be relieved; *mit′igated*, made milder; *mit′igative*, soothing.

Mitt, Mitten, (mit′n) n. a glove without the fingers. —*Get the mitten*, be dismissed or scorned by a lady.

Mix, (miks) v. t. to unite; to blend promiscuously;—n. mix′ture, a compound.

Mizzenmast, (miz′n-mast) n. mast nearest the stern.

Mnemonic, (nē-mon′ik) a. assisting memory; n. mnemon′ics, art of memory.

Moan, (mōn) v. i. or t. to mourn: to lament;—n. lamentation: audible grief.

Moat, (mōt) n. deep trench.

Mob, (mob) n. riotous crowd:—v. t. to harass or attack.

Mobile, (mō′bil) a. that can be moved or excited:—*ns.* mobil′ity, susceptibility of motion: activity: *mobiliza′tion*, act of calling into service, as troops: v. t. mob′ilize

Moccasin, (mok′a-sin) n. an Indian shoe without soles.

Mock, (mok) v. t. to deride: mimic; deceive;—a. counterfeit: false;—n. mock′ery, ridicule: scorn; vain effort or show: imitation:—a., n. mock′ing: ad. mock′ingly:—n. *mock′ing-bird*, the thrush, which imitates the notes of other birds.

Mode, (mōd) n. method: fashion: form: rule:—*adjs.* mō′dal, consisting in form only: mōd′ish, fashionable: in the style:—*ns.* mō′dist, one who follows the fashion, *modiste*, (mo-dēst′) one who makes dresses in style

God made the country, and man made the town.—COWPER.

Gentle blood defies gruff weather, (*i. e.*, a noble nature, a beautiful person, appear noble and beautiful under all circumstances).

Hinc illæ lacrymæ.—Hence these tears.—HORACE.

Model, (mod´el) *n.* a form, plan or sketch of anything to be imitated ; a pattern ; —*v. t.* to form ; to shape.

Moderate, (mod´er-āt) *a.* sober ; not violent :—*v. t.* to allay ; make temperate or reasonable ; soothe ; —*ad.* mod´erately, quite ; within bounds : passably; mildly; *ns* modera´tion, calmness of mind ; not given to excess: frugality ; mod´erateness, temperateness : mildness ; *mod´erator*, that which restrains ; a presiding officer.

Modern, (mod´ern) *a.* of the present time ; new ; late : —*v. t.* mod´ernize, to adapt to our times:—*n.* mod´erns, people of times not ancient.

Modest, (mod´est) *a.* diffident ; chaste ; restrained by a due sense of propriety ; pure and delicate, as thoughts or language; moderate :—*ad.* mod´estly :—*n.* mod´esty, decency ; chastity ; decorum ; absence of presumption or arrogance.

Modicum, (mod´i-kum) *n.* a small quantity ; pittance.

Modify, (mod´i-fi) *v. t.* to change the form ; vary ; qualify :—*n.* mod´ifier :—*a.* modifi´able :—*n.* modifica´tion, a slight change ; special form or manner :—*adjs.* mod´ified, mod´ifying

Modulate, (mod´ū-lāt) *v. t.* to inflect or vary sounds ;—*n.* modula´tion, inflection of the voice, as in singing.

Module, (mod´ūl) *n.* a model.

Mohair, (mo´hār) *n.* a stuff of the Angora goat's hair.

Mohammedan, (mō-ham´ed-an) *a.* pertaining to Mahomet (born in 570) :—*n.* a follower of Mahomet.

Moiety, (moy´e-ti) *n.* half ; one of two equal parts.

Moil, (moil) *v. i.* drudge; soil.

Moist, (moist) *a.* moderately wet ; humid ; damp :—*ns.* *moist´ness*, *moist´ure*, dampness; slight wetness:—*v. t.* *moist´en*, wet; make humid.

Molar, (mō´lar) *a.* adapted to grind :—*n.* double tooth.

Molasses, (mo-las´ez) *n.* syrup from raw sugar ; treacle.

Mole, (mōl) *n.* a dark brown spot on the body ; a mass of masonwork, as a breakwater; a pier; a little animal with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground :—*ns.* mole-hill, a hillock raised by moles ; a little object by contrast, as, " to make a *mountain* of a *mole-hill* ;" mole-skin, a soft fustian :—*a.* mole-eyed, having eyes or faculties which see imperfectly.

Molecule, (mōl´ē-kūl) *n.* one of the minute particles of matter :—*a.* molec´ular.

Molest, (mō-lest´) *v. t.* to disturb; annoy; disquiet:—*n.* molesta´tion, annoyance ; *a.* molest´ful, troublesome.

Mollify, (mol´i-fi) *v. t.* to soften ; assuage ; appease ;—*adjs.* mollifi´able, able to be pacified or softened ; mol´lifying, quelling ; assuaging ; *ns.* mol´lifier, pacifier: mollifica´tion, mitigation.

Mollusc, (mol´usk) *n.* one of the mollus´ca or mol´luscs, those animals which have a soft body, as snails and shell-fish :—*a.* mollus´can.

Molten, (mōlt´n) *a.* melted.

Moment, (mō´ment) *n.* a portion of time; weight:—*adjs.* mo´mentary, very brief ; *moment´ous*, important ; weighty :—*advs.* mo´mentarily, every instant ; mo´mently, in a moment.

Momentum, (mō-ment´um) *n.* quantity of motion in a body, which is proportional to the mass multiplied by the velocity ; *pl.* moment´a.

Monad, (mon´ad) *n.* atom ; in *zool.* an animalcule:—*a.* *monan´drian*, in *bot.*, having only one stamen.

Monarch, (mon´ark) *n.* king ; emperor:—*a.* monar´chical: —*ns.* mon´archy, a kingdom ; mon´archist, a friend to government by one man.

Monastery, (mon´as-ter-i) *n.* a convent :—*a.* monas´tic.

Monday, (mun´dā) *n.* the second day of the week.

Money, (mun´i) *n.* coin for current use in trade, or a substitute for it ; wealth , —*pl.* mon´eys:—*adjs.* moneta´ry, relating to finances ; *mon´eyed*, *mon´ied*, rich, or consisting in money; money´less, penniless : without money :—*ns.* *mon´ey-chang´er* or *brok´er*, a dealer in money ; *money-bags*, sacks for money : a colloquial name for bond-holders: *-order*, as of one P.O. on another

Monger, (mung´ger) *n* a trader or manufacturer.

Mongrel, (mung´grel) *a.* of a mixed breed;—*n.* a cur, &c.

Monition, (mō-nish´un) *n.* warning ; notice ; — *adjs.* mon´itive, mon´itory, reminding or warning :—*n.* *mon´itor*, an adviser, instructor or prompter: *fem.*, mon´itress ;—*a.* monito´rial, taught or done by a monitor

Monk, (mungk) *n.* a religious recluse or monastic.

Monkey, (mungk´i) *n.* ape ; an animal with feet like hands and a long tail, name for mischievous persons.

Monk's-hood, (mungks´hood) *n.* the aconite, a poisonous plant, and a *febrifuge*.

Monochromatic, (mon-o-krō-mat´ik) *a.* of *one color*.

Monocular, (mon-ok´ū-lar) *a.* *one eyed* ; — *n.* mon´ocûle, a one-eyed insect.

Monody, (mon´ō-di) *n.* a sad song by one person only.

Monogamy, (mon-og´a-mi) *n.* marriage to one wife only.

Monogram, (mon´o-gram) *n.* a cipher of several letters interwoven ; a single character

Monograph (mon´ō-graf) *n.* an account of a single thing or subject.

Monogynian, (mon-o-jin´i-an) *a.* in *bot.*, having only one pistil or female organ.

Monolith, (mon´o-lith) *n.* a pillar, etc., of a single stone

Monologue, (mon´ō-log) *n.* a solitary talk ; soliloquy.

Monomania, (mon-ō-mā´ni-a) *n.* *madness* confined to one subject or faculty of mind; —*a.* or *n.* monomā´niac.

Monophyllous, (mo-nof´il-us) *a.* of but one piece, as a leaf.

Monopolize, (mon-op´o-līz) *v. t.* to engross or take the whole, as wealth, food, con-

Historia, testis temporum, lux veritatis vita memoriæ, magistra vitæ, nuntia vetustatis.—C. History is the witness of the times, the torch of truth, the life of memory, the teacher of life, the messenger of antiquity. Here's metal more attractive.

versation,&c.:—*ns.* monop′olist, a grasping person, esp. one who possesses himself of public franchises, enterprises or interests to the exclusion of others; *monop′oly*, the sole power of dealing in anything: exclusive right or possession.

Monosyllable, (mon-ō-sil′la-bl) *n.* a one syllabled-word.

Monotone, (mon′ō-tōn) *n.* sameness of tone or key:—*a.* monot′onous, unvaried; *n. monot′ony*,dull uniformity; want of variety in life.

Monsoon, (mon′soon) *n.* a severe periodical wind.

Monster, (mon′ster) *n.* horrible object; a prodigy:—*a. mon′strous*, wicked; unnatural; huge; strange:—*ad.* mon′strously,horribly; grossly; — *n. monstros′ity*, an abnormal growth, etc.

Montanic, (mon-tan′ik) *a.* consisting in mountains.

Month, (munth) *n.* twelfth part of a year; *a.* month′ly

Monument, (mon′ū-ment) *n.* a memorial; a tomb;—*a.* monumen′tal, memorial.

Mood, (mood) *n.* temper of mind; the disposition;—*a.* mood′y, out of humor: sad; gloomy; — *n.* mood′iness, sullenness:—*ad.* mood′ily.

Moon, (moon) *n.* a satellite of this and of other planets: *ns.* moon′light,moon′beam, light from the moon:—*a. moon′lit* illumined by the moon:—*n.* moon′shine, a bright moon:—*fig.* show without reality: humbug: *adjs. moon′struck*, lunatic: silly; madly in love:—*moon′less*, as dark nights.

Moor, (moor) *n.* a black man: a marsh; a heath: sterile, peaty soil:—*v. t.* to secure a vessel by cables and anchors:—*n. pl.* moor′ings, a ship's anchors, chains,&c.

Moose, (moos) *n.* Amer. elk.

Moot, (moot) *v. t.* to discuss or propose for debate:—*adjs.* moot′able, fit for discussion; moot′ed, a topic proposed:—*n. moot′-case* or *point*, unsettled question.

Mop, (mop) *n.* a broom for cleaning floors, &c.:—*v. t.* to wipe with a mop-cloth.

Mope, (mōp) *v. i.* to be dull or spiritless; *n.* a drone: *a.* moped′, mop′ish,dull; idle.

Moraine, (mo-rān′) *n.* in *geol.*, a line of stones and gravel found at the edges and bases of glaciers.

Moral, (mor′al) *a.* pertaining to practice or manners in reference to right and wrong; virtuous; conformed to right; subject to moral law and reason:—*n.* the practical lesson taught by anything, as a fable or story;—*ad.* mor′ally:—*n.* mor′alist,teacher of morals, &c.;—*n. pl. mor′als*, practice of the duties of life; moral philosophy or ethics.

Morale,(mo-rāl′) *n.moral* condition,as to zeal, &c.; mental state,as of a body of men.

Morality, (mō-ral′i-ti) *n.* system or practice of moral duties; virtue; ethics.

Moralize, (mor′al-īz) *v. t.* or *i.* to speak or write on ethics; apply to moral purposes; make moral reflections;—*n.* mor′alizer.

Morass, (mō-ras′) *n.* a marsh.

Morbid, (mor′bid) *a.* sickly: diseased:—*n.* morbid′ness.

Mordacious,(mor-dā′shus) *a.* given to biting:—*fig.* sarcastic: sharp: *n.* mordac′ity

Mordant, (mōr′dant) *n.* or *a.* a substance to fix colors.

More, (mōr) *a.* greater; additional; other; besides:—*ad.* to a greater degree; again; longer:—*n.* a greater thing; something further (*comp.* of many and much, *superl.*, most):—*ad.* moreo′ver,further; besides; also

Moreen, (mo-rēn′) *n.* stout woolen stuff for curtains.

Moresque,(mo-resk′)*n.* an ornamentation; *a.* arabesque.

Morganatic, (mor-gan-at′ik) *a.* noting a marriage of a man with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children can legally inherit the husband's rank, etc.

Morgue,(mōrg) *n.* dead house

Moribund, (mor′i-bund) *a.* in a dying state.

Mormon, (mor′mon) *n.* one of a sect in Utah who adhere to a plurality of wives.

Morning, Morn, (morn) *n.* the first part of the day.

Morocco, (mo-rok′ō) *n.* fine leather of goats or sheep.

Morose, (mō-rōs′) *a.* sullen: sour; peevish; severe;—*ad.* morose′ly;—*n.*morose′ness.

Morpheus, (mor′fe-us) *n.* the god of dreams or sleep.

Morphine, (mor′fine) *n.* narcotic principle of opium.

Morrow, (mor′rō) *n.* next day after the present.

Morse, (mors) *n.* the walrus.

Morsel, (mor′sel) *n.* a bite: small piece; mouthful.

Mortal, (mor′tal) *a.* subject to or deserving death; deadly; human;—*n.* man; —*ad.* mor′tally, fatally; greatly;—*n.* mortal′ity, the race; death rate; death.

Mortar, (mor′tar) *n.* a cement of lime, sand & water; a vessel with a pestle for pounding sugar, &c.; a piece of ordnance for throwing shells, etc.

Mortgage, (mor′gāj) *n.* a lien on real estate;—*v. t.* to pledge, as security for a debt;—*ns.* mor′tgager, one who executes; mortgagee′, one who takes a mortgage.

Mortify, (mor′ti-fī) *v. i.* or *t.* to humble or vex; to destroy or lose vitality: to do penance; to be subdued; —*a.* mor′tifying, humiliating:—*n.*mortifica′tion,vexation: humiliation; ascetic severities; gangrene;—*a. mor′tified*, corrupt; abased.

Mortise, (mor′tis) *n.* a cut to receive a tenon;—*v. t.* to form a mortise; *a.mor′tised*, joined by a hole and tenon.

Mortmain, (mort′mān) *n.* an inalienable estate.

Mortuary,(mort′ū-ar-i) *a.* belonging to burial of the dead;—*n.* a burial-place.

Mosaic., (mō-zā′ik) *n.* work variegated by colored shells and stones on stucco.

Mosque, (mosk) *n.* Mahometan place of worship.

Mosquito, (mos-kē′tō) *n.* a biting, blood-sucking gnat.

Hut in der Hand, hilft durch's ganze Land.—With hat in hand one gets on in the world.

Homo sum, et humani a me nil alienum puto,—I am a man; and nothing which relates to man can be a matter of unconcern to me.—TERENCE.

Moss, (mos) *n.* plants with leafy stems and narrow leaves: a bog —*a.* moss'y; —*n.* *moss-rose*, rose with a moss-like growth on calyx.

Most, (mōst) *a.* [*superl.*, more] greatest in number or quantity :—*n.* the greatest number :—*ad.* greatest degree:—*ad.* most'ly, usually.

Mote, (mōt) *n.* a very small particle: anything small.

Moth, (moth) *n.* a small insect that eats cloth; a family of insects like butterflies, seen at night; that which eats away gradually and silently :—*adjs.* moth'-eaten, moth'y, full of holes.

Mother, (muth'er) *n.* a female parent; a slimy substance in vinegar :—*a.* native: natural; originating; —*adjs.* moth'erly, tender; parental; moth'erless, without a mother :—*ns.* moth'erhood, the state of a mother; *mother-in-law*, the mother of husband or wife; *mother-of-pearl*, the internal layer of several kinds of shells, as the pearl oyster.

Motion, (mō'shun) *n.* act of changing place: change of posture: gait: power of motion; a proposal made in a public meeting, &c. :—*a.* mo'tionless, still: inert.

Motive, (mō'tiv) *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement: reason; —*a.* the cause of motion ;—*n.* mō'tor, giving motion, as steam, &c.:—*a.* mō'tory.

Motley, (mot'li) *a.* variegated in color; composed of various parts or kinds; *a.* mott'led, spotted ;—*v. t.* mott'le.

Motto, (mot'ō) *n.* a device; a sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, &c., or inscribed on a banner; an axiom.

Mould, (mōld) *n.* dust; soil rich in decayed matter; humus: a minute fungus which grows on bodies in a damp atmosphere: a hollow form in which anything is cast: the form taken; a pattern; character; —*v. t.* to shape; to knead, as dough ;—*v. i.* to become mouldy ;—*a.* mould'y, covered with mould.

Moulder, (mōld'er) *v. i.* to decay or perish: to waste; *a.* *mould'ered*, turned to dust: *mould'ering*, crumbling.

Moulding, (mōld'ing) *n.* an ornamental projection on a door, window, wall, etc.

Moult, (mōlt) *v. i.* to shed feathers, skin, etc.:—*n.* moult'ing, casting hair, &c.

Mound, (mound) *n.* a bank of earth or stone; hillock.

Mount, (mount) *n.* a hill; mountain: heap; a horse, saddle, &c.;—*v. i.* to rise: soar; to get on horseback; to *back* or strengthen a picture or map: set a gem, &c.: —*v. t.* to place on wheels; —*a.* mount'ed, raised; embellished;—*ppr.*, *n.* mount'ing, act of going or getting up; ascent; ornament.

Mountain, (mount'ăn) *n.* a high hill; a great elevation: anything very large :—*a.* growing or dwelling on a mountain ;—*a.* mount'ainous, huge; very hilly ;—*n.* mount'aineer, a rustic.

Mountebank, (mount'e-bank) *n.* pretender: quack.

Mourn, (mōrn) *v. i.* or *t.* to grieve; lament: to wear mourning:—*ns.* mourn'ing, the dress of mourners; grief; *mourn'er*, one who sorrows or regrets:—*pl.* sorrowing friends; *mourn'fulness*, gloominess :—*adjs.* mourn'ful, causing or expressing sorrow; *mourn'ing*, feeling grief; lamenting ;—*ad.* mourn'fully.

Mouse, (mous) *n.* a small rodent animal; *pl.* Mice :—*v. i.* mouse, (mouz) to catch mice; watch for slily: to prowl about, as a cat or a meddler :—*n.* mous'er.

Mouth, (mouth) *n.* the aperture of an animal for eating and speaking; an opening; —*v. t.* to utter with a full affected voice ;—*n.* mouth'er, an affected speaker :—*ppr.* and *a.* mouth'ed, having a mouth; uttered blatantly;—*ns.* *mouth'piece*, one who speaks for others: a party newspaper or organ; part of a musical instrument; *mouth'ful*, a small quantity; enough to fill, etc.

Move, (moov) *v. t.* or *i.* to set in motion; change place; pass; walk; stir; excite: persuade; instigate; provoke; touch the feelings; affect; propose or recommend ;—*n.* act of moving: a movement in chess, &c.; —*a.* mov'able, that may be moved; not fixed :—*ns.* mov'er, a proposer: mov'ables, personal property.

Movement, (moov'ment) *n.* motion; change of position; emotion of the mind; internal action; wheel-work of a clock or watch; *mus.* a part having the same time.

Moving, (moov'ing) *n.*, *a.* changing place: pathetic; affecting ;—*ad.* mov'ingly.

Mow, (mow) *n.* a barn or loft for storing hay, grain, &c.; —*v. t.* to store in a barn.

Mow, (mō) *v. t.* to cut down with a scythe: to destroy in great numbers:—*a.* mowed' or mōwn, cleared of grass, &c., with a scythe or mowing machine :—*ns.* mow'er, one who mows or a machine for mowing: mow'ing, grass which is, or to be cut; act of cutting: harvest.

Much, (much) *n.*, *a.* great in quantity; long in duration; —*ad.* in a great degree; by far: often: long: almost.

Mucilage, (mū'si-lāj) *n.* a sticky substance of vegetables; gum arabic: paste; *adjs.* mucilag'inous, mu'cid, mu'cous, slimy: ropy: viscous; secreting mucilage

Muck, (muk) *n.* a mass of decayed vegetable matter, as leaves, weeds, straw, &c.: a moist black earth in swamps: a valuable manure :—*a.* muck'y, loamy.

Muckle, (muk'l) *a.* much.

Mucus, (mū'kus) *n.* a viscid fluid secreted in the body.

Mud, (mud) *n.* wet earth.

Muddle, (mud'l) *v. t.* to make half drunk: stupefy: *n.* confusion; stupor: *a.* *mudd'led*, stupid with drink.

Muddy, (mud'i) *a.* turbid; stupid:—*v. t.* to make foul.

Muff, (muf) *n.* a warm fur to cover the hands, &c.

Muffin, (muf'in) *n.* a light delicate spongy cake.

Habet et musca penem.—Tread on a worm, and it will turn.

Humanum est errare.—To err is human; to forgive, divine.

Honor est præmium vertutis.—Honor is the reward of virtue.

He that is down can fall no lower.—BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS.

Muffle, (muf'l) *v. t.* to cover close : to deaden sound :—*n.* muf'fler, face covering.

Mug, (mug) *n.* drinking cup.

Muggy,(mug'i)*a.* damp; close

Mulatto, (mū-lat'ō) *n.* a white or whitish negro.

Mulberry, (mul'ber-i) *n.* a tree and its fruit; the silkworm tree or leaves.

Mulch,(mulch) *n.* straw, hay, leaves, etc., placed over the roots of trees, &c., and between the rows of plants, to keep the soil moist and weeds down :—*v. t.* to cover ground with straw, &c.

Mulct, (mulkt) *n.* a fine ; a penalty ;—*v. t.* to fine.

Mule, (mūl) *n.* offspring of the horse and ass ; an obstinate person ; a cotton-spinning instrument ;—*n.* muleteēr, a driver of mules; —*a.* mul'ish, stubborn.

Mull, (mul) *v. t.* to spice and sweeten wine:—*a.* mulled'.

Mullion, (mul'yun) *n.* division in a window frame.

Multifarious,(mul-ti-fā'ri-us) *a.* of great variety ; mixed.

Multiform, (mul'ti-form) *a.* having many shapes ;—*n.* multiform'ity, diversity,

Multiped, (mul'ti-ped) *n.* an insect with many feet.

Multiple, (mul'ti-pl) *n.* a number which contains or divides another without a remainder : — *a.* having many parts; repeated many times:—*a.* mul'tiplex, manifold : — *n.* *multiplic'ity*, a great variety or number.

Multiply, (mul'ti-plī) *v. t.* to increase in numbers; to repeat any given number or quantity as often as there are units in another number :—*ns.* multiplica'tion ; mul'tiplier, one who or that which increases; *mul'tiplicand*, a number to be multiplied: *a.* mul'tipliable

Multitude, (mul'ti-tūd) *n.* a great number ; a crowd.

Multitudinous, (mul-ti-tūd'i-nus) *a.* very numerous.

Mumble, (mum'bl) *v. i.* or *t.* to mutter: to mouth gently; to eat with the lips close ; to speak indistinctly :—*n.* mum'bler :—*a.*, *n.* mum'bling, uttering in the throat or under one's breath :—*a.* *mum*, silent:—*n.* silence; —*int.* be silent or secret.

Mummery, (mum'er-i) *n.* sport in masks ; farcical show ;—*n.* mumm'er.

Mummify, (mum'i-fi) *v. t.* to embalm and dry : to make into a *mummy*, or dead human body embalmed.

Mumps, (mumps) *n.* a swelling of the glands of the neck, which renders speaking difficult; sullenness ;—*a.* mump'ish, dull ; cross.

Munch, (munsh) *v. t.* or *i.* to chew with shut mouth.

Mundane, (mun'dān) *a.* belonging to this world.

Municipal, (mū-nis'i-pal) *a.* belonging to a city : — *n.* municipal'ity, a district or division of country; a city.

Munificent,(mū-nif'i-sent) *a.* generous : bountiful : — *n.* munif'icence, liberality.

Muniment, (mū'ni-ment) *n.* that which defends ; a stronghold : means of defence, as *fig.* the intelligence and patriotism of the people ; in *law*, a record or deed *fortifying* a claim.

Munition, (mū-nish'un) *n.* military stores of all kinds.

Mural, (mū'ral) *a.* pertaining to or like a wall ; steep.

Murder,(mur'der) *n.* the killing of a person with premeditated malice ;—*v. t.* to kill ; destroy : put an end to ;—*n.* mur'derer, a man guilty of murder ;—*fem.* mur'deress ; —*a.* mur'derous, fatal : bloody : cruel.

Muriatic, (mū-ri-at'ik) *a.* obtained from *sea-salt*.

Muriform,(mū'ri-form) *a.* in *bot.*, like bricks in a *wall*.

Murky, (murk'i) *a.* gloomy.

Murmur, (mur'mur) *v. i.* to mutter ; to complain :—*n.* a complaint ; a purling sound, like running water: *n.* mur'murer, a grumbler.

Murrain, (mur'rān) *n.* an infectious cattle disease.

Muscle, (mus'l) *n.* the fleshy parts of an animal body by which it moves : a marine bivalve shell-fish (mussel); —*a.* mus'cular, brawny ; vigorous;—*n.* muscular'ity.

Muse, (mūz) *n.* deity of poetry : deep thought ; contemplation ; absence of mind ;—*v. i.* to study in silence ; meditate; be absent-minded ;—*ppr.*, *n.*, *a.* mus'ing, wondering ; *ad.* mus'ingly :—*n.* mūs'er, thinker.

Museum, (mū-zē'um) *n.* a cabinet of curiosities, &c.

Mush,(mush) *n.* boiled meal.

Mushroom, (mush'rōōm) *n.* a spongy plant growing on *mossy* or richly manured ground, or in artificial manure beds, some species of which are edible, others poisonous :—*fig.* one who rises suddenly from a low condition ; an upstart.

Music, (mū'zik) *n.* science of harmonical sounds ; a musical composition ;—*a.* mu'sical, melodious ; — *n.* musi'cian, a performer of.

Musk, (musk) *n.* an animal ; a fragrant scent :—*v. t.* to perfume with musk :—*ns.* *musk'-apple*, *musk'-cat*,-'ox, *musk'melon*, *musk'rose*, &c., so called from their musky odor :—*a.* musk'y ; — *ad.* musk'ily :—*n.* musk'iness.

Musket, (mus'ket) *n.* a species of firearms *n.* musket'ry.

Muslin, (muz'lin) *n.* any cotton cloth.

Mussulman, (mus'l-man) *n.* a believer in the Koran.

Must, (must) *v. t.* to grow mouldy : — *v. i.* to be obliged physically or morally : —*n.* new wine unfermented ; *mus'tiness*, dampness.

Mustache, (mūs-tash') *n.* beard upon the upper lip.

Mustard, (mus'tard) *n.* condiment from the seed of a common pungent plant.

Muster, (mus'ter) *v. t.* to assemble :—*n.* an assembling of troops : muster-roll : assemblage.—*Pass muster*, to be accepted for any duty, or admitted into society.

Mutable, (mū'ta-bl) *a.* subject to change : inconstant; fickle:—*ad.* mu'tably :—*ns.* mutabil'ity, mu'tableness, instability, unsettled state; *muta'tion*, change : shift.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves, and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—BURKE.

Honors come by diligence; riches spring from economy.—DAVIS.

He threatens many that hath injured one.—BEN JONSON.

Mute, (mūt) *a.* dumb; silent: unpronounced; — *n.* one who is silent; a letter with no sound without a vowel, as *b;* one dumb at birth:—*ad.* mute′ly;—*n.* mute′ness.

Mutilate, (mū′ti-lāt) *v. t.* to cut off, as a limb; maim:—*n.* mutila′tion, deprivation of an essential part.

Mutiny, (mū′ti-ni) *n.* an insurrection of soldiers or seamen; tumult: strife;—*v. t.* to revolt against rightful authority, as military or naval superiors;—*n.* mutineer′; — *a.* mu′tinous, seditious: disorderly.

Mutter, (mut′er) *v. i.* or *t.* to speak low; grumble; utter indistinctly;—*ns.* mutt′erer, mutt′ering:—*a.* cross; low.

Mutton, (mut′n) *n.* the flesh of sheep: a sheep.

Mutual, (mū′tū-al) *a.* interchanged; each acting in return to the other; given and received; — *ad.* mu′tually, both together;—*n.* mutual′ity, reciprocity.

Muzzle, (muz′l) *v. t.* to fasten the mouth of; to restrain;—*n.* a mouth; a fastening for the mouth; the extreme end of a gun, &c.

My, (mī) *a.* belonging to me; —*pron.* myself′, *I* or *me*, used for emphasis, and also as the reciprocal of me.

Mycology, (mī-kol′o-ji) *n.* the science treating of the fungi or mushrooms.

Myriad, (mir′i-ad) *n.* 10,000; any immense number.

Myrmidon, (mer′mi-don) *n.* a rough soldier; a ruffian.

Myrrh, (mer) *n.* a bitter aromatic, transparent gum.

Myrtle, (mer′tl) *n.* a shrub.

Mystery, (mis′ter-i) *n.* anything secret or very obscure; an enigma; that which is beyond human comprehension; anything artfully made difficult;—*a.* myste′rious, obscure; concealed; incomprehensible; *ad.* myste′riously:—*n.* myste′riousness; *pl.* mys′teries.

Mystic, (mis′tik) *n.* one of a sect pretending to have direct intercourse with God:—*a.* mys′tic (al), obscure; secret; hid; allegorical:—*ad.* mys′tically, with a secret meaning;—*n.* mys′ticism, obscurity of doctrine

Mystify, (mis′ti-fī) *v. t.* to render obscure or secret; to involve in mystery.

Myth, (mith) *n.* a fable or fabulous story; legend;—*a.* myth′ic (al), fabulous.

Mythology, (mi-thol′o-ji) *n.* system or science of myths; a treatise on the myths and fables of the ancient Greeks, &c., and their heathen deities:—*a.* mytholog′ic (al), relating to mythology; fabulous; *ns.* *mythol′ogist*, one versed in myths; *myth′oplasm*, a narrative of mere fables.

N

NAB, (nab) *v. t.* to seize.

Nabob, (nā′bob) *n.* Indian prince; a rich proud man.

Nadir, (nā′dir) *n.* point opposite the zenith: *under foot.*

Nag, (nag) *n.* a small horse.

Naiad, (nā′yad) *n.* a water nymph or female deity.

Nail, (nāl) *n.* a claw; a horny substance on the ends of the fingers and toes; an iron pin; a boss or stud; a measure of 2¼ inches;—*v. t.* to pin; fasten; stop; expose, as a lie.—*On the nail*, at once, as *cash down.*—*Hit the nail on the head*, touch the exact point.

Naivete, (nä′ēv-tā) *n.* native simplicity:—*a.* unaffected ingenuousness;—*a.* naive, (nä′ēv) artless: *ad.* naively

Naked, (nā′ked) *a.* uncovered; unconcealed; bare; open; artless;—*ad.* naked′ly; *n.* naked′ness, exposure

Name, (nām) *n.* a title; a designation; reputation; fame; remembrance; a race or family; appearance; authority; behalf; assumed character of another;—*v. t.* to mention by name; to denominate;—*ad.* name′ly, that is to say; viz.

Nameless, (nām′les) *a.* not famous; having no name.

Namesake, (nām′sāk) *n.* a person of the same name.

Nap, (nap) *n.* a short sleep; woolly substance on cloth; —*v. i.* to sleep a short time: to feel drowsy and secure. —*Caught napping*, taken at a disadvantage;—*a.* nap′less, threadbare; worn.

Nape, (nāp) *n.* projecting joint of the neck behind.

Naptha, (nap′tha) *n.* a clear inflammable liquid.

Napthaline, (nap′tha-lin) *n.* a grayish-white inflammable substance formed in the rectification of petroleum.

Napkin, (nap′kin) *n.* towel; handkerchief; a cloth to wipe things: *na′pery*, linen.

Narcissus, (nar-sis′us) *n.* a genus of flowering plants, comprising daffodils, etc. having narcotic properties.

Narcotic, (nar-kot′ik) *a.* inducing sleep or deadness; —*n.* opiate; soporific.

Nard, (nard) *n.* an odoriferous plant; spikenard, &c.

Narrate, (na-rāt) *v. t.* to tell; relate; rehearse; recite;—*ns.* narra′tion, rehearsal; relation; *narra′tor*, one who tells a story or records events, etc.; *nar′rative*, a story; recital;—*a.* relating particulars; story-telling.

Narrow, (nar′ō) *a.* having little width; limited; contracted in mind; bigoted; selfish; within a short distance; careful; close; covetous;—*pl.* a passage, channel or strait of little width, as the Narrows of N.Y. bay; *v. t.* to contract; limit; *a.* *nar′row-mind′ed*, illiberal; —*ad.* nar′rowly, closely; hardly; — *n.* narr′owness, not broadness; meanness.

Il ne faut pas parler de corde dans la maison d'un pendu.—Do not speak of a rope in the house of one who was hanged.

Il a anguille sous roche.—There is an eel under the rock. *If you wish to find you must search; to succeed, work.*

Nasal, (nā'zal) *a.* pertaining to the nose :—*n.* a sound through the nose, as letters.

Nascent, (nas'ent) *a.* beginning to exist, or to grow.

Nasturtium, (nas-tur'shi-um) *n.* a kind of pungent cress.

Nasty, (nas'ti) *a.* dirty : obscene : filthy : nauseous.

Natant, (nā'tant) *a.* swimming

Nation, (nā'shun) *n.* a people living under one government:—*a.* na'tional, public: general : attached to one's country:—*v.t.* nat'ionalize, to change foreigners' habits, &c., so as to conform to those of their adopted country : to make popular throughout the country: to attach to one's nation :—*n.* *national'ity*, love of country or race: national character.

Native, (nā'tiv) *a.* innate : conferred by birth : original:—*n.* one born in a place: indigenous growth :—*a.* *na'tal*, of birth: native.

Nativity, (na-tiv'i-ti) *n.* birth: time, place, or manner of birth ; a horoscope.—*The Nativity*, Christ's birthday.

Natural, (nat'ur-al) *a.* pertaining to nature ; inborn : not acquired ; tender : unaffected: illegitimate; *n.* fool; idiot;-*ad.* nat'urally, ingenuously: unaffectedly; as a matter of course:—*ns.* nat'uralness, in a natural way: nat'uralism, mere state of nature; nat'uralist, one who studies nature or animals.

Naturalize, (nat'ūr-al-īz) *v.t.* to confer on an alien the rights of citizenship : to adapt to a different climate: *n.* naturaliza'tion, a qualifying foreigners as voters.

Nature, (nā'tūr) *n.* whatever is made : the universe ; essential qualities : constitution ; regular course ; natural affection ; sort : kind.

Naught, (nawt) *n.* nothing :—*a.* worthless ;—*ad.* in no degree :—*a.* naught'y, bad; mischievous: perverse : *ad.* naught'ily; *n.* naught'iness.

Nausea, (naw'zē-a) *n.* sickness at the stomach :—*a.* nau'seous, disgusting : foul.

Nauseate, (naw'zē-āt) *v. t.* or *i.* to feel disgust ; loathe.

Nautical, (naw'tik-al) *a.* naval ; denoting ships, etc.

Nautilus, (naw'ti-lus) *n.* a shell-fish with a membrane like snails

Nave, (nāv) *n.* middle of a church ; center of a wheel, through which the axle and spokes pass.

Navel, (nāv'l) *n.* the middle of the abdomen : *na'vel-string*, the umbilical cord.

Navigate, (nav'i-gāt) *v. i.* or *t.* to pass on water with ships : to sail : —*a.* nav'igable, passable for ships or boats :—*ns.* naviga'tion, act, science or art of steering or propelling ships, by steam or winds, and avoiding the dangers of the sea: *nav'igator*, one who directs the course of a ship: sailor.

Navy, (nā'vi) *n.* a fleet of ships ; national war ships; sailors;—*a.* *na'val*, marine.

Nay, (nā) *ad.* no ; not only so ; yet more :—*n.* denial.

Neap, (nēp) *n.* the pole of a cart :—*a.* low, as tides.

Near, (nēr) *a.* not distant : intimate ; dear : direct : close : covetous : —*v. t.* to approach ;—*ad.* within a little:—*ad.* near'ly, at hand: closely ; almost :—*n.* near'ness ; closeness : affection: —*a.* *near-sighted*, unable to see at a distance ; *near'er*, (comp.) closer ; *near'est*, (sup.) next ; *near at hand*, closely : *n.* near-sightedness

Neat, (nēt) *a.* clean ; tidy ; nice ; pure, as the dress, person, or style;—*ad.* neat'ly ;—*n.* neat'ness :—*n.* *neat cattle*, beasts of the ox kind; —*a.* bovine or beef.

Neb, (neb) *n.* a nose; a beak.

Nebula, (neb'ū-la) *n.* a faint, misty appearance in the heavens, produced by innumerable stars:—*pl.* neb'ulæ :—*adjs.* neb'ular, pertaining to nebulæ : neb'ulous, neb'ulose, misty ; cloudy ;—*ns.* nebulos'ity, neb'ulousness, haziness.

Necessary, (nes'es-sa-ri) *a.* that must be ; indispensable: needful : not free :—*n.* a requisite, used chiefly in *pl.* :—*ad.* nec'essarily.

Necessitate, (nē-ses'si-tāt) *v. t.* to compel : to render unavoidable :—*n.* neces'sity, that which must be : compulsion: extreme poverty: —*a.* neces'sitous, needy.

Neck, (nek) *n.* the part connecting the head and body: a narrow tract of land:—*ns.* neck'cloth, neck'erchief, neck'tie, ties for the neck; neck'lace, beads, &c.

Necrology, (ne-krol'o-ji) *n.* a register of deaths.

Necromancy, (nek'rō-man-si) *n.* conjuration ; enchantment :—*n.* nec'romancer.

Necropolis, (ne-krop'o-lis) *n.* a cemetery :—*n.* *nec'ropsy*, examination of a dead body

Nectar, (nek'tar) *n.* wine or drink of the gods ; a delicious beverage ; honey of the glands of plants.

Nectarine, (nek'ta-rin) *n.* a fruit of the peach kind.

Need, (nēd) *n.* want : necessity: poverty:—*v. t.* or *i.* to want ; lack ; require :—*a.* need'ful, requisite : —*ad.* need'fully: *n.* need'fulness

Needle, (nē'dl) *n.* a pointed instrument for sewing, and for the mariner's compass: *v. i.* to shoot into crystals.

Needless, (nēd'les) *a.* unnecessary;—*ad.* need'lessly.

Needy, (nēd'i) *a.* very poor ; —*ad.* need'ily ;—*ns.* need'iness, want : *needs*, a variety of wants ;—*ad.* indispensably, (with *must*).

Nefarious, (nē-fā'ri-us) *a.* abominably wicked ; vile.

Negation, (nē-gā'shun) *n.* denial: in *logic*, absence of certain qualities, &c.

Negative, (neg'a-tiv) *a.* implying denial or absence ; —*n.* a word that denies ;—*v. t.* to disprove: deny: reject by vote; *ad.* neg'atively

Neglect, (neg-lekt') *v. t.* to omit ; let slip : disregard; —*n.* omission : slight:—*adjs.* neglect'ful, neg'ligent, heedless : careless ; inattentive: slighting;—*ns.* neglect'fulness, neg'ligence, habitual carelessness or

Il n'y a point d'homme vertueux qui n'ait quelque vice, et de mechant qui n'ait quelque vertu.—There is no virtuous man without some vice, or any wicked man who has not some virtue.

Imagination rules the world.

omission of duty :—*advs.* neglect'fully, neg'ligently, remissly, heedlessly.

Negligee, (neg-li-zhā') *n.* a dress worn negligently ; a loose undress ; a necklace.

Negotiate, (nē-gō'shi-āt) *v. t.* or *i.* to trade ; treat with : bargain : arrange for by agreement ; to sell :—*a.* nego'tiable, transferable, as a note properly drawn or endorsed, or as a security or bond which is in demand :—*n.* nego'tiator, a mediator ;—*n.* negotia'tion, a treaty.

Negro, (nē'grō) *n.* a black or colored man : *fem.* ne'gress.

Negus, (nē'gus) *n.* wine, water, sugar, nutmeg and lemon juice, mixed.

Neigh, (nā) *v. i.* to whinny : —*n.* the voice of a horse.

Neighborhood (nā'bur-hood) *n.* a place near, or its inhabitants ; proximity ;—*n.* *neigh'bor*, a person or nation next or near to another ; in *B.*, a friend or brother :—*adjs.* neigh'boring, close by : near : *neigh'borly*, friendly, social :—*ad.* kind ;—*n.* neigh'borliness.

Neither, (nī'ther, or nē'ther) *a.*, *pron.* or *conj.* not either.

Nem. Con., (Lat. cont.) none opposing : unanimously.

Nemesis, (nem'e-sis) *n.* retributive justice ; in *myth.*, the goddess of vengeance.

Neology, (nē-ol'o-ji) *n.* the introduction of new words into any language, new words, phrases or doctrines ; *n.* neol'ogist, an innovator.

Neophyte, (nē'o-fit) *n.* a new convert ; a novice ; a tyro.

Neoteric, (nē-o-ter'ik) *a.* of recent origin : modern.

Neozoic, (nē-o-zō'ik) *a.* denoting all rocks from the trias to late formations.

Nepenthe, (nē-pen'thē) *n.* that which relieves from grief or pain ; a drug ; a plant with a sweet liquid.

Nephew, (nev'ū) *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

Nephritic, (nē-frit'ik) *a.* relating to the kidneys or urinary organs :—*n.* relieving kidney diseases.

Nepotism, (nep'o-tizm) *n.* favoritism to relations.

Nereid, (nē'rē-id) *n.* a sea nymph ; genus of sea worm.

Nerve, (nerv) *n.* an organ of sensation and motion in animals ; strength ; firmness :—*v. t.* to give vigor to ; —*adjs.* nērve'less, without strength or resolution ; nerv'ous, sinewy : vigorous : robust ; having the nerves affected or weak :—*ad.* nerv'ously ;—*n.* nerv'ousness ; —*a.* nerv'ine, quieting nervous excitement :—*n.* a medicine to soothe the nerves.

Nest, (nest) *n.* a bed for birds or insects ; a comfortable residence ; several boxes in each other, in sets ; *n.* *nest'ling*, a bird just hatched.

Nestle, (nest'l) *v. t.* to lie close : to settle snugly.

Net, (net) *n.* meshes for catching fish and fowls ;—*v. t.* to make net-work : *a.* net'ted.

Net, (net) *a.* clear of all charges or expenses ;—*v. t.* to produce in clear profit.

Nether, (neth'er) *a.* lower ;—*a.* neth'ermost, lowest.

Nettle, (net'l) *n.* a prickly plant ;—*v. t.* to irritate.

Net-work, (net'wurk) *n.* a fabric formed like a net : —*n.* net'ting, twine knotted or woven into meshes.

Neuralgia, (nū-ral'ji-a) *n.* a pain in the nerves or face.

Neuter, (nū'ter) *a.* without sex ; of neither party.

Neutral, (nū'tral) *a.* not of either party ; indifferent ; neither very good nor bad : —*n.* one who takes no part or side :—*ad.* neu'trally ;—*n.* neutral'ity ;—*v. t.* neu'tralize, to render inoperative or indifferent : destroy.

Never, (nev'er) *ad.* at no time : in no degree.

Nevertheless, (nev er-the-les') *ad.* notwithstanding.

New, (nū) *a.* fresh : recent : lately made : modern ; novel ; strange : as at first ; unaccustomed : wild ; uncultivated, as ground ;—*ad.* new'ly ;—*n.* new'ness ;—*adjs.* *new-fang'led*, newly formed, as opinions ; desiring new things : *new-fash'ioned*, lately adopted : *new'ish*, quite new or unworn.

News, (nūz) *n.* recent account : late intelligence ;—*ns.* *news'paper*, a journal for circulating news, &c. : *news'man*, *news'boy*, people who deliver or sell newspapers, magazines, &c.

Newel, (nū'el) *n.* the upright post of a staircase.

Newt, (nūt) *n.* a frog-like animal, similar to small lizards.

Next, (nekst) *a.* nearest in place or time ;—*ad.* the time or turn nearest.

Nib, (nib) *n.* a point, as of a pen ;—*a.* nibbed', pointed.

Nibble, (nib'l) *v. t.* to eat slowly :—*v. i.* to bite ; to find fault ;—*n.* a morsel ;—*n.* nibb'ler, a dainty eater.

Nice, (nis) *a.* refined, exact ; squeamish : pleasing ; delicate : good : delightful ; —*ad.* nice'ly, accurately ; prettily ;—*n.* nic'ety, exactness ; minuteness : fastidiousness ; a delicacy.

Niche, (nich) *n.* a hollow in a wall for a statue ; — *a.* niched, placed in a niche.

Nick, (nik) *n.* a notch : score ; exact instant ; —*v. t.* to cut in notches ; to strike at the precise time ; to gain an advantage ;—*n.* *nick-nacks*, small articles.

Nickel, (nik'el) *n.* American cent, a grayish-white metal, malleable and ductile.

Nickname, (nik'nām) *n.* a name given in sport or contempt :—*v. t.* to name in derision or with reference, to some quality : to corrupt or change a surname.

Nicotian, (ni-kō'shi-an) *a.* pertaining to tobacco, from *Nicot*, who introduced it into France in 1560.

Nicotine, (nik'o-tin) *n.* a poisonous liquid, the active principle of tobacco.

Nidification, (nid i fi-kā'shun) *n.* nest-building, for hatching or rearing young.

Niece, (nēs) *n.* a daughter of a brother or sister.

Niggard, (nig'erd) *n.* a stingy, miserly person ;—*a.* nigg-

Il sent de fagot.—He smells of the faggot. *He is known by his trade.*

Il n'y a que le matin en toutes choses.—The duration of all things is but as the morning.

Il vaut mieux tard que jamais.—Better late than never.

ardly, sordid, mean :—*ad.* sparingly; parsimoniously; —*n.* nigg'ardliness.

Nigh, (nī) *a.* allied; close :—*ad.* near: almost.

Night, (nīt) *n.* time when the sun is beneath the horizon; want of light: intellectual or moral darkness: adversity;—*n.* night'fall, evening.

Nightingale, (nīt'in-gāl) *n.* a small bird that sings at night

Nightly, (nīt'li) *a.* done by night;—*ad.* every night.

Nightmare, (nīt'mār) *n.* sensation of weight about the breast or brain in sleep.

Nightshade, (nīt'shād) *n.* a name of several plants having narcotic and poisonous qualities, found often in damp shady woods.

Nigrescent, (nī-gres'ent) *a.* growing black or dark.

Nihilism, (nī'hil-izm) *n.* Russian Communism, a system of organized assassination, which aims at the destruction of Church, State, and existing society;—*ns.* Nī'hilist, one of this sect; nihil'ity, nothingness.

Nimble, (nim'bl) *a.* brisk; quick in motion: active;—*ad.* nim'bly: *n.* nim'bleness

Nimbus, (nim'bus) *n. the rain-cloud;* a circle of rays: halo.

Nine, (nīn) *a.* and *n.* eight and one:—*a.* nine'fold, nine times repeated, &c.

Ninny, (nin'i) *n.* a simpleton.

Nip, (nip) *v. t.* to pinch: to blast, as by frost: destroy; —*n.* a pinch; a cutting off.

Nippers, (nip'erz) *n. pl.* small pinchers.

Nipple, (nip'l) *n.* a teat: part on a gun to hold the cap.

Nit, (nit) *n.* egg of a louse and other insects: *a.* nitt'y.

Nitrate, (nī'trāt) *n.* a salt of nitric acid;—*a.* nī'trated.

Nitre, (nī'ter) *n.* nitrate of potash: saltpetre;—*a.* nī'tric, nī'trous, containing or resembling nitre.

Nitrogen, (nī'tro-jen) *n.* a gas forming nearly four-fifths the bulk of common air; azote; *a.* nitrog'enous.

No, (nō) *ad.* a word of denial:—*a.* not any; none.

Noble, (nō'bl) *a.* illustrious; exalted; ingenuous; generous; excellent; — *ad.* no'bly, well done:—*n.* a person of rank:—*ns.* nobil'ity, dignity of mind, &c.; noble'man, an English peer; noble'ness, dignity; worth; greatness of soul; virtue

Nobody, (no'bod-i) *n.* no one; a very obscure person

Nocent (nō'sent) *a.* hurtful.

Nocturnal, (nok-tur'nal) *a.* nightly; done at night.

Nod, (nod) *n.* a quick inclination of the head, as in sleep; a bow of recognition or command:—*v. t.* or *i.* to incline, as a branch; to bow the head: to beckon: to be drowsy:—*a.* nodd'ing, indicating by a bow.

Noddle, (nod'l) *n.* the back part of the head.

Noddy, (nod'i) *n.* simpleton.

Node, (nōd) *n.* point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; a knot: a joint: a knob:—*n.* nod'ule, a small rocky lump.

Noggin, (nog'in) *n.* a small wooden cup or mug.

Noise, (noiz) *n.* stir: sound of any kind; quarrel; public talk; — *v. i.* or *t.* to sound loud: to spread by rumor;—*adjs.* nois'y, clamorous; turbulent: noise'less, silent:—*advs.* nois'ily, with loud sounds: noise'lessly, silently:—*ns.* nois'iness, noise'lessness.

Noisome, (noi'sum) *a.* offensive: disgusting; hurtful.

Nomad, (nō'mad) *n.* one of a pastoral wandering tribe; *a.* nomad'ic, rude; pastoral.

Nomenclature, (nō'men-klā-tūr) *n.* vocabulary; the peculiar terms of a science: a list of technical names.

Nominal, (nom'in-al) *a.* existing in name only; not real:—*ad.* nom'inally.

Nominate, (nom'in-āt) *v. t.* to name; propose; appoint: —*ns.* nomina'tion, act of naming or putting up for office; *nom'inative,* in *gram.* the naming case: the case of the subject; *nom'inator,* one who proposes; *nominee',* one designated as a candidate for office.

Non, (non) *ad. not,* a prefix.

Nonage, (non'āj) *n.* minority, as of one not legally of age.

Nonagenarian, (non-a-je-nā'ri-an) *n.* one 90 years old.

Nonce, (nons) *n.* (*for the*) present purpose or time

Nonchalance, (nông'sha lângs') *n.* indifference:—*a.* nônchalânt', cool; careless.

Non-conductor, (non-kon-dukt'er) *n.* a substance that does not transmit electricity, heat, light, sound, etc.

Nonconformity, (non-kon-form'i-ti) *n.* a refusal to follow another's lead.

Nondescript, (non'dē-skript) *a.* novel: odd:—*n.* indescribable person or thing.

None, (nōn) *a.* or *n.* not any.

Nonentity, (non-en'ti-ti) *n.* a thing not existing or null.

Non-essential, (non-es-sen'shal) *n.* that which one can do without; *a.* unnecessary

Nonesuch, (nōn'such) *n.* that which has no equal.

Nonpareil, (non-pa-rel') *n.* a small printing type; unequalled excellence; — *a.* matchless; peerless.

Nonplus, (non'plus) *n.* great difficulty; puzzle:—*v. t.* to put to a stand; to perplex.

Nonsense, (non'sens) *n.* words without meaning;—*a.* nonsens'ical absurd: trifling.

Nonsuit, (non'sūt) *n.* lawsuit thrown out of Court;—*v. t.* to stop a suit on account of informality, &c.

Nook, (nook) *n.* a recess, &c.

Noon, (noon) *n.* 12 o'clock m.; middle; height;—*ad.* meridional: — *ns.* noon-day, noon-tide, midday: noon'ing, repose in middle of day

Noose, (noos) *n.* a running knot, which tightens with every pull;—*v. t.* to tie.

Nor, (nor) *con.* a word that denies or renders negative.

Normal, (nor'mal) *a.* teaching rudiments, and also the art of teaching (in NORMAL SCHOOLS): regular; according to established rule; obeying the *natural* law; perpendicular; the natural form or structure.

Norman, (nor'man) *a.* old style of architecture.

North, (north) *n.* the point

Impia sub dulce melle venena latent.—Deadly poisons are concealed under sweet honey.

Il y a des gens à qui la vertu sied presque aussi mal que le vice. There are some persons on whom virtue sits almost as ungraciously as vice.

opposite the sun at noon; one of the four cardinal points of the horizon:—*n.* north'ern, north'erly, being in or towards the north;—*ns.* north'east, equidistant between north and east: *a.* north'eastern: *north'west*, equidistant between north and west: *n.* north'wester, a northwest wind or storm;—*adjs.* northern'most, furthest north: north'western (or ly), point *north* of *west*.

Nose, (nōz) *n.* the organ of smell: power of smelling; *v. t.* to smell; scent: interfere; snub.—*Nosing about*, with officious curiosity

Nosegay, (nōz'gā) *n.* a bouquet; bunch of flowers.

Nosology, (nōz-ol'o-ji) *n.* classification of diseases.

Nostril, (nos'tril) *n.* a passage through the nose.

Nostrum, (nos'trum) *n.* patent or quack medicine

Not, (not) *ad.* a word of negation, denial or refusal.

Notable, (nōt'a-bl) *a.* active; conspicuous; memorable:—*n.* notabil'ity, a remarkable, person, event, etc.

Notary, (nōt'a-ri) *n.* an officer who attests oaths, deeds, &c.;—*a.* nota'rial, as a seal.

Notation, (nōt-ā'shun) *n.* act of noting or marking by signs, symbols or figures.

Notch, (noch) *n.* a cut or nick:—*v. t.* to cut a hollow in.

Note, (nōt) *n.* mark; sign: short writing: remark: explanation or memorandum; a sound in music; obligation of a debt and promise to pay: observation: reputation; fame:—*v. t.* to set down: observe; attend:—*a.* nōt'ed, *note'worthy*, striking: famous; remarkable

Nothing, (nuth'ing) *n.* not anything: nonentity: no value or use: utter insignificance: a cipher:—*ad.* in no degree: not at all;—*ns.* noth'ingness, nought.

Notice, (nōt'is) *n.* remark: warning: information:—*v. t.* to observe: see: attend: treat with civility:—*a.* not'iceable, prominent; exciting observation.

Notify, (nōt'i-fī) *v. t.* to inform: give information of;—*n.* notifica'tion, notice.

Notion, (no'shun) *n.* conception; opinion; belief:—*a.* notion'al, fanciful; odd.

Notorious, (no-tō'ri-us) *a.* publicly known; manifest; conspicuous; infamous;—*ad.* noto'riously:—*n.* notori'ety, publicity; exposure.

Notwithstanding, (not-with-stand'ing) *con.* not opposing: nevertheless; though.

Noun, (noun) *n.* name of a person, place or thing.

Nourish, (nur'ish) *v. t.* to support with food: to educate; cherish: encourage; *ns.* nour'isher, one who or that which nourishes; nour'ishment, food: nutriment: growth; *a.* nour'ishing, promoting growth, &c.

Novel, (nov'el) *a.* new; unusual; strange;—*n.* a fictitious tale;—*ns.* nov'elist, a story writer: nov'elty, anything new or odd: recentness: *nov'elette*, short tale.

November, (nō-vem'ber) *n.* the eleventh month.

Novennial, (nō-ven'yal) *a.* done every ninth year.

Novice, (nov'is) *n.* a beginner: one unskilled:—*n.* novit'iate, in the rudiments

Now, (now) *ad.* at this time:—*n.* present time: *now and then*, occasionally:—*ad.* *now'adays*, the present time

Nowise, (nō'wiz) **Noways,** (nō'wāz) *ad.* in no manner or degree: by no means.

Noxious, (nok'shus) *a.* unhealthy: destructive.

Nozzle, (noz'l) *n.* point: end.

Nucleus, (nū'klē-us) *n.* central mass round which matter gathers: head of a comet: inception:—*pl.* nu'clei.

Nudge, (nuj) *n.* a gentle push:—*v. t.* to elbow, &c.

Nudity, (nūd'i-ti) *n.* nakedness:—*pl* naked parts or figures:—*a.* nūde, bare.

Nugatory, (nū'ga-tor-i) *a.* of no force: futile vain.

Nugget, (nug'et) *n.* a lump.

Nuisance, (nū'sans) *n.* that which annoys or hurts.

Null, (nul) *a.* void; invalid:—*n.* nul'lity, want of force or efficacy: nothingness:—*v. t.* nul'lify, to annul: render void;—*n.* nullifica'tion, an annulling: the doctrine that a State can legally nullify a law of the United States;—*n.* nul'lifier

Numb, (num) *a.* void of sensation or motion: torpid;—*n.* numb'ness, torpor.

Number, (num'ber) *n.* unit in counting; a collection of things; more than one; measure: metre; verse, esp. in *pl.*;—*v. t.* to count: enumerate; mark with a number; amount to;—*adjs.* num'berless, more than can be counted; *nu'merable*, that may be counted.

Numeral, (nū'mer-al) *a.* relating to number;—*n.* a letter for a number, as X for 10;—*ad.* nu'merally.

Numeration, (nū-mer-ā'shun) *n.* act of numbering, or of pointing off figures, as 1,000,000, 10,000,000, etc.

Numerator, (nū-mer-āt-or) *n.* a number showing how many parts are taken.

Numerical, (nū-mer'ik-al) *a.* consisting in numbers;—*ad.* numer'ically, in numbers; *v. t.* nu'merate, count.

Numerous, (nū'mer-us) *a.* a great number; being many

Numismatics, (nū-mis-mat'iks) *n. pl.* science of coins and medals, as to age, &c.

Nummulite, (num'ū-lit) *n.* in *geol.*, a fossil shell resembling a piece of money.

Numskull, (num'skul) *n.* a blockhead; a dunce.

Nun, (nun) *n.* a female devoted to a secluded life;—*n.* nun'nery, a convent.

Nuncio, (nun'shi-o) *n.* an ambassador of the pope.

Nuncupative, (nun-kū'pa-tiv) *a.* verbal, not written.

Nuptial, (nup'shal) *a.* pertaining to marriage;—*pl.* a wedding ceremony.

Nurse, (nurs) *n.* one who tends a child or the sick:—*v. t.* to feed at the breast; to attend the sick; to encourage anger, resentment, etc.: to manage with care and economy;—*ns.* nurs'ling, an infant; *nurs'ery*, apartment for children; a plantation of young trees; that which educates, &c.

Inest sua gratia parvis.—Even little things have their peculiar grace.

Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui médisent.—There are some reproaches which commend, and some praises which slander.

Nurture, (nurt'ūr) *n.* nourishment; education; culture:—*v.t.* to feed; educate.

Nut, (nut) *n.* a fruit or kernel, as a hickory-nut, in a hard shell; a metal screw;—*n.* nutt'ing, gathering nuts:—*a.* *nut-brown*, brown like an old nut.—*A nut to crack*, a difficulty to surmount.

Nutation, (nū-tā'shun) *n.* a tremulous motion of the earth's axis:—*a.* nū'tant, *nodding*; in *bot.* having the top bent, as flowers that turn towards the sun.

Nutgall, (nut'gawl) *n.* acorn; excrescence on a horse.

Nutmeg, (nut'meg) *n.* a nut with an aromatic kernel.

Nutriment, (nū-tri'ment) *n.* that which nourishes; food:—*adjs.* nu'trient, nutriment'al, nutri'tious, nu'tritive, alimental: nourishing: promoting growth:—*n.* nutri'tion, process of growth or assimilation.

Nyctalopia, (nik-ta-lō'pi-a) *n.* a defect of vision, rendering objects imperceptible except at night or dusk.

Nymph, (nimf) *n.* a goddess of the woods; a maiden.

Nympha, (nimf'a) *n.* a pupa, or chrysalis of an insect.

O

O, (ō) *int.* is used in addressing the Deity, or a person.

Oaf, (ōf) *n.* a dolt: an idiot.

Oak, (ōk) *n.* a valuable tree, of many species: its wood;—*a.* oak'en, of oak:—*ns.* *oak'-apple*, excrescence on leaves: *oak'ling*, young oak.

Oakum, (ōk'um) *n.* old rope untwisted and picked for calking the seams of ships.

Oar, (ōr) *n.* a light pole with a flat end to row boats.

Oasis, (ō'ā-sis) *n.* a fertile spot in a desert; *pl.* ō'ases.

Oat, (ōt) *n.* a plant and its seed, which are much used as food:—*pl.* oats:—*a.* oat'en, made of oatmeal: consisting of oat straw:—*ns.* oat'meal, meal ground from oats: *wild oats*, reckless habits of young men.

Oath, (ōth) *n.* a solemn affirmation with an appeal to God for its truth: profanity: *false oath*, perjury.

Obdurate, (ob'dū-rāt) *a.* rugged: stubborn: hardened in heart or feelings:—*ad.* ob'durately:—*n.* ob'duracy, invincible obstinacy.

Obedient, (ō-bē'di-ent) *a.* submissive to authority:—*ad.* obe'diently: *n.* obe'dience, compliance: dutifulness.

Obeisance, (ō-bā'sans) *n.* an act of reverence: a bow.

Obelisk, (ob'ē-lisk) *n.* a tall, four-sided, tapering pillar, cut off like a flat pyramid: in *print.*, a dagger (†).

Obesity, (ō-bes'i-ti) *n.* fatness:—*a.* ōbēse', fleshy.

Obey, (ō-bā') *v. t.* do as told: to be ruled by; to perform.

Obfuscate, (ob-fus'cāt) *v. t.* to make dark: to obscure, as the mind: *n.* obfusca'tion.

Obituary, (ō-bit'ū-ar-i) *n.* a biographical notice of a deceased person:—*a.* relating to a person's death:—*n.* *o'bit*, death: funeral honors.

Object, (ob'jekt) *n.* that on which we are employed; end: motive:—*v. t.* object', to oppose by words or reasons:—*n.* objec'tion, adverse reason or argument; a fault found:—*adjs.* objec'tionable, liable to objections; *objec'tive*, relating to an object; being exterior to the mind;—*n.* the negative or adverse side; *gram.*, case of the object;—*n.* objec'tor, a disputant.

Objurgation, (ob-jer-gā'shun) *n.* a chiding; reproof.

Oblation, (ob-lā'shun) *n.* an offering; a sacrifice.

Obligation, (ob-li-gā'shun) *n.* the binding force of a vow, law, duty, or bond:—*a.* ob'ligatory, binding in law or conscience: coercive.

Oblige, (ō-blij') *v. t.* to constrain; bind; do a favor to:—*a.* oblig'ing, civil: kind: favorable: *ad.* oblig'ingly.

Oblique, (ob-lēk') *a.* deviating from a right line: not perpendicular, parallel, or straightforward: obscure; morally crooked: in *geom.*, not a right angle: in *gram.*, denoting any case except the nominative:—*ad.* oblique'ly:—*n.* *obliq'uity*, deviation from a right line, or from moral rectitude.

Obliterate, (ob-lit'er-āt) *v. t.* to blot out: efface: destroy:—*n.* oblitera'tion, removal.

Oblivion, (ob-liv'i-un) *n.* forgetfulness: a general pardon:—*a.* obliv'ious, forgetful: blind to:—*ad.* obliv'iously:—*n.* obliv'iousness.

Oblong, (ob'long) *a.* longer than broad:—*n.* a rectangle longer than broad.

Obloquy, (ob'lō-kwi) *n.* censorious speech: slander.

Obnoxious, (ob-nok'shus) *a.* liable: exposed: hurtful.

Obscenity, (ob-sen'i-ti) *n.* impurity in expression, or in representation:—*a.* ob'scene, disgusting: lewd.

Obscure, (ob-skūr') *a.* dark: gloomy: difficult: illegible: unknown: humble:—*v. t.* to darken: cloud: mystify, as words or meanings:—*ad.* obscure'ly:—*ns.* obscur'ity, want of light: humility: privacy: obscura'tion, act of darkening.

Obsequies, (ob'sē-kwiz) *n. pl.* funeral solemnities.

Obsequious, (ob-sē'kwi-us) *a.* submissive: meanly condescending: *ad.* obse'quiously:—*n.* obse'quiousness.

Observable, (ob-zerv'a-bl) *a.* remarkable: visible:—*ad.* observ'ably, noticeably:—

Incipe; dimidium facti est cœpisse. Supersit Dimidium, rursum hoc incipe, et efficies.—Begin; to begin is half the work. Let half still remain; again begin this, and thou wilt have finished.—AUSONIUS.

Ambition has no rest.—BULWER.

v. t. observe′; to notice; remark; regard; obey; keep religiously; —*n.* observ′ance, attention; performance; rule of practice; —*pl.* ceremonies of a celebration; —*adjs.* observ′ing, attentive; learning from observation; *observ′ant*, regardful; taking notice; *n.* observ′er; —*n.* *observa′tion*, remark; notice; scrutiny.

Observatory, (ob-zerv′ā-tor-i) *n.* a place for making astronomical and physical observations and studies.

Obsolete, (ob′sō-lēt) *a.* disused; out of date; old.

Obstacle, (ob′sta-kl) *n.* that which hinders; difficulty.

Obstetrics, (ob-stet′riks) *n. sing.*, the science of midwifery; —*a.* obstet′ric.

Obstinacy, (ob′sti-na-si) *n.* stubbornness or perverseness; —*a.* ob′stinate, unyielding; —*ad.* ob′stinately.

Obstreperous, (ob-strep′er-us) *a.* clamorous; loud; —*ad.* obstrep′erously, noisily.

Obstruct, (ob-strukt′) *v. t.* to block up; to hinder from passing; retard; —*adjs.* obstruct′ive, obstru′ent, hindering; blocking up; —*n.* obstruc′tion, hinderance.

Obtain, (ob-tān′) *v. t.* or *i.* to gain; get; prevail; apply; succeed; —*a.* obtain′able.

Obtrude, (ob-trūd′) *v. t.* to thrust or force on; —*a.* obtru′sive, meddlesome; intrusive; —*ns.* obtrud′ing, obtru′sion, a thrusting in without right or invitation.

Obtuse, (ob-tūs′) *a.* blunt; not pointed; stupid; not shrill; *geom.*, greater than a right angle; —*n.* obtuse′ness, dullness; stupidity.

Obverse, (ob-vers′) *a.* turned towards one; bearing the face; in *bot.*, having the base narrower than the top; —*n.* ob′verse, the side of a coin containing the principal figure; op. to *Reverse*.

Obviate, (ob′vi-āt) *v. t.* to remove, as difficulties.

Obvious, (ob′vi-us) *a.* evident; clear; *ad.* ob′viously.

Obvolute, (ob′vō-lūt) *a.* rolled or turned in; in *bot.*, so as alternately to overlap.

Occasion, (ok-kā′zhun) *n.* a cause; need; incident; opportunity; requirement; —*v. t.* to cause; to influence; —*a.* occa′sional, casual; incidental; —*ad.* occa′sionally, infrequently; casually

Occident, (ok′si-dent) *n.* the west; where the sun sets; —*a.* occident′al, western.

Occiput, (ok′si-put) *n.* the hinder part of the head or skull; *a.* occip′ital, pert. to.

Occult, (ok′kult′) *a.* secret; hidden; unknown; —*ad.* occult′ly; —*ns.* occult′ness, secresy; obscurity; *occulta′tion*, a concealing of a heavenly body by another.

Occupy, (ok′ū-pi) *v. t.* to fill; to hold; possess; employ; use; —*ns.* oc′cupancy, possession; use; occupa′tion, employment; use of premises; oc′cupant, dweller.

Occur, (ok-kur′) *v. t.* to come; happen; appear; —*n.* occur′rence, any event.

Ocean, (ō′shun) *n.* largest body of salt water; any immense expanse; *a.* ocean′ic

Ochre, (ō′ker) *n.* fine pale yellow clay or pigment.

Octagon, (ok′ta-gon) *n.* plane figure of eight sides and angles; —*adjs.* octag′onal, octan′gular.

Octahedron, (ok-ta-hē′drun) *n.* a solid figure with eight equal equilateral triangles resting on eight equal bases

Octave, (ok′tāv) *a.* and *n.* eight; an eighth in music.

Octavo, (ok-tā′vō) *n.* a book with eight leaves to a sheet (an 8vo); —*pl.* octa′vos; —*n.* octōdec′imo, an 18mo; having 18 leaves to the sheet.

October, (ok-tō′ber) *n.* tenth month of the year.

Octogenarian, (ok-tō-jen-ā′ri-an) *n.* a person who is eighty years of age.

Octopod, (ok′to-pod) *n.* an animal with 8 feet or legs.

Octoroon, (ok-to-rōōn′) *n.* the offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

Ocular, (ok′ū-lar) *a.* relating to the eye; received by actual sight; —*ad.* oc′ularly.

Oculist, (ok′ū-list) *n.* one skilled in eye diseases.

Odd, (od) *a.* uneven in number; strange; unusual; —*a.* odd′ly; —*ns.* odd′ness, singularity; *odd′ity*, strangeness; singular person, etc.

Odds, (odz) *n. pl.* inequality; dispute; advantage; *odds and ends*, stray articles.

Ode, (ōd) *n.* a song; a poem.

Odious, (ō′di-us) *a.* very offensive; *ad.* o′diously; *n.* *o′dium*, bad repute; hatred.

Odontology, (ō-don-tol′o-ji) *n.* anatomy of the teeth; —*n.* *odon′to*, a tooth-powder.

Odor, (ō′dur) *n.* perfume; estimation; —*adjs.* o′dorous, odorif′erous, sweet of scent; *o′dorless*, without scent; *in bad odor*, out of favor.

Odylic, (ō-dil′ik) *a.* denoting the force or natural power which produces the phenomena of mesmerism or animal magnetism; —*n.* *od.*

Of, (ov) *prep.* from; concerning; belonging to; out of.

Off, (of) *ad.* noting distance, or departure; —*prep.* not on; *int.* away! depart! *a.* most distant; right hand; *ad.* *offhand*, free and easy.

Offal, (of′al) *n.* refuse; waste.

Offend, (of-fend′) *v. t.* to displease; to disgust; —*n.* offense′ (or ce), trespass; sin; crime; affront; injury; displeasure; —*n.* offend′er, a transgressor; —*a.* offen′sive, displeasing; making the first attack; —*n.* act or posture of the attacking party; *ad.* offens′ively, mischievously; —*n.* offens′iveness.

Offer, (of′er) *v. t.* or *i.* to present; propose; bid; attempt; declare; —*n.* a proposal; price tendered; —*n.* offer′ing, a sacrifice; alms.

Office, (of′is) *n.* public employment; duty; business; act of good or ill; peculiar use or function; —*a.* offic′ial, done by authority, or in a legal capacity; —*n.* one who holds an office; —*n.* of′ficer, a military or subordinate judicial functionary; —*v. t.* to organize or command troops, &c.; —*v. i.* offic′iate, to perform official duties for another; to act a prom-

Imago animi vultus est, indices oculi.—The countenance is the portrait of the scul, and the eyes mark its intentions.—CIC.

Insanus omnis furere credit cæteros.—Every madman thinks that all the rest of the worl·l are mad.

inent part :—*a.* *offic'ious*, busy : too forward : intermeddling: *n.* offi'ciousness.

Officinal, (of-fish'i-nal) *a.* in *med.*, sold at drug stores.

Offing, (of'ing) *n.* the sea at a distance from shore.

Offscouring, (of'skour-ing) *n.* refuse : low people: *off'-scum*, refuse matter : filth.

Offset, (of'set) *n.* a shoot or sprout : a counter claim: a terrace: a horizontal ledge on the face of a wall:—*v. t.* set a sum against another.

Offshoot, (of'shōōt) *n.* a branch or sprout; anything growing out of another.

Offspring, (of'spring) *n.* issue: children: production.

Oft, **Often**, (of'n) *ad.* frequently :—*n.* of'tenness :—*ad.* oft times, many times.

Ogee, (ō-jē') *n.* a wave-like moulding, (O. G.) convex above and hollow or concave underneath ; a cyma.

Ogle, (ō'gl) *v. t.* or *i.* to look with side glances :—*n.* a side glance :—*n.* o'gler.

Ogre, (ō'ger) *n.* imaginary nursery-story monster.

Oh, (ō) *ex.* denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or dissent.

Oidium, (oy'di-um) *n.* a mildew affecting the grape.

Oil, (oil) *n.* an unctuous substance:—*v. t.* to smear with oil;—*a.* oiled', oil'y, greasy; smooth :—*ns.* oil'iness, like oil; *oil'-cloth*, a floor covering ; *oil'-cake*, flax seed pressed into a mass in extracting its oil: a nutritious food for milch cows, &c. ; *oil'-painting*, picture in oil-colors : *oil-wells*, deep oil-springs:—*adjs.* oleag'inous, oily and fleshy : oleif'erous, producing oil, as seeds.

Ointment, (oint'ment) *n.* a salve for wounds, &c.

Old, **Olden**, (ōld'n) *a.* ancient : advanced in years ; decayed by time ; out of date : begun long since :—*a.* *old-fashioned*, antiquated : formal :—*n.* old'ness.

Oleaster, (ō-lē-as'ter) *n.* olive.

Oleomargarine, (ō-lē-ō-mar'-gar-in) *n.* a kind of butter made from tallow, oil, &c.

Olfactory, (ol-fak'tor-i) *a.*, *n.* the nerve of smelling.

Oligarchy, (ol'i-gark-i) *n.* government by a few ;—*a.* oligarch'al, aristocratic.

Olio, (ō'li-ō) *n.* a medley : a miscellany, as of music.

Olive, (ol'iv) *n.* a tree yielding oil ; a green color like the unripe olive: the emblem of peace :—*a.* oliva'ceous.

Olympiad, (ō-lim'pi-ad) *n.* the period of four years in Grecian history, being the interval between the Olympic games (the date of the 1st Olympiad is 776 B. C.).

Ombre, (om'ber) *n.* a game of cards by three persons.

Omega, (ō-mē'ga) *n.* the last Greek letter : the end.

Omelet, (om'e-let) *n.* a fritter made of eggs and flour.

Omen, (ō'men) *n.* a sign of some future event :—*adjs.* ō'mened, foretold by signs; *om'inous*, foreboding ill ; inauspicious :—*ad.* om'inously :—*n.* om'inousness.

Omission, (ō-mish'un) *n.* a leaving out ; neglect to do: failure ;—*v. t.* ōmit', to pass by:—*a.* omis'sive, not done.

Omnibus, (om'ni-bus) *n.* a vehicle largely superceded by railroads.

Omniferous, (om-nif'er-us) *a.* producing all kinds; *omnifa'rious*, of all varieties.

Omnipotent, (om-nip'ō-tent) *a.* having unlimited power; —*n.* the Almighty:—*n.* omnip'otence, infinite might.

Omnipresent, (om-ni-prez'-ent) *a.* present in every place :—*n.* omnipres ence.

Omniscient, (om-nish'ent) *a.* having infinite knowledge, as God ;—*n.* omnisc'ience.

Omnium gatherum, (om'ni-um gath'er-um) *n.* a concourse of persons or things.

Omnivo'ous, (om-niv'ōr-us) *a.* eating everything.

Omphalic, (om-fal'ik) *a.* pertaining to the *navel*.

On, (on) *prep.* upon : near : at : in consequence :—*ad.* above: forward: *int.* go on!

Once, (wuns) *ad.* one time.

One, (wun) *a.* single : undivided; the same: *one'-sided*, partial :—*n.* *one'sidedness*, devotion to one idea or person : prejudice. — *At one*, at peace : agreeing : — *n.* one'ness, unity: *pl.* persons.

Onerous, (on'er-us) *a.* burdensome : oppressive.

Onion, (un'yun) *n.* a plant and its bulbous root.

Only, (ōn'li) *a.* single: alone: —*ad.* singly : barely.

Onset, (on'set) *n.* an attack ; —*n.* *on'slaught*, assault.

Ontology, (on-tol'o-ji) *n.* the science of metaphysics.

Onward, (on'ward) *ad.* forward : progressive:—*a.* advancing : improving.

Onyx, (ō'niks) *n.* an agate.

Onus, (ō'nus) *n.* *the burden.*

Oolite, (ō'o-lit) *n.* in *geol.*, a kind of grained limestone: *ns.* *o'olithes*, fossil eggs of birds, reptiles, &c.: *ool'ogy*, science of birds' eggs and nests, as to color, &c.

Ooze, (ooz) *n.* slime : soft mud :—*v. i.* to flow gently.

Opaque, (ō-pāk') *a.* shady : dark : not transparent :—*ns.* opaque'ness, opac'ity.

Opal, (ō'pal) *n.* a translucent stone of a milky hue.

Ope, **Open**, (ō'pen) *v. t.* to begin : to unfold : divide : make plain : bring to view: —*a.* not shut : unclosed : bare, as of trees or fences : not frosty : free : public : unreserved : frank ; clear; generous ; attentive : unbalanced, as an account :—*ad.* o'penly, plainly :—*ns.* ō'pening, wood clearing : breach: beginning: début: *o'penness*, plainness ; candor :—*adjs.* *open-handed*, *open-hearted*, frank; liberal

Opera, (op'er-a) *n.* a musical drama ;—*a.* operat'ic.

Operate, (op'er-āt) *v. i.* to act : work ; perform ;—*ns.* *op'erator*, a person who speculates in stocks, &c.: a surgeon, dentist, etc.: *opera'tion*, action ; work ; agency ; process ; influence ; method ; surgical

Ingratum si dixeris omnia dicis. If you say that a man is ungrateful, you say everything.

Interdum lacrymæ, pondera vocis habent.—Tears sometimes have the weight of words.

Ingens telum necessitas.—Necessity hath no law.

performance: action of medicine: *op'erative*, a factory hand: laborer;—*a.* acting: effective;—*a.* *op'erose*, laborious: tedious.

Ophthalmia, (of'thal'mi-a) *n.* a disease of the eyes;—*a.* ophthal'mic, about eyes.

Opiate, (ō'pi-āt) *n.* a medicine that induces sleep.

Opinion, (ō-pin'yun) *n.* the judgment formed by the mind; sentiment; notion: estimation; *adjs.* opin'ionated, opin'ionative, stiff in opinions: egotistical: *opin'ioned*, conceited: obstinate

Opium, (ō'pi-um) *n.* juice of white poppy: a narcotic.

Opodeldoc, (op-ō-del'dok) *n.* a saponaceous liniment.

Opossum, (ō-pos'um) *n.* animal with prehensile tail.

Opponent, (op-pō'nent) *a.* opposite: adverse;—*n.* an opposer: an antagonist.

Opportune, (op-por'tūn) *a.* timely; seasonable: convenient;—*ad.* opportune'ly;—*n.* opportun'ity, occasion: means to any end.

Oppose, (op-pōz') *v. t.* to resist; withstand: *a.* op'posite, face to face: adverse: contrary:—*n.* that which is opposed:—*ns.* oppos'er, rival; opposi'tion, resistance: contrariety: rival party:—*ad.* op'positely:—*a.* oppos'itive.

Oppress, (op-pres') *v. t.* to burden: to lie heavy upon; to use severely; constrain; overpower;—*ns.* oppress'or, a tyrant; *oppress'ion*, hardship; misery; injustice: dullness; cruelty;—*a.* oppress'ive, severe; extortionate;—*ad.* oppress'ively.

Opprobrium, (op-prō'bri-um) *n.* contemptuous reproach: infamy;—*a.* oppro'brious, disgraceful; offensive;—*ad.* oppro'briously.

Oppugn, (op-pūn') *v. t.* to resist.

Optative, (op'ta-tiv) *a.* expressive of a desire, &c.

Optics, (op'tiks) *n. pl.* science of the laws of vision and light;—*a.* op'tic (al);—*n.* optic'ian, a dealer in glasses

Optimism, (op'tim-izm) *n.* doctrine that everything is for the best;—*n.* op'timist.

Option, (op'shun) *n.* power of choosing; choice: wish: —*a.* op'tional, left to choice

Opulent, (op'ū-lent) *a.* very rich: affluent: *n.* op'ulence.

Opuscule, (ō-pus'kūl) *n.* a little work, a brochure.

Or, (or) *con.* uniting alternatives, as sick *or* well.

Oracle, (or'a-kl) *n.* an opinion deemed infallible: a wise man;—*pl.* revelations to men;—*a.* orac'ular, authoritative; equivocal: obscure;—*ad.* orac'ularly.

Oral, (ō'ral) *a.* spoken;—*ad.* *o'rally*, by word of mouth.

Orange, (or'anj) *n.* the pulpy fruit of a tree;—*a.* orange or gold-colored:—*n.* *or'angery*, plantation of oranges.

Orang-outang, (ō-rang-ōō-tang') *n.* a great ape, resembling *man* in form.

Oration, (ō-rā'shun) *n.* an eloquent public speech;—*ns.* or'ator, a speaker; or'atory, eloquence; rhetoric; a place for prayer: orato'rio, a musical drama, usually scriptural:—*a.* orator'ical, florid: rhetorical.

Orb, (orb) *n.* celestial body; sphere; wheel: any rolling body; the eye;—*adjs.* orbic'ular, orbic'ulate, spherical: round: orbed', circular; —*n.* orb'it, a course: the path described by a planet, &c., in the heavens: cavity of the eye;—*a.* or'bital.

Orchard, (or'chard) *n.* garden of apple trees, etc.

Orchestra, (or'kes-tra) *n.* the part of a theater for musicians; a body of musical performers:—*a.* orches'tral.

Orchid, (or'kid) **Orchis,** (or'kis) *n.* a plant with *testiculate* or rounded roots and beautiful fragrant flowers.

Ordain, (or-dān') *v. t.* to appoint: to decree: to invest with ministerial functions; —*a.* or'dinate, regular: methodical: *n.* ordina'tion (of a pastor), established order.

Ordeal, (or'de-al) *n.* severe scrutiny: discipline: trial.

Order, (or'der) *n.* a command: method; rule; law: proper state: regular government: a society: fraternity: class; scientific division of objects; *pl.* Christian ministry:—*v. t.* to bid: arrange: conduct:—*n.* or'dering, arrangement: management: *a.* or'derly, regular: quiet: not unruly:—*ad.* methodically: *n.* a soldier on duty: —*a.* *or'derless*, disorderly.

Ordinal, (or'din-al) *a.* showing order or succession: *n.* numbers, as first, second, &c

Ordinance, (or'din-ans) *n.* rule: law: statute; rite.

Ordinary, (or'din-ar-i) *a.* of little merit: plain: usual: common;—*n.* public table.

Ordnance, (ord'nans) *n.* great guns: artillery.

Ordure, (or'dûr) *n.* dung, &c.

Ore, (ōr) *n.* metal from mines

Organ, (or'gan) *n.* a wind instrument of music; that, by which a natural operation is carried on, as the voice, lungs, &c.; a medium of communication: an exponent of certain principles, as a political newspaper:—*n.* organ'ist, one who plays an organ.

Organism, (or'gan-izm) *n.* an animal or vegetable structure;—*a.* organ'ic, containing organs; *v. t.* organ'ize, to form; arrange: systematize, as a business, a party or society;—*n.* organiza'tion, the formation or arrangement of parts; machinery of action; form:—*a.* *or'ganized*, constructed of parts in co-operation.

Orgies, (or'jez) *n. pl.* frantic revels of bacchanals.

Oriel, (ō'ri-el) *n.* a large bay or recessed window.

Orient, (ō'ri-ent) *a.* eastern: shining;—*n.* the East;—*a.* orien'tal, situated in the East;—*n.* native of the East

Orifice, (or'i-fis) *n.* an opening; perforation; mouth.

Origin, (or-i'jin) *n.* beginning: source; derivation: —*a.* *orig'inal*, first; primitive; having the power to originate, as thought;—*n*

In pace leones, in prælio cervi.—In peace they are lions; in battle, deer.

Il a la mer à boire.—He has to drink up the sea. *A great work to accomplish.*

Inopem copia fecit.—His plenty made him poor.

source ; first copy ; an untranslated tongue ; — *ad.* *orig'inally*, at first ; primarily :—*v. t.* or *i.* *orig'inate*, to contrive ; give origin to : produce what is new ; take rise ; begin ;—*ns.* *origina'tion*, conception ; production ; *orig'inator*, author ; *original'ity*, newness ; faculty of inventive thought.

Oriole, (ōr'i-ōl) *n.* a beautiful dark *golden-yellow* bird.

Orion, (ō-rī'on) *n.* a southern constellation of stars.

Orison, (ŏr'i-zun) *n.* prayer.

Ormolu, (or'mō-lōō') *n.* brass or copper to imitate gold.

Ornament, (or'na-ment) *n.* decoration ;—*v. t.* to embellish ; to impart additional beauty : — *a.* ornament'al, serving to adorn : graceful : —*n.* ornamenta'tion, ornamental work ;—*a.* *or'nate*, decorated ; beautiful.

Ornithology, (or-ni-thol'o-ji) *n.* structure, habits or uses of birds ;—*n.* ornithol'ogist, one versed in ornithology.

Orology, (o-rol'o-ji) *n.* the description of mountains.

Orotund, (or'ō-tūnd) *a.* uttering with a full voice.

Orphan, (or'fan) *n.* a fatherless or motherless child.

Orphean, (or-fē'an) *a.* pertaining to Orpheus, a wonderful poet of fable.

Orrery, (or'er-i) *n.* apparatus of balls mounted on rods, to explain astronomy.

Orthodox, (or'thō-doks) *a.* correct in doctrine ; evangelical :—*n.* or'thodoxy.

Orthoepy, (or'thō-ē-pi) *n.* correct pronunciation of words :—*n.* or'thoēpist.

Orthography, (or-thog'ra-fi) *n.* the correct spelling of words ;—*a.* orthographic, rightly spelled ;—*n.* orthog'rapher, a good speller.

Oscillate, (os'il-lāt) *v. i.* to swing ; vibrate, like a pendulum ;—*n.* oscilla'tion ;—*a.* os'cillatory, swinging.

Osculate, (os'kū-lāt) *v. t.* to *kiss* ; to touch, as two curves ;—*adjs.* os'culatory, os'culant, *kissing* ; adhering closely :—*n.* oscula'tion.

Osier, (ō'zhi'er) *n.* the *basket* or water willow : *a.* ō'siered.

Osprey, (os'prā) *n.* fish-hawk.

Ossify, (os'se-fī) *v. t.* or *i.* to change to bone, or a bony substance ;—*adjs.* ossif'erous, producing or containing bone : *ossiv'erous*, feeding on bones ; *os'seous*, bony : like bone ;—*ns.* ossifica'tion, a hardening into bone, etc. ; *osteol'ogy*, description of bones ; *os'suary*, a charnel-house, etc.

Ostensible, (os-ten'si-bl) *a.* professed : apparent ;—*ad.* osten'sibly :—*a.* osten'sive, showing ; exhibiting.

Ostentatious, (os-ten-tā'shus) *a.* affectedly showy : gaudy : —*ad.* ostenta'tiously ;—*n.* ostenta'tion, ambitious self-display ; boasting : pride.

Ostracism, (os'tra-sizm) *n.* social outlawry ;—*v. t.* os'tracise, to condemn : shun.

Ostrich, (os'trich) *n.* a large swift-footed bird with wings too short for flight.

Other, (ūth'er) *a.* or *pron.* not the same ; different ; contrary ; additional :—*ad.* other'wise, differently : or ; in other respects or ways.

Otiose, (ō'shi-ōz) *a.* being at ease ; unoccupied ; lazy.

Otter, (ot'er) *n.* a large weasel.

Otto, (ot'ō) *n.* oil of roses.

Ottoman, (ot'ō-man) *n.* a low stuffed seat : a Turk.

Oubliette, (oo-bli-et') *n.* a dungeon only open at top.

Ought, (awt) *v. i.* to be fit or obligatory :—*n.* anything.

Ounce, (ouns) *n.* the 12th of a pound troy, and 16th of a pound avoirdupois.

Our, (our) *a.* belonging to us ;—*pron.* *ours*, one's own ; *our'selves*, we ; not others.

Oust, (oust) *v. t.* to expel ;—*n.* oust'er, (law) ejection.

Out, (out) *ad.* abroad ; not in : unsheltered ; at a loss ; freely ; completely ; unreserved, as an *out and out offer*.—*Out of hand*, instantly ;—*int.* *get out!* begone!

Outbalance, (out-bal'ans) *v. t.* to exceed in every way.

Outbid, (out-bid') *v. t.* to offer a higher price.

Outbreak, (out'brāk) *n.* disturbance ; an eruption ;—*n.* *out'burst*, an explosion of eloquence, wrath, flame, etc.

Outcast, (out'kast) *n.* an exile ; a beggar ; a wretch.

Outcrop, (out'krop) *n.* edge of strata or rocks at the earth's surface ; growth.

Outcry, (out'krī) *n.* clamor.

Outdo, (out-doo') *v. t.* excel.

Outdoors, (out'dōrz) *ad.* in the open air ;—*a.* *out'door*.

Outed, (owt'ĕd) *a.* ended.

Outer, (out'er) *a.* external.

Outermost, **Outmost**, (out'most) *a.* most distant.

Outface, (out-fās') *v. t.* to bear or stare down.

Outfit, (out'fit) *n.* an equipment ; marriage portion.

Outgeneral, (out-jen'er-al) *v. t.* to circumvent ; to foil.

Outgoing, (out'gō-ing) *n.* departure ;—*pl.* expenses.

Outgrow, (out-grō') *v. t.* to get over : grow out of ;—*n.* out'growth, fruit ; result.

Outhouse, (out'hous) *n.* a wood or summer house, &c.

Outlandish, (out-land'ish) *a.* strange ; queer ; coarse.

Outlast, (out-last') *v. t.* to exceed in duration ; survive.

Outlaw, (out'law) *n.* a criminal :—*v. t.* to limit the collection of, as a debt ;—*n.* out'lawry, being under ban of the law or society, etc.

Outlay, (out'lā) *n.* expense.

Outlet, (out'let) *n.* a passage.

Outline, (out'līn) *n.* a draft ; sketch : contour : *v. t.* sketch

Outlive, (out-liv') *v. t.* to live beyond ; to survive.

Outnumber, (out-num'ber) *v. t.* to exceed in number.

Outpouring, (out'pōr-ing) *n.* a moving mass of people, water, etc. ; flow of wrath.

Output, (owt'poot) *n.* annual product of a coal mine, etc.

Outrage, (out'rāj) *v. t.* to injure : — *n.* violence ; contumely ; — *a.* outrag'eous, atrocious : exorbitant.

Outre, (ō'trā) *a.* extravagant : anything exaggerated.

Outrider, (out'rīd-er) *n.* an attendant mounted.

Outright, (out'rīt) *ad.* immediately ; completely.

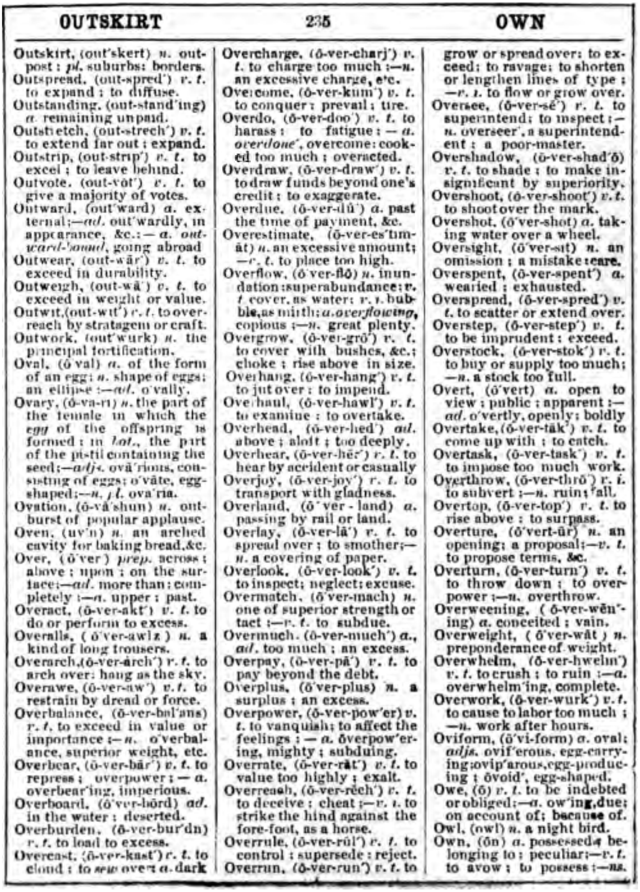
Outset, (out'set) *n.* beginning ; opening ; outfit.

Outshine, (out-shīn') *v. t.* to excel in brightness.

Outside, (out'sīd) *n.* the outward part ;—*a.* superficial.

Il a le vin mauvais.—He has bad wine. *He is quarrelsome when in his cups.*

Il est temps de fermer l'étable quand les chevaux en sont' allés.—When the steed is stolen it is time to shut the stable door.



OUTSKIRT 235 **OWN**

Outskirt, (out'skert) *n.* outpost: *pl.* suburbs: borders.
Outspread, (out-spred') *v. t.* to expand: to diffuse.
Outstanding, (out-stand'ing) *a.* remaining unpaid.
Outstretch, (out-strech') *v. t.* to extend far out: expand.
Outstrip, (out-strip') *v. t.* to excel; to leave behind.
Outvote, (out-vōt') *v. t.* to give a majority of votes.
Outward, (out'ward) *a.* external;—*ad.* out'wardly, in appearance, &c.:—*a.* *out'ward-bound*, going abroad
Outwear, (out-wār') *v. t.* to exceed in durability.
Outweigh, (out-wā') *v. t.* to exceed in weight or value.
Outwit, (out-wit') *v. t.* to overreach by stratagem or craft.
Outwork, (out'wurk) *n.* the principal fortification.
Oval, (ō'val) *a.* of the form of an egg: *n.* shape of eggs: an ellipse:—*ad.* o'vally.
Ovary, (ō-va-ri) *n.* the part of the female in which the *egg* of the offspring is formed: in *bot.*, the part of the pistil containing the seed;—*adjs.* ovā'rious, consisting of eggs; o'vāte, egg-shaped;—*n. pl.* ova'ria.
Ovation, (ō-vā'shun) *n.* outburst of popular applause.
Oven, (uv'n) *n.* an arched cavity for baking bread, &c.
Over, (ō'ver) *prep.* across; above; upon; on the surface;—*ad.* more than: completely:—*a.* upper: past.
Overact, (ō-ver-akt') *v. t.* to do or perform to excess.
Overalls, (ō'ver-awlz) *n.* a kind of long trousers.
Overarch, (ō-ver-ārch') *v. t.* to arch over: hang as the sky.
Overawe, (ō-ver-aw') *v. t.* to restrain by dread or force.
Overbalance, (ō-ver-bal'ans) *v. t.* to exceed in value or importance:—*n.* o'verbalance, superior weight, etc.
Overbear, (ō-ver-bār') *v. t.* to repress; overpower:—*a.* overbear'ing, imperious.
Overboard, (ō'ver-bōrd) *ad.* in the water: deserted.
Overburden, (ō-ver-bur'dn) *v. t.* to load to excess.
Overcast, (ō-ver-kast') *v. t.* to cloud: to sew over *a.* dark
Overcharge, (ō-ver-charj') *v. t.* to charge too much:—*n.* an excessive charge, etc.
Overcome, (ō-ver-kum') *v. t.* to conquer: prevail; tire.
Overdo, (ō-ver-doo') *v. t.* to harass: to fatigue:—*a.* *overdone'*, overcome: cooked too much; overacted.
Overdraw, (ō-ver-draw') *v. t.* to draw funds beyond one's credit; to exaggerate.
Overdue, (ō-ver-dū') *a.* past the time of payment, &c.
Overestimate, (ō-ver-es'tim-āt) *n.* an excessive amount;—*v. t.* to place too high.
Overflow, (ō'ver-flō) *n.* inundation: superabundance: *v. t.* cover, as water: *v. i.* bubble, as mirth; *a.* *overflowing*, copious:—*n.* great plenty.
Overgrow, (ō-ver-grō') *v. t.* to cover with bushes, &c.; choke; rise above in size.
Overhang, (ō-ver-hang') *v. t.* to jut over: to impend.
Overhaul, (ō-ver-hawl') *v. t.* to examine: to overtake.
Overhead, (ō-ver-hed') *ad.* above; aloft; too deeply.
Overhear, (ō-ver-hēr') *v. t.* to hear by accident or casually
Overjoy, (ō-ver-joy') *v. t.* to transport with gladness.
Overland, (ō'ver-land) *a.* passing by rail or land.
Overlay, (ō-ver-lā') *v. t.* to spread over; to smother;—*n.* a covering of paper.
Overlook, (ō-ver-look') *v. t.* to inspect; neglect; excuse.
Overmatch, (ō'ver-mach) *n.* one of superior strength or tact:—*v. t.* to subdue.
Overmuch, (ō-ver-much') *a.*, *ad.* too much; an excess.
Overpay, (ō-ver-pā') *v. t.* to pay beyond the debt.
Overplus, (ō'ver-plus) *n.* a surplus; an excess.
Overpower, (ō-ver-pow'er) *v. t.* to vanquish; to affect the feelings:—*a.* ōverpow'ering, mighty; subduing.
Overrate, (ō-ver-rāt') *v. t.* to value too highly; exalt.
Overreach, (ō-ver-rēch') *v. t.* to deceive: cheat;—*v. i.* to strike the hind against the fore-foot, as a horse.
Overrule, (ō-ver-rūl') *v. t.* to control: supersede: reject.
Overrun, (ō-ver-run') *v. t.* to grow or spread over: to exceed; to ravage; to shorten or lengthen lines of type;—*v. i.* to flow or grow over.
Oversee, (ō-ver-sē') *v. t.* to superintend; to inspect:—*n.* overseer', a superintendent: a poor-master.
Overshadow, (ō-ver-shad'ō) *v. t.* to shade: to make insignificant by superiority.
Overshoot, (ō-ver-shoot') *v. t.* to shoot over the mark.
Overshot, (ō'ver-shot) *a.* taking water over a wheel.
Oversight, (ō'ver-sīt) *n.* an omission; a mistake: care.
Overspent, (ō-ver-spent') *a.* wearied; exhausted.
Overspread, (ō-ver-spred') *v. t.* to scatter or extend over.
Overstep, (ō-ver-step') *v. t.* to be imprudent: exceed.
Overstock, (ō-ver-stok') *v. t.* to buy or supply too much;—*n.* a stock too full.
Overt, (ō'vert) *a.* open to view; public; apparent:—*ad.* o'vertly, openly; boldly
Overtake, (ō-ver-tāk') *v. t.* to come up with; to catch.
Overtask, (ō-ver-task') *v. t.* to impose too much work.
Overthrow, (ō-ver-thrō') *v. t.* to subvert;—*n.* ruin; fall.
Overtop, (ō-ver-top') *v. t.* to rise above: to surpass.
Overture, (ō'vert-ūr) *n.* an opening; a proposal;—*v. t.* to propose terms, &c.
Overturn, (ō-ver-turn') *v. t.* to throw down; to overpower:—*n.* overthrow.
Overweening, (ō-ver-wēn'ing) *a.* conceited; vain.
Overweight, (ō'ver-wāt) *n.* preponderance of weight.
Overwhelm, (ō-ver-hwelm') *v. t.* to crush; to ruin:—*a.* overwhelm'ing, complete.
Overwork, (ō-ver-wurk') *v. t.* to cause to labor too much;—*n.* work after hours.
Oviform, (ō'vi-form) *a.* oval; *adjs.* ovif'erous, egg-carrying; ovip'arous, egg-producing; ōvoid', egg-shaped.
Owe, (ō) *v. t.* to be indebted or obliged;—*a.* ow'ing, due; on account of; because of.
Owl, (owl) *n.* a night bird.
Own, (ōn) *a.* possessed; belonging to; peculiar;—*v. t.* to avow; to possess:—*ns.*

Il fait bon battre le fer, tandis qu'il est chaud. Strike while the iron is hot.

Il faut hazarder un petit poisson pour prendre un grand.—Venture a small fish to catch a great one.

Harp not on that string.—SHAK.

own'er, lawful proprietor; own'ership, a title to or in.

Ox, (oks) *n.* a male of the bovine genus:—*pl.* ox'en.

Oxalic, (oks-al'ik) *a.* obtained from sorrel;—*n.* ox'alis, a wood-sorrel, an acid plant.

Oxygen, (oks'i-jen) *n.* a gas without taste, color or smell, forming part of the air, water, &c., and supporting life and combustion.

Oxygenate, (oks'i-jen-āt) *v. t.* to cause to combine with oxygen;—*n.* ox'ide, a compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid properties:—*v. t.* and *i.* ox'idize, to convert into, or become an oxide; *n.* oxida'tion

Oxymel, (oks'i-mel) *n.* a mixture of vinegar and honey.

Oyer, (ō'yer) *n.* a court; hearing or trial of causes.

Oylet, (oy'let) *n.* a scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

Oyster, (oys'ter) *n.* a popular bivalve shell-fish.

Ozone, (ō'zōn) *n.* a substance forming the vital, health-promoting part of the atmosphere, supposed to be pure oxygen, but having a peculiar smell and great deodorizing properties;—*a.* *o'zonized*, full of ozone.

P

PABULUM, (pab'ū-lum) *n.* food: nutriment: fuel:—*a.* pab'ular, affording aliment, &c.;—*n.* pabula'tion.

Pace, (pās) *n.* a step: gait; speed; the length of step, about 3 feet; amble of a horse;—*v. t.* or *i.* to walk or amble; to measure by steps;—*n.* pac'er, a horse.

Pacha, (pa-sha') *n.* Turk. gov.

Pacific, (pa-sif'ik) *a.* appeasing; mild; tranquil:—*n.* Ocean between America and Asia:—*ad.* pacif'ically;—*ns.* pacifica'tion, making peace: pacifica'tor, pac'ifier, a reconciler;—*v. t.* pac'ify, to soothe: calm; appease.

Pack, (pak) *n.* a bundle; load; 52 playing cards; a number of hounds; a set of persons, as a *pack of scoundrels*, &c.:—*v. t.* to make into a bundle: to send off in haste; to put away in order: to put goods in boxes, &c.: to pick favorable men for a jury;—*ns.* pack'er, one who packs goods; pack'ing, material to put around goods; pack'age, a bundle or bale; pack-saddle, a saddle to hold goods.

Packet, (pak'et) *n.* a small package; a vessel plying regularly between ports.

Packthread, (pak'thred) *n.* a thread for binding parcels.

Pact, (pakt) *n.* a contract.

Pad, (pad) *n.* a cushion; a compress; a road robber; a packet of blotting or writing paper, &c.; *v. t.* to sew soft material in a coat, quilt or cushion:—*a.* padd'ed, quilted with cotton, &c.: *n.* padd'ing, a soft stuffing, &c.

Paddle, (pad'l) *v. t.* to row in water;—*n.* oar or wheel.

Paddock, (pad'ok) *n.* a small field of pasture: enclosure.

Padlock, (pad'lok) *n.* a lock with a link for a staple.

Pæan, (pē'an) *n.* a song of triumph, joy or praise.

Pagan, (pā'gan) *a.* *n.* a heathen;—*n.* pa'ganism.

Page, (pāj) *n.* a boy; one side of a leaf;—*v. t.* to mark with numbers; *n.* *pa'gina*, flat surface, as a leaf.

Pageant, (pā'jant) *n.* a pompous shew;—*n.* pa'geantry, ostentatious display.

Pagoda, (pa-gō'da) *n.* Indian idol, temple, and coin.

Paideutics, (pi-dū'tiks) *n. sing.* the science of teaching.

Pail, (pāl) *n.* a vessel for holding liquids;—*n.* pail'ful, as much as fills a pail.

Pain, (pān) *n.* bodily suffering: anguish; penalty;—*v. t.* to distress; to afflict;—*a.* pain'ful, causing pain; distressing; difficult;—*ad.* pain'fully, laboriously:—*a.* pain'less, without pain;—*ns.* pains'taker, a careful person: pains'taking, labor; diligence;—*a.* careful.

Paint, (pānt) *v. t.* to represent: describe; color;—*v. i.* to practise painting;—*n.* a coloring substance;—*ns.* paint'er, one who paints houses or pictures; paint'ing, a picture either in colors or words; art of forming figures;—*a.* paint'ed.

Pair, (pār) *n.* two things alike in form, and used together; a couple;—*v. t.* to join in couples.—*Pair off*, agree not to vote, as *two* politicians of *opposite* sides.

Palace, (pal'ās) *n.* a magnificent house or car;—*a.* pala'tial, large; splendid.

Palanquin, (pal-an-kēn') *n.* a carriage borne by men.

Palate, (pal'āt) *n.* the roof of the mouth touched by the food: taste; relish;—*adjs.* pal'atable, savory; agreeable; pal'atal, uttered by aid of the palate:—*n.* a deep sound, as *r*, *b*, *g*.

Palatine, (pal'a-tin) *n.* original holder of lands by grant.

Palaver, (pa-lāv'er) *v. t.* to flatter;—*n.* idle talk.

Pale, (pāl) *a.* not ruddy or fresh of color: wan; faint; dim;—*n.* a pointed stake; an enclosure; limit; district;—*v. t.* to turn or become pale;—*ns.* pale'ness, pall'or, whiteness; wanness;—*adjs.* pal'ish, slightly pale: pall'id, deathly wan;—*ad.* pale'ly.

Paleology, (pa-lē-ol'o-ji) *n.* a treatise on antiquities.

Paleontology, (pā-lē-on-tol'o-ji) *n.* science of fossils.

Paleozoic, (pā-lē-o-zō'ik) *a.* denoting the lowest strata of fossiliferous rocks.

Paletot, (pal'e-tō) *n.* a light, loose overcoat (*Fr.*).

Il n'aura jamais bon marché qui ne le demande pas.—You will never buy cheap if you don't ask the price.

Il ne faut pas jetter les marguerites devant les pourceaux.—You must not throw pearls before swine.

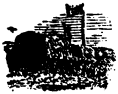
Palfrey, (pal´fri) *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady.

Palimpsest, (pal´imp-sest) *n.* a manuscript which has been written upon a second time, after the first writing has been *rubbed* off.

Palindrome, (pal´in-drōm) *n.* a word that reads alike either way, as *madam.*

Paling, (pāl´ing) *n.* a kind of fence work ; an enclosure.

Palisade, (pal-i-sād´) *n.* a fence of pointed stakes set in the ground, or nailed on strips : —*pl.* the belt or wall of horizontal rocks on the western banks of the Hudson river: *v. t.* to stake.



Pall, (pawl) *n.* a covering for the dead :—*v. i.* or *t.* to become vapid ; cloy ; dispirit.

Palladium, (pal-lā´di-um) *n.* statue of Pallas ; effective defence : safeguard ; law.

Pallet, Palette, (pal´et) *n.* a painter's board ; a straw bed

Palliate, (pal´i āt) *v. t.* to excuse; soften; extenuate:—*ns.* pallia´tion, mitigation ; *pallia´tive,* a good excuse ; —*a.* mitigating : excusing.

Palm, (päm) *n.* a tree : inner part of the hand :—*fig.* triumph or victory :—*v. t.* to impose or *palm-off* upon ; —*adjs.* palm´y, flourishing: young : *pal´mate,* shaped like the hand : webbed, as feet:—*n.* pal´miped, a swimming bird:—*a.* web-footed.

Palmistry, (pal´mis-tri) *n.* fortune-telling by the hand

Palpable, (pal´pa-bl) *a.* that may be felt : plain : obvious: gross:—*ad.* pal´pably.

Palpitate, (pal´pi-tāt) *v. i.* to throb: beat: move:—*n.* palpita´tion, a fluttering, as with fear : a too rapid pulsation of the heart.

Palsy, (pawl´zi) *n.* loss of power of voluntary muscular motion :—*v. t.* to paralyze ;—*a.* pal´sied, paralytic.

Paltry, (pawl´tri) *a.* mean ; pitiful : worthless ;—*v. i.* pal´ter, to trifle : to dodge.

Paludal, (pal-ū´dal) *a.* marshy

Pampas, (pam´pαz) *n. pl.* vast plains in South America.

Pamper, (pam´per) *v. t.* to feed to the full : to glut.

Pamphlet, (pam´flet) *n.* a book of one or several sheets folded and stitched together, often without a cover ;—*ns.* pamphleteer´, a writer : pamphleteer´ing, a writing of transient essays.

Pan, (pan) *n.* a broad vessel ; part of a gun-lock ; a hard stratum of earth ;—*n.* pan´cake, a fried cake, usually of wheat or buckwheat.

Panacea, (pan-a-sē´a) *n.* a universal remedy ;—*n. pl.* visionary politics, etc.

Panada, (pa-na´dā) *n.* bread boiled to a pulp, sweetened; *a. pan´ary,* denoting bread

Pancreas, (pan´krē-as) *n.* a fleshy gland contiguous to the stomach, which secretes a saliva-like fluid (*pancreatic juice*) to assist digestion in the intestines.

Pandect, (pan´dekt) *n.* a treatise embracing the entirety of any science.

Pandemonium, (pan-dē-mō´ni-um) *n.* the great hall of demons or fallen angels, described by Milton.

Pander, (pan´der) *n.* a pimp: a mean wretch who caters to lust: *v. t.* to act as pimp.

Pane, (pān) *n.* a glass light.

Panegyric, (pan-ē-jir´ik) *n.* an encomium : laudation.

Panel, (pan´el) *n.* square of wainscot : a jury roll ;—*v. t.* to form with panels.

Pang, (pang) *n.* extreme pain ; sorrow ; torture ; a throe.

Panic, (pan´ik) *n.* sudden fright without cause :—*a.* extreme : involuntary :—*a.* pan´ic-strick´en (or struck), scared beyond control.

Panicle, (pan´i-kl) *n.* an inflorescence in which the cluster is dense, as in corn, or irregularly branched, as in oats and grass.

Pannel, (pan´el) *n.* a rustic saddle: stomach of a hawk.

Pannier, (pan´i-er) *n.* wicker baskets carried on horses.

Panoply, (pan´o-pli) *n.* a full suit of armor ; a moral defense, as virtue :—*a.* pan´oplied, completely armed.

Panorama, (pan-ō-rä´ma) *n.* a picture representing various scenes which is unrolled before spectators ; natural scenery ;—*a.* panoram´ic, fleeting, as views.

Pansy, (pan´zi) *n.* a violet.

Pant, (pant) *v. i.* to breathe quickly ; gasp ; throb ; to desire ardently ;—*n.* pant´ing, palpitation ; longing.

Pantaloons, (pan-ta-lōōnz´) *n.* trousers for men ;—*n.* pantalets´, a girl's drawers.

Pantheism, (pan´thē-izm) *n.* the doctrine that nature or the universe is God.

Pantheon, (pan-thē´on) *n.* a complete mythology.

Panther, (pan´ther) *n.* a fierce spotted flesh-eating animal

Pantography, (pan-tog´ra-fi) *n.* general description ; entire view :—*n. pan´tograph,* an instr. to copy, reduce, or enlarge maps, plans, &c.

Pantomime, (pan´tō-mim) *n.* a representation in dumb show ; -- *a.* exhibiting by mute action : — *a.* pantomim´ic ;—*n.* pan´tomimist.

Pantry, (pan´tri) *n.* a closet.

Pap, (pap) *n.* a nipple ; soft food : pulp ; nourishment.

Papa, (pa-pä´) *n.* a father

Papacy, (pā´pa-si) *n.* authority of the Pope:—*a.* pā´pal; —*n.* pā´pist, a R. Catholic.

Papilio, (pā-pil´i-ō) *n.* the butterfly tribe of insects.

Papilla, (pa-pil´la) *n.* one of the minute elevations on upper surface of the tongue and palm of the hand, and in which the nerves terminate ; in plants, a nipple-like protuberance : —*pl.* papil´læ ;—*adjs.* pap´illary, pap´ulous, full of vesicles, blisters, nipples or teats ; warty ; pap´pous, provided with down, as the dandelion

Paper, (pā´per) *n.* a fabric in sheets, usually made of cotton or linen, straw, wood, etc. ; a document ; a newspaper; paper money printed by the government or banks and circulated in place of coin ; paper-hangings ; commercial notes written on paper ;—*a.* made of paper :—*v. t.* to cover or *hang* walls with paper.

In vota miseros ultimus cogit timor.—Fear of death drives the wretched to prayer.—SEN.

In pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, operam indimus.—We are pouring our words into a sieve, and lose our labor.

Hyperion to a satyr.—SHAKES.

Papeterie, (pap'e-trē) *n.* boxes of paper and envelopes.

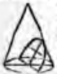
Papier-mache, (pap-yâ-mà'-shâ) *n.* pulped paper formed into moulds for ornamental articles or *bric-a-brac*, and then japanned; it is also used for taking impressions of type, &c.

Papoose, (pap-pōz') *n.* In. baby

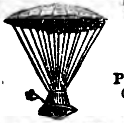
Papyrus, (pa-pī'rus) *n.* ancient manuscripts on paper made from Egyptian reeds.

Par, (pàr) *n.* equality of nominal and market value: 100 cents to a dollar; equal value.—*Above par*, at a premium: *below par*, at a discount: *on a par*, on a level.

Parable, (par'a-bl) *n.* fable or allegorical moral story.



Parabola, (par-ab'ō-la) *n.* a conic section formed by intersection of the cone with a plane *parallel to one side*;—*a.* parabol'ic.



Parachute, (par'a-shoot) *n.* a huge umbrella for descending safely from a balloon.

Paraclete (par'a-klēt) *n.* a consoler: advocate: the Holy Spirit.

Parade, (par-ād') *n.* a pompous display: military inspection;—*v. t.* to show off; to marshal troops;—*v. i.* to strut about: to march in procession, or in order.

Paradigm, (par'a-dim) *n.* an example: model: pattern.

Paradise, (par'a-dis) *n.* Eden; a place of bliss;—*adjs.* paradisi'acal, paradis'ical.—*Bird of Paradise*, an eastern bird of splendid plumage, allied to the crow.

Paradox, (par'a-doks) *n.* an opinion or tenet seemingly absurd, but really true:—*a.* paradox'ical, contradictory to supposed facts.

Paraffine, (par'a-fin) *n.* a sort of wax made from tar, &c.

Paragon, (par'a-gon) *n.* a pattern of chief excellence:—*a. par'agoned*, paralleled.

Paragraph, (par'a-graf) *n.* a distinct part of a writing, etc.; passage: item: sign (¶)

Parallax, (par'a-laks) *n.* the difference between the apparent and real place of a celestial body; apparent change in position of an object caused by the observer shifting his point of view:—*a.* parallac'tic (-l).

Parallel, (par'al-lel) *a.* side by side: equidistant in all parts, and in the same direction: running in accordance with; like or similar; —*n.* a line always equidistant from another: a line marking latitude; likeness: counterpart;—*n.* par'allelism, comparison: equality.

Parallelogram, (par-al-lel'ō-gram) *n.* a right-lined figure of four sides, whose opposite sides are equal.

Paralyze, (par'a-liz) *v. t.* to affect with palsy; deaden; exhaust; make useless, as the limbs:—*ns.* paral'ysis, loss of motion or sensation in any part of the body; palsy:—*fig.* stupor: stoppage, as of industry in hard times: *paralyt'ic*, one affected with paralysis:—*a.* without muscular motion.

Paramount, (par'a-mount) *a.* superior; dominant.

Paramour, (par'a-moor) *n.* a lover; a *loose* mistress.

Parapet, (par'a-pet) *n.* wall on a rampart, breast-high.

Paraphernalia, (par-a-fer-nā'li-a) *n.* ornaments of dress: show: trappings.

Paraphrase, (par'a-frāz) *n.* a copious explanation:—*v. t.* to interpret amply:—*a.* paraphrast'ic, free: loose: diffuse, as the saying in a roundabout way what has been said in other words.

Parasite, (par'a-sit) *n.* a hanger on: a plant, animal, etc. living on another:—*a.* parasit'ical, fawning, &c.

Parasol, (par'a-sol) *n.* a small umbrella for ladies.

Parboil, (pàr'boil) *v. t.* to boil in a moderate degree.

Parcel, (pàr'sel) *n.* a bundle; a quantity; a part:—*v. t.* to divide into portions;—*n.* par'celling, partition.

Parch, (pàrch) *v. t.* to burn; scorch: dry:—*a.* parched', dried up; thirsty.

Parchment, (pàrch'ment) *n.* skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

Pard, (pàrd) *n.* spotted beast.

Pardon, (pàr'dn) *n.* forgiveness; remission of penalty; —*v. t.* to forgive; remit:—*a.* par'donable, excusable: *n.* par'doner; *a.* pardon'ing

Pare, (pār) *v. t.* to diminish by littles; to cut or shave off, as corns, &c.:—*n.* par'ings, pealings: rinds: sods.

Paregoric, (par-ē-gor'ik) *n.* the tincture of opium.

Parent, (pār'ent) *n.* a father or mother; a cause; origin: —*n.* par'entage, birth: descent; — *adjs.* parent'al, nourishing; tender; par'entless, bereaved of parents

Parenthesis, (pa-ren'thē-sis) *n.* a sentence, or part of it, included in curved lines, thus, ( ):—*a.* parenthet'ical, put in as a digression.

Parget, (pār-jet or *parje*) *n.* the first or brown coat of plaster on walls or chimney flues—a colloquialism in common use among masons

Parhelion, (par-hēl'yun) *n.* a bright light near the sun.

Pariah, (pā'ri-a) *n.* outcast.

Parietal, (pa-rī'e-tal) *a.* in *anat.*, forming the walls: in *bot.* growing from the inner lining of another organ.

Parish, (par'ish) *n.* a district under one pastor:—*n.* parish'ioner, one connected with a church or district.

Parity, (par'i-ti) *n.* equality; analogy: resemblance.

Park, (pàrk) *n.* ornamental grounds; an enclosure devoted to general recreation, improved and beautified at public expense: a collection of artillery;—*v. t.* to mass, as artillery; enclose.

Parlance, (pàr'lans) *n.* talk; idiom of conversation.

Parley, (pàr'li) *n.* conference; *v. i.* to treat: confer; dally.

Parliament, (pàr'li-ment) *n.* legislature of Gr. Britain; *a.* parliament'ary, according to legislative usage.

Parlor, (pàr'lēr) *n.* the *best* room: sitting room.

Ignoscito sæpe alteri nunquam tibi.—Forgive others often; yourself never.—SYRUS.

Illa dolet vere qui sine teste dolet.—She grieves sincerely who grieves unseen.—MARTIAL.

Il n'est sauce que d' appétit.—Hunger is the best sauce.

Parody, (par'ō-di) *n.* alteration of a poem to another subject; imitation; burlesque; *v. t.* to alter verses, etc., and apply differently.

Parole, (par-ōl') *n.* word of honor; daily password in camps;—*a.* verbal; oral.

Parotid, (pa-rot'id) *a.* noting glands near the ears.

Paroxysm, (par'oks-izm) *n.* acute pain; a fit of passion; any sudden violence.

Parricide, (par'ri-sid) *n.* the murderer of a parent; murder of one to whom reverence is due:—*a* parricid'al.

Parrot, (par'ut) *n.* a tropical bird with brilliant plumage which imitates the human voice:—*n.* paroquet' (ket'), a small parrot.

Parry, (par'i) *v. t.* to ward or keep off; to turn aside.

Parse,(pärs) *v.t.* to analyse or name the parts of speech.

Parsimonious, (pär-si-mō ni-us) *a.* frugal; sparing;—*n.* par'simony, niggardliness.

Parsley, (pärs'li) *n.* an herb.

Parsnip, (pärs'nip) *n.* a plant and its esculent root.

Parson, (par'sn) *n.* a clergyman;—*n.* par'sonage.

Part, (pärt) *n.* a portion; a fraction; share; interest; side or party; action; in music, one of the melodies of a harmony;—*pl.* qualities; talents; applied to places, regions, countries; —*v. t.* to divide: share; separate.—*In good part*, favorably; *in bad part*, unfavorably; *ad part'ly*, not wholly

Partake, (par-tāk') *v. i., t.* to take or have a part; to have similar properties, &c.; to participate;—*ns. partak'er*, a sharer; *partak'ing*, a sharing: participation.

Parterre, (par-târ') *n.* a bed of flowers; a system of plots, with spaces for walks.

Partial, (pär'shal) *a.* relating to a part only; biassed; showing preferences:—*n.* partial'ity, favoritism:—*ad.* par'tially, partly: with bias

Participate, (par-tis'i-pāt) *v. t.* to join; share;—*ns.* participa'tion, a joining with; helping; partic'ipant, a partaker;—*a.* sharing.

Participle, (pär'ti-sip-l) *n.* a word having the sense of a verb, adjective or noun.

Particle, (pär'ti-kl) *n.* an atom; minutest portion.

Particular, (par-tik'ū-lar) *a.* single; distinct; individual; special; exact; nice; precise:—*n.* a point or circumstance:—*pl.* details;—*v. t.* partic'ularize, to go into details:—*n.* particular'ity, minute detail; single act; *ad.* partic'ularly, distinctly

Parting, (pärt'ing) *n.* separation; a division;—*a.* given at departing; separating.

Partisan, (pär'ti-zan) *n.* an ultra adherent of a party; —*n.* par'tisanship.

Partite, (pär'tit) *a.* in *bot.*, parted nearly to the base.

Partition, (par-tish'un) *n.* that which separates: division; point of division;—*v. t.* to divide into parts;—*a.* par'titive, distributive.

Partner, (pärt'ner) *n.* associate in trade; a sharer; one who dances with another; husband or wife:—*n.* part'nership, a contract in business; joint interest.

Partridge, (pär'trij) *n.* the quail, grouse, and several species of game birds.

Parturient, (par-tū'ri-ent) *a.* bringing forth young:—*n.* parturi'tion, a birth.

Party, (pär'ti) *n.* a select assembly; one of two litigants: one concerned in any affair; a political organization; a faction;—*a.* belonging to a party; consisting of different parties or things;—*adjs.* part'y-colored, having different colors: part'y-wall, a joint wall between buildings.

Parvenu, (pär've-noo) *n.* an upstart; one newly risen into notice or power.

Paschal, (pas'kal) *a.* relating to the Passover or Easter.

Pasquinade, (pas-kwin-ād') *n.* a satirical writing.

Pass, (pas) *v. i.* to go beyond; to spend the time; travel; change: to circulate; answer; go by or elapse; disappear; end; happen: to flow; run, as a road; omit; enact;—*n.* a passage; a narrow defile; a passport; a free ticket on a railroad or to a place of amusement; *n. pass'-book*, a small blank book in which a merchant enters for his customers purchases on credit;—*a. pass'able*, tolerable; pretty good; not impassable, as a road:—*ad.* pass'ably;—*n.* pass'ableness;—*a.* pass'less.

Passage, (pas'āj) *n.* act of passing; way; incident; journey; clause of a book.

Passenger,(pas'en-jer) *n.* one who travels in some public conveyance; wayfarer.

Passible, (pas'si-bl) *a.* capable of feeling; *n.* pas'sibility

Passim, (pas'im) *ad.* here and everywhere (Latin).

Passing, (pas'ing) *n.* act of going; enactment;—*a.* going by; surpassing; eminent;—*ad.* exceedingly.

Passion, (pash'un) *n.* agitation of mind; rage; ardent love; eager desire; in *pl.* feelings; natural impulses; —*a.* pas'sionate, intense; easily excited;—*ad.* pas'sionately, with vehemence: —*a.* pas'sionless, calm.

Passive, (pas'iv) *a.* unresisting: not acting;—*ad.* pass'ively;—*ns.* pass'iveness, submission; inaction; *passiv'ity*, tendency of a body to continue either at rest or in motion, or unchanged.

Passover,(pas'ō-ver) *n.* a feast of the Jews, held yearly.

Passport, (pas'pōrt) *n.* a permission to travel; means of access to favor, wealth, etc.

Past, (past) *prep.* beyond;—*ad.* by;—*a.* elapsed: ended; —*n.* the time gone by.

Paste, (pāst) *n.* an adhesive mixture; a fine glass;—*v. t.* to unite with paste.

Pasteboard, (pāst'bōrd) *n.* a species of thick paper.

Pastern, (pas'tern) *n.* joint of a horse next the foot.

Pastille,or pastel, (pas-tēl') *n.* a roll of paste for crayons; a medicated lozenge; a cone of charcoal and aromatic drugs, burned to perfume the air of a room.

Pastime, (pas'tim) *n.* diversion; sport; recreation.

Pastor, (pas'tur) *n.* a minis

Improbe Neptunum accusat qui iterum naufragium facit.—He is foolish to blame the sea who is shipwrecked twice.—SYRUS.

Invitat culpam qui delictum præterit.—He who overlooks a fault invites the commission of another.—SYRUS.

ter of a church ;—*a.* *pas´toral*, rural; relating to the duties of a clergyman ;—*n.* a poem on country life, etc.

Pastry, (pâs´tri) *n.* cakes; pies; tarts, etc. ;—*a.* past´y, like dough; *n.* a small crust pie.

Pasture, (pas´tûr) *n.* grass for grazing ; — *v. t.* to graze cattle ; feed on pasture ;—*a.* past´urable, fit to pasture: —*n.* past´urage, pas´turing, extent of pasture land.

Pat, (pat) *a.* fit ; *n.* a light tap.

Patch, (pach) *n.* a piece of cloth to mend a garment; a plaster on a wound ;—a plot of ground ;—*v. t.* to repair with pieces ; to execute clumsily, as a treaty of peace ; to make hastily ;—*n.* *patchwork*, bits of cloth or calico sewed together for quilts ; patched-up affair.

Patchouli, (pa´choo´li) *n.* the dried branches of an eastern tree, or its perfume.

Pate, (pât) *n.* the brain-pan.

Patent, (pat´ent) *n.* a grant of exclusive right ;—*v. t.* to make a public grant of ;—*a.* open ; conspicuous ; evident ; — *n.* pat´entee, the holder of a patent ;—*a.* pat´entable, sufficiently original to be patented.

Paternal, (pa-ter´nal) *a.* fatherly; hereditary ;—*n.* pater´nity, father ; authorship.

Paternoster, (pat´er-nos-ter) *n.* the Lord's prayer; rosary

Path, (path) *n.* a way trod by man or beast ; course of life or of motion ;—*a.* path´less, untrodden ;—*n.* path´way, a footpath ; course.

Pathetic, (pa-thet´ik) *a.* affecting the emotions.

Pathology, (pa-thol´o-ji) *n.* science of diseases :—*a.* pathologic, treating of diseases ;—*n.* pathol´ogist.

Pathos, (pā´thos) *n.* tender words that excite feeling.

Patient, (pā´shent) *a.* enduring without murmuring ; not easily provoked ; persevering ; expecting with calmness ;—*n.* a person under medical treatment: *ad.* pa´tiently ; — *n.* pa´tience, submission ; perseverance.

Patois, (pat-waw´) *n.* a dialect peculiar to sections or clans

Patriarch, (pā´tri-ârk) *n.* head of a family ; a venerable man : an ecclesiastic ;—*a.* patriarch´al, fatherly, &c.

Patrician, (pa-trish´an) *a.* of noble family or descent.

Patrimonial, (pat-ri-mō´ni-al) *a.* possessed by inheritance: —*n.* pat´rimony, estate left.

Patriotic, (pā-tri-ot´ik) *a.* directed to the public welfare; loving one's country; —*ns.* patriot´ism, pa´triot.

Patrol, (pa-trōl´) *n.* the guard that goes round a camp at night: *v. t.* to go the rounds

Patronage, (pat´run-âj) *n.* support: protection ;—*v. t.* pat´ronize, to support ; to buy at a favorite store : to assume a superior air towards ;—*n.* pa´tron ;—*fem.* pa´troness, a supporter.

Patronymic, (pat-rō-nim´ik) *n.* ancestral name; *a.* pert. to

Patter, (pat´er) *v. i.* to *pat* or strike often, as hail ;—*a.* pat´tering, quick and soft, as the sound of *little feet*.

Pattern, (pat´ern) *n.* a model for imitation ; specimen ; example ; a paper shape ; style of ornamental work. —*To pattern after*, is to ape the manners of another.

Patty, (pat´i) *n.* a little pie.

Paucity, (paw´si-ti) *n.* fewness ; small numbers.

Paunch, (pawnsh) *n.* the stomach and its contents.

Pauper, (paw´per) *n.* a person who lives on alms ;—*n.* paup´erism, state of indigence ;—*v. t.* paup´erise, to reduce to helpless poverty.

Pause, (pawz) *n.* a stop ; suspense :—*v. i.* to cease.

Pave, (pâv) *v. t.* to cover with stones, or any hard substance suitable for walks or drives ;—*n.* pave´ment, a paved road: material used.

Pavilion, (pa-vil´yun) *n.* a tent : a splendid building.

Paw, (paw) *n.* the foot of a beast ;—*v. i.* or *t.* to scrape with the foot ; to flatter.

Pawn, (pawn) *n.* a pledge for a loan ; a piece in chess :—*v. t.* to leave as security :—*n.* *pawn´broker*, a lender.

Pay, (pā) *v. t.* to discharge a debt or duty ; to reward ; punish ;—*v. i.* to be profitable or *vice versa*, as, *it will* NOT *pay* · *it* WILL *pay* ;—*n.* compensation ; salary ; wages :—*a.* pay´able, due ; in the shape of a debt, or *how* it may be paid ;—*ns.* pay´ment, that which is paid ; act of paying ; reward ; *pay´er* or *pay´master*, one who pays ; *payee´*, one to whom money is payable.

Pea, (pē) *n.* a plant and its fruit, which grows in a pod ;—*pl.* *peas* or *pease*.

Peace, (pēs) *n.* quiet ; freedom from war or agitation ; harmony ; calm ; rest ; silence ;—*int.* silence ! hist ! —*Hold one's peace*, to be silent ; — *adjs.* pēace´able, quiet; friendly ; pēace´ful, calm ; serene ; tranquil ;—*advs.* peace´ably, peace´fully ;—*ns.* peace´ableness ; peace´fulness ; *peace´maker*, one who makes peace ; *peace´-offering*, satisfaction to an offended person.

Peach, (pēch) *n.* a delicious stone-fruit ;—*v. t.* to tell.

Peacock, (pē´kok) *n.* a gay fowl ;—*fem.* pea´hen.

Peajacket, (pē-jak´et) *n.* coat.

Peak, (pēk) *n.* the top of a hill : a point of anything.

Peal, (pēl) *n.* a loud sound : *v. t.* to resound, as thunder.

Pear, (pâr) *n.* a luscious fruit

Pearl, (perl) *n.* a shining gem found in oysters, &c. : anything very precious ; a jewel ; the type used *here* ; a film on the eye : — *a.* pearl´y, pure : transparent.

Pearlash, (perl´ash) *n.* pure carbonate of potash.

Peasant, (pez´ant) *n.* one who lives by rural labor ;—*a.* rustic ;—*n.* peas´antry.

Peat, (pēt) *n.* a substance like turf, cut for fuel or rotted for manure ; *a.* peat´y

Pebble, (peb´l) *n.* a roundish stone ;—*a.* pebb´ly.

Peccadillo, (pek-a-dil´ō) *n.* a slight offence or fault.

Peccant, (pek´ant) *a.* guilty ; sinning ; offensive ; bad ; *ns.* *pec´cancy*, bad quality ; offence ; *peccavi*, an admission of having done wrong ; —*a.* *pec´cable*, liable to sin.

Peccary, (pek´ar-i) *n.* a quadruped allied to the hog.

I am a man more sinned against than sinning.—SHAKESPEARE.

In omnibus negotiis prius quam aggrediare, adhibenda est præparatio diligens.—In all matters, before beginning, a diligent preparation should be made.—CICERO.

Peck, (pek) *n.* 2 gallons, or ¼ of a bushel :—*v. t.* to strike with repeated blows ;—*n.* peck'er, a wood-pecker.

Pectinal, (pek'tin-al) *a.* like a comb :—*n.* a fish with bones like comb teeth.

Pectoral, (pek'tor-al) *a.* belonging to the breast ;—*n.* a medicine for the chest.

Peculate, (pek'ū-lāt) *v. i.* to defraud the public ; to steal:—*ns.* pecula'tion, embezzlement ; pecula'tor, one who takes trust funds.

Peculiar, (pē-kūl'iar) *a.* singular : particular ; special; strange: *ad.* pecul'iarly ;—*n.* peculiar'ity, *one's own* trait ; that which is found exclusively in one class, people, system, etc.; *v. t. pecu'liarise,* to appropriate ; to make peculiar.

Pecuniary, (pē-kū'ni-a-ri) *a.* consisting of money.

Pedagogue, (ped'a-gog) *n.* a schoolmaster : a pedant.

Pedal, (pēd'al) *a.* pertaining to the foot ;—*n.* foot-lever.

Pedant, (ped'ant) *n.* one who makes a vain and useless display of learning;—*a.* pedant'ic, conceited;—*n.* pedant'ry, empty knowledge.

Peddle, (ped'l) *v. i.* to travel and retail goods; hawk; to be busy about trifles ;—*ns.* pedd'ler, ped'ler, ped'lar, a travelling trader ; *ped'ling*, a petty traffic: *a.* paltry

Pedestal, (ped'es-tal) *n.* the base of a pillar or statue.

Pedestrian, (pē-des'tri-an) *a.* on foot :—*n.* a walker.

Pedicel, (ped'i-sel) Pedicle, (ped'i-kl) *n.* the stalk of a leaf, fruit, or flower.

Pedigree, (ped'i-grē) *n.* a genealogy : lineage : line.

Pediment, (ped'i-ment) *n.* an ornamental crowning of a facade : a decoration over gates, windows, &c.

Pedobaptism, (pē-dō bap'tizm) *n.* infant baptism.

Pedometer, (pe-dom'e-tr) *n.* an instr. to number paces, or the revolution of wheels.

Peduncle, (pe-dung'kl) *n.* a stem of fruit, leaf or shells.

Peel, (pēl) *v. t.* to strip off skin or rind: to plunder;—*n.* rind ; bark or skin :—*a.* pēēled', pared : stripped : plundered: *n.* peel'ing, the skin of a potato, etc.

Peep, (pēp) *n.* a sly look; cry of chickens ;—*v. i.* to begin to appear : to chirp, as chickens ; to look slyly, or through a key-hole, etc.

Peer, (pēr) *n.* an equal ; associate ; nobleman ;—*v. i.* to come in sight; look closely; —*a.* peer'less, matchless.

Peevish, (pēv'ish) *a.* cross ; petulant : hard to please ; —*ad.* peev'ishly:—*n.* peev'ishness, fretfulness.

Peg, (peg) *n.* a small wooden pin;—*v. t.* to fasten; to put pegs in shoes :—*a.* pegged'.

Pegasus, (peg'a-sus) *n. myth.* winged horse of the Muses; a northern constellation.

Pelf, (pelf) *n.* riches; money.

Pelican, (pel'i-kan) *n.* a water fowl with an enormous axe-shaped bill and a pouch.

Pelisse, (pe-lēz') *n.* a silk habit worn by ladies; fur robe.

Pellet, (pel'et) *n.* a little ball; homœopathic pill.

Pellicle, (pel'i-kl) *n.* a thin skin ; a film on liquors.

Pell-mell, (pel'mel) *ad.* confusedly ; without order.

Pellucid, (pel-lū'sid) *a.* perfectly clear ; transparent.

Pelt, (pelt) *n.* a hide undressed ; a blow with small missiles, as paper balls, eggs, etc.;—*n.* pelt'ing, an assault with anything thrown: *n.* pelt'ry, or pelts, skins of animals, as a dead calf or sheep : furs ;—*v. t. pelt,* to strike ; throw at.

Pelvis, (pel'vis) *n.* the lower part of the abdomen.

Pemican, (pem'i-kan) *n.* lean food of venison, &c., dried, pounded and pressed into cakes, used on long voyages

Pen, (pen) *n.* an instrument for writing : enclosure for swine, &c.:—*v. t.* to write ; to confine:—*a. penned',* not oral : shut in :— *pent-up,* smothered in close quarters.—*Pen and ink,* literary.

Penal, (pē'nal) *a.* incurring or denouncing punishment :—*ns. pen'alty,* punishment or loss incurred ; a fine ; *pen'ance,* self-inflicted punishment or grief

Pence, (pens) *pl.* of *Penny.*

Penchant, (pän-shäng') *n.* an inclination or liking.

Pencil, (pen'sil) *n.* a brush for laying on colors ; a needle of lead encased in wood or fixed in a holder, for writing ; a collection of rays;—*v. t.* to write, sketch or paint with a pencil: *ppr.* and *n.* pen'cilling, a sketch: the scintillations of light on objects:—*pp.* or *a.* pen'cilled, written or marked by fine pencil lines; having pencils of rays ; radiated.

Pendant, (pen'dant) *n.* a jewel at the ear ; a ship's flag ; *a. pen'dent,* jutting; pensile; —*n. pl. pen'dants,* two pictures, statues, groups, etc., suitable to place together.

Pendency, (pen'den-si) *n.* suspense in decision.

Pending, (pend'ing) *a.* undecided ; not terminated ;—*prep.* during ; awaiting.

Pendulous, (pend'ū-lus) *a.* swinging ; hanging down.

Pendulum, (pend'ū-lum) *n.* a body suspended and vibrating, as the weight hung to the works of a clock.

Penetrate, (pen'ē-trāt) *v. t.* to pierce ; enter ; to affect the feelings: to find out by the understanding; *adjs.* pen'etrable, able to be pierced by another body ; open to the mind ; pen'etrating, pen'etrative, sharp ; piercing ; subtle ; acute ; discerning; affecting heart or mind: *pen'etrant,* pointed; —*n.* penetra'tion, act of entering; acuteness: sagacity.

Penguin, (pen'gwin) *n.* a bird

Peninsula, (pen-in'sū-la) *n.* land nearly surrounded by water ;—*a.* penin'sular.

Penitent, (pen'i-tent) *a.* sorrowing for sin ; — *n.* one grieved for sin ;—*n.* pen'itence, contrition ;—*a.* peniten'tial, remorseful.

Penitentiary, (pen-i-ten'shar-i) *n.* a state prison, &c.

Penknife, (pen'nīf) *n.* pocket-knife:—*n. pl.* penknives

Penman, (pen'man) *n.* one who writes with a pen ; an

Inquinat egregsio adjuncta superbia mores.—The noblest character is stained by the addition of pride.—CLAUDIANUS.

In animi securitate vitiam beatam ponimus.—We think a happy life consists in tranquillity of mind.—CICERO.

author ;—*n.* pen'manship, art or manner of writing.

Pennant, (pen'ant) pennon, (pen'un) *n.* a small flag or streamer; bunting at the mastheads of ships.

Pennate,(pen'nāt) *a.* winged or feathered; *pen'niform*, feather-shaped; *pennig'-(nij) erous*, bearing quills.

Penny, (pen'i) *n.* an English copper coin, worth about 2 cents; *a.* penni'less, poor. —*Penny'wise and pound foolish*, saving small sums, &c., at the risk of larger.

Penny-a-liner,(pen'i-a-lin-er) *n.* an itinerant writer for the press who is paid by the *line*; a literary hack.

Pennyweight, (pen'i-wāt) *n.* 24 grains troy weight.

Pensile, (pen'sil) *a.* hanging.

Pension,(pen'shun) *n.* stated annuity to a soldier, etc., or his heirs ;—*v. t.* to allow a pension ;—*n.* pen'sioner.

Pensive,(pen'siv) *a.* thoughtful; sad; melancholy;—*n.* pensive'ness, seriousness.

Pentagon, (pen'ta-gon) *n.* a figure of five angles and sides;—*a.* pentag'onal.

Pentahedron, (pen-ta-hē'-dron) *n.* five-sided figure.

Pentameter, (pen-tam'e-ter) *n.* a verse of five feet.

Pentangular,(pent'an-gū-ler) *a.* having five angles.

Pentateuch, (pen'ta-tūk) *n.* first five books of the Bible.

Pentecost, (pen'te-kost) *n.* Jewish Whitsuntide.

Penult, (pēn'ult) *n.* last syllable but one ;—*a.* penult'imate, last except one.

Penumbra, (pēn-um'bra) *n.* a partial shade in an eclipse: blending of light and shade in a picture or landscape.

Penurious, (pē-nū'ri-us) *a.* sordid: miserly;—*ad.* penu'riously; *n.* pen'ury, poverty

Peony, (pē'ō-ni) *n.* a perennial plant and flower.

People, (pē'pl) *n.* a nation; persons generally; in *pl.* peo'ples, nations; tribes; —*v. t.* to stock with inhabitants ;—*a.* peo'pled.

Pepper, (pep'er) *n.* a plant and its hot pungent fruit; *v. t.* to sprinkle;—*a.* pepp'ery, hot tempered; hot.

Peppermint, (pep'er-mint) *n.* aromatic medicinal herb.

Peradventure, (per-ad-vent'ūr) *ad.* by chance; haply.

Perambulate, (per-am'bū-lāt) *v. t.* to walk round or over; —*ns.* perambula'tion, walking; *perambula'tor*, a walker; a child's carriage; a machine for measuring distances; *a.* peram'bulatory.

Perceive,(per-sēv') *v.t.* to see; to understand; to discern; *adjs.* perceiv'able, percep'tible, that may be known, &c.; discernible; *percep'tive*, having good *perceptive* faculties ;—*ns.* percep'tion, discernment; the evidence of external objects by our senses;—*ns.* perceptibil'ity, that may be seen; *perceptiv'ity*, having perceptive powers; *percip'ient*, one who sees ;—*a.* able to see.

Percentage, (per-sent'āj) *n.* allowance, duty, rate, or interest on a hundred.

Perch, (perch) *n.* a fish; a roost; a rod ;—*v. i.* to sit.

Perchance, (per-chans') *a.* perhaps; probably.

Percolate, (per'kō-lāt) *v. i.* or *t.* to stream through; to filter ;—*n.* percola'tion;—*a.* *percur'rent*, all through.

Percussion, (per-kush'un) *n.* a striking; a shock; the impression of sound on the ear, etc. ;—*a.* percus'sive.

Perdition, (per-dish'un) *n.* ruin; loss of the soul.

Perdu, (per-dū') *ad.* closely; in concealment ;—*a.* lost.

Peregrinate, (per'ē-grin-āt) *v. i.* to travel about;—*n.* peregrina'tion, travel, &c.

Peremptory, (per'emp-tor-i) *a.* positive; absolute: dogmatic ;—*ad.* per'emptorily; —*n.* per'emptoriness.

Perennial, (per-en'ni-al) *a.* durable; perpetual :—*n.* a plant lasting from year to year ;—*ad.* perenn'ially.

Perfect, (per'fekt) *a.* faultless: finished; completely skilled ;—*v. t.* to finish; complete ;—*a.* perfect'ible, able to be perfected; *perfec'tive*, tending to perfect: *perfect'ing*, finishing, &c.; —*ns.* perfec'tion, maturity; a perfect quality or acquirement: per'fectness, consummate excellence ;—*ad.* perfect'ly, completely.

Perfidy, (per'fi-di) *n.* violation of faith; treachery ;—*a.* perfid'ious, unfaithful; —*ad.* perfid'iously, falsely.

Perforate, (per'fō-rāt) *v. t.* to pierce, or make a hole through; *n.* perfora'tion; *a.* *per'forated*, bored through.

Perforce, (per-fōrs') *ad.* by force; of necessity.

Perform, (per-form') *v. t.* to act; achieve; execute; discharge ;—*a.* perform'able, practicable ;—*ns.* perform'ance, that which is done; a play; an act or action; perform'er, a doer: an actor

Perfume, (per-fūm') *v. t.* to scent; to fill with a sweet odor;—*n.* fragrant scent or vapor :—*n.* perfum'ery.

Perfunctory, (per-fungk'tor-i) *a.* done without interest: negligent: slight: careless.

Perhaps, (per-haps') *ad.* by chance: may be; possibly.

Peri, (pē'ri) *n.* female fairy.

Pericardium, (per-i-kār'di-um) *n.* the membrane inclosing the heart: *per'icarditis*, inflammation of this.

Pericarp, (per'i-kārp) *n.* the rind of fruits: seed vessel.

Pericranium, (per-i-kra'ni-um) *n.* a fibrous membrane that goes round the skull.

Perigee, (per'i-jē) *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon nearest to the earth.

Perihelion, (per-i-hēl'i-on) *n.* point of a planet or comet's orbit nearest the sun.

Peril, (per'il) *n.* danger; risk; —*v. t.* to hazard :—*a.* peril'ous, dangerous :—*ad.* per'ilously :—*n.* per'ilousness.

Perimeter, (per-im'e-ter) *n.* measure *round* a body; sum of sides of plane figure

Period, (pē'ri-ud) *n.* a circuit: time of a planet's revolution, &c.: series of years; end: conclusion: date; epoch; full sentence: the point (.) :—*a.* *period'ical*, regularly returning; stated :—*n.* a magazine, or other

In life it is difficult to say who do you most mischief, enemies with the worst intentions, or friends with the best.—B. L.

It is an irrepressible-conflict between opposing and enduring forces.—WM. H. SEWARD'S ANTI-SLAVERY SPEECH.

regular publication :—*ad.* period'ically ;—*n.* periodic'ity, anything which occurs at stated intervals.

Peripatetic, (per'i-pa-tet-ik) *a.* walking about, etc.: *n.* a great walker : an itinerant.

Periphery, (per-if'er-i) *n.* circumference of a figure.

Periphrase, (per'i-frāz) *n.* the use of superfluous words to express an idea:—*v. t.* to use circumlocution : — *a.* periphras'tic, roundabout.

Perish, (per'ish) *v. i.* to decay : die : go to ruin :—*a.* per'ishable, subject to speedy decay :—*ppr.* or *a.* per'ishing, dying: decaying

Peristaltic, (per-i-stal'tik) *a.* spiral ; vermicular, as the motions of the intestines.

Peristyle, (per'i-stil) *n.* a range of columns round an edifice, square, &c.

Peritoneum, (per'i-to-ne-um) *n.* a thin membrane lining inner surface of abdomen, and supporting viscera.

Periwig, (per'i-wig) *n.* cap of false hair : small wig.

Periwinkle, (per'i-wingk-l) *n.* sea snail or shell : an evergreen creeping plant.

Perjure, (per'joor) *v. t.* swear falsely :—*ns.* per'jurer, one who wilfully swears to a lie: per'jury, act of taking a false oath :—*pp.* or *a.* per'jured, forsworn.

Permanent, (per'ma-nent) *a.* lasting: enduring:—*n.* per'manence, continuance :—*ad.* per'manently, fixedly.

Permeate, (per'mē-āt) *v. t.* to pass through the pores : to pervade thoroughly, as heat, &c. :—*n.* permea'tion: —*a.* per'meable, penetrable

Permit, (per-mit') *v. t.* to let go : give leave to : allow : afford means :—*n.* warrant in writing: a license:—*adjs.* permis'sible, allowable ; permis'sive, granting ; suffering:—*ad.* permis'sively: *n.* permis'sion, liberty given

Permutation, (per-mū-tā'shun) *n.* interchange ; in *math.*, arrangement of things in every possible order: *v.t.* permūte', to change

Pernicious, (per-nish'us) *a.* destructive : injurious.

Peroration, (per-ō-rā'shun) *n.* conclusion of an oration.

Perpendicular, (per-pen-dik'ū-lar) *a.* upright ; crossing at right angles : — *n.* any thing at right angles :—*ad.* *perpendic'ularly,* vertically:—*n.* *perpendicular'ity;*— *n.* *perpen'der,* coping-stone

Perpetrate, (per'pē-trāt) *v. t.* to do or commit, as a crime; to execute :—*ns.* perpetra'tion, commission, as of a wrong or joke: per'petrator, doer in a bad sense.

Perpetual, (per-pet'ū-al) *a.* never ceasing : — *ad.* perpet'ually, continually.

Perpetuate, (per-pet'ū-āt) *v. t.* to preserve from extinction or oblivion :—*ns.* perpetua'tion, a rendering perpetual : perpetu'ity, endless or indefinite duration ; a permanent possession.

Perplex, (per-pleks') *v. t.* to puzzle : to tease with suspense or doubt :—*a.* perplex'ing, embarrassing : *n.* perplex'ity, intricacy: doubt

Perquisite, (per'kwi-zit) *n.* a fee beyond the salary.

Persecute, (per'sē-kūt) *v. t.* to pursue with enmity : to harass : — *ns.* persecu'tion, unmerited annoyance or punishment : persecu'tor, one who harasses another.

Persevere, (per-sē-vēr') *v. i.* to persist in what is begun: to pursue anything steadily :—*n.* persever'ance :—*a.* persever'ing, constant and firm in purpose :—*ad.* persever'ingly, persistently.

Persist, (per-sist') *v. i.* to persevere : to continue firm : —*n.* persist'ence, obstinacy; constancy :—*a.* persist'ent, tenacious : fixed : not deciduous :—*ad.* persist'ently

Person, (pér'sun) *n.* an individual : a living soul ; the body : outward appearance: character : in *gram.*, the one speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—*In person*, by one's self, not by proxy ;—*ns.* per'sonage, an eminent man: *personal'ity*, individuality : a personal remark or reflection ; *person'al*, an advt. relating to a person : —*a.* done in person : peculiar to private matters or applying offensively to one's character ;—*a.* per'sonable, of good appearance;—*ad.* per'sonally, particularly ; one's self ;—*ns.* person'alty, movable property ; *per'sonnel'*, employés in any public service, etc.

Personate, (per'sun-āt) *v. t.* to represent a person ; to counterfeit : to feign :—*ns.* persona'tion, persona'tor.

Personification, (per-son-i-fi-kā'shun) *n.* representation of inanimate things as living beings; *v. t.* person'ify, to ascribe the qualities of a person to:—*a.* person'ified.

Perspective, (per-spek'tiv) *a.* relating to optics ; —*n.* a picture of objects as they appear to the eye, drawn on a plane surface.

Perspicacious, (per-spi-kā'shus) *a.* quick-sighted : acute :—*n.* perspicac'ity.

Perspicuous, (per-spik'ū-us) *a.* clear to the mind : obvious:—*n.* perspicu'ity.

Perspire, (per-spīr') *v. t.* or *i.* to sweat ; to emit through the skin :—*n.* perspira'tion.

Persuade, (per-swād') *v. t.* to induce by argument : convince :—*adjs.* persua'sible, able to be persuaded : *persua'sive,* influencing the mind or passions: convincing :—*n.* persua'sion, inducement; settled opinion; a creed, sect or party.

Pert, (pert) *a.* smart : saucy.

Pertain, (per-tān') *v. i.* to belong : relate to : concern.

Pertinacious, (per-ti-nā'shus) *a.* holding firmly to an opinion or purpose : — *n.* pertinac'ity, obstinacy.

Pertinence, (per'ti-nens) *n.* fitness : suitableness ; appositeness :—*a.* per'tinent, applicable ; appropriate ;— *ad.* per'tinently, fitly.

Perturb, (per-turb') *v. t.* to agitate :—*n.* perturba'tion, disquiet of mind :—in *astr.*, Jewels five words long, that on the stretch'd forefinger of all Time sparkle forever.—TENNY.

Levius fit patientiâ quicquid corrigere est nefas.—What cannot be cured must be endured.

In time we hate that which we often fear.—SHAKESPEARE.

a deviation of a heavenly body from its orbit;—*a.* *perturbed′*, confused in mind.

Pertuse, (per-tūs′) *a.* pierced.

Peruke, (per′ook) *n.* artificial cap of hair; periwig.

Peruse, (per-ūz′) *v. t.* to read attentively;—*n.* perus′al.

Pervade, (per-vād′) *v. t.* to pass through; to spread all over:—*adjs.* pervad′ing, perva′sive, controlling;—*n.* *perva′sion*, a diffusion.

Perverse, (per-vers′) *a.* obstinate in the wrong: vexatious;—*ns.* perverse′ness, pervers′ity, stubbornness.

Pervert, (per-vert′) *v. t.* to turn from truth, or the proper use; to corrupt;—*adjs.* pervers′ive, pervert′ible;—*n.* perver′sion, misapplication; distortion; fall.

Pervious, (per′vi-us) *a.* penetrable;—*n.* per′viousness.

Pessimist, (pes′im-ist) *n.* one who complains of every thing being for the worst; opposed to optimist.

Pester, (pes′ter) *v. t.* to tease; harass; annoy:—*n.* pest′, a plague; a mischievous, destructive person, &c.

Pestilence, (pes′ti-lens) *n.* any contagious deadly disease;—*adjs.* pestif′erous, pestilen′tial, producing contagion: noxious; malignant; *pesti′lent*, hurtful to health and life; mischievous: corrupt;—*ad.* pes′tilently;—*n.* pest-house, hospital for infected persons.

Pestle, (pes′tl) *n.* an instrument for pounding things.

Pet, (pet) *n.* a fit of peevishness; a word of endearment, applied to children or pet animals;—*v. t.* to treat as a pet; to fondle;—*adjs.* pett′ish, fretful; pett′ed, fondled; indulged;—*ad.* pett′ishly;—*n.* pett′ishness, peevishness, etc.

Petal, (pet′al) *n.* a flower-leaf:—*adjs.* pet′alous, pet′aloid, pet′aline, formed like or attached to petals;—*n.* pet′iole, leaf stalk: *a.* pet′ioled.

Petard, (pē-tàrd′) *n.* a war engine, or bags of powder, for blowing up works.

Petit, (pet′ē) *a.* small; mean.

Petition, (pē-tish′un) *n.* request; prayer;—*v. t.* to solicit;—*ns.* peti′tioner, entreater; petit′ioning, solicitation;—*a.* peti′tionary.

Petrel, (pet′rel) *n.* an ocean bird which *flies low*.

Petrescent, (pē-tres′ent) *a.* becoming stone;—*n.* petrifac′tion:—*adjs.* pe′trous, hard like stone: petre′an, pertaining to rock;—*v. t.* or *i.* pet′rify, to convert into stone, or to become hard as stone: to make callous; to fix in amazement;—*a.* *pet′rified*, hardened: astounded

Petroleum, (pē-trō′le-um) *n.* an inflammable oil issuing from certain rocks, deep beds, or coal formations.

Petticoat, (pet′i-kōt) *n.* a woman's under garment.—*Petticoat government*, influence or rule of a woman.

Pettifogger, (pet′i-fog-er) *n.* a petty lawyer;—*n.* pet′tifoggery, tricks; quibbles.

Petto, (pet′tō) *n.* the breast; *in petto*, in reserve; secret.

Petty, (pet′i) *a.* trifling; inferior; little;—*n.* pet′tiness.

Petulant, (pet′ū-lant) *a.* peevish; forward; impudent;—*n.* pet′ulance, passion.

Pew, (pū) *n.* a church seat.

Pewit, (pē′wit) *n.* a plover.

Pewter, (pū′ter) *n.* alloy of lead and tin or zinc.

Phaeton, (fā′e-tun) *n.* a low four-wheeled carriage.

Phalanx, (fal′angks) *n.* a compact body of men;—*pl.* phalan′ges, the small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phantasm, **Phantom**, (fan′tom, fan′tazm) *n.* a fancied vision: specter: apparition;—*n.* phantasmagō′ria, gathering of figures on a flat surface by a magic lantern.

Pharisaism, (far′i-sā-izm) *n.* mere show of religion;—*a.* pharisa′ical, hypocritical.

Pharmacy, (fàr′ma-si) *n.* the preparation of medicines; *a.* pharmaceū′tic: *n. pl.* (sutiks) science of preparing medicines;—*n.* pharmacopœ′ia, a book of rules for compounding medicines.

Pharos, (fā′ros) *n.* a beacon.

Pharynx, (far′ingks) *n.* cavity of the upper part of the gullet; back part of mouth.

Phase, (fāz) *n.* appearance, as of the face of a planet; complexion or state assumed by anything, as a disease, a question of public interest, &c.;—*pl.* phas′es.

Phenix, (fē′niks) *n.* a fabulous bird, that rises from its own ashes—the emblem of immortality (also phœ).

Phenomenon, (fē-nom-e′non) *n. pl.* Phenom′ena, any remarkable appearance: the wonders of nature open to observation or experiment.

Phial, (fī′al) *n.* a glass bottle.

Philanthropy, (fil-an′thrō-pi) *n.* love or good will to all;—*a.* philanthrop′ic;—*n.* philan′thropist, a person of general benevolence.

Philharmonic, (fil-har-mon′ik) *a.* loving music, &c.

Philippic, (fil-ip′ik) *n.* discourse full of invective.

Philology, (fil-ol′o-ji) *n.* the study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric, and literary criticism;—*a.* philolog′ical:—*n.* philol′ogist, a linguist.

Philoprogenitiveness, (fi-lo-pro-jen′i-tiv-nes) *n.* the organ of love of offspring.

Philosopher, (fil-os′ō-fer) *n.* one skilled in the science of nature, mind or morals; one who acts calmly and rationally;—*v. t.* philos′ophize, moralize:*a.*, *n.* philosophizing: *a.* philosoph′ical, thoughtful; calm; rational;—*ad.* philosoph′ically.

Philosophy, (fil-os′ō-fi) *n.* general laws or principles of science, etc.: knowledge of the causes of phenomena; reasoning; a system;—*n.* *phil′osophism*, sophistry.

Philter, (fil′ter) *n.* a charm.

Phiz, (fiz) *n.* face, *in sport.*

Phlebotomy, (flē-bot′ō-mi) *n.* act of opening a vein.

Phlegm, (flem) *n.* expectoration from the throat; sluggishness; indifference;—*a.* phleg′matic, cold; heavy; dull; not easily excited.

Phlox, (floks) *n.* red, white, or purple flower-plant.

Phocine, (fō′sin) *a.* pertaining to the seal family.

Phonetic, (fō-net′ik) *a.* representing the separate elementary sounds by letters

Lupus pilum mutat non mentem. The wolf changes his coat, but not his disposition.

La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum.—Beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume.

God save the mark!—SHAKES.

or characters; vocal:—*n. sing.* phonet'ics, the science of sounds, esp. of the human voice:—*ad.* phonet'ically: *n. phonics*, acoustics.

Phonograph, (fo'no'grăf) *n.* an apparatus for recording sound vibrations resulting from articulate speech, &c., by indentations on tinfoils, and mechanically reproducing the same words at will from the record, even at a distant time or place, and almost in the same tones; a character or symbol used in phonography.

Phonography, (fō-nog'ra-fi) *n* a writing by characters according to spoken sounds; a system of short-hand:—*a.* phonograph'ic, representing sounds:—*n.* phonog'rapher, a short-hand writer.

Phonology, (fō-nol'o-ji) *n.* the science of the elementary sounds of speech.

Phonotype, (fō'no-tip) *n.* a sign representing a sound;—*n.* phonot'ypy, art of representing sounds by types or distinct characters.

Phosphates, (fos'fātes) *n. pl.* the bones of animals dissolved in the soil or in sulphuric acid, and used as manures:—*n. phos'phate*, a salt of *phosphoric acid*; the last consists of oxygen, 5 parts; phosphorus, 1 part.

Phosphoresce, (fos-for-es') *v. i.* to shine by night:—*a. phosphoresc'ent*, faintly luminous in the dark without sensible heat:—*n.* phosphoresc'ence, luminosity.

Phosphorus, (fos'for-us) *n.* a yellowish combustible substance, luminous in the dark:—*a.* phosphor'ic.

Phosphuret, (fos'fū-ret) *n.* a compound of phosphorus with a metal:—*a.* phos'phuretted, as a metal.

Photography, (fo-tog'ra-fi) *n.* the art of drawing or producing pictures by light on chemically prepared surfaces;—*ns.* pho'tograph, a picture produced as above; photog'rapher, one versed in photography:—*a.* photograph'ic, done by light.

Phrase, (frāz) *n.* expression; mode of speech; style;—*v. t.* express in peculiar style.

Phraseology, (frā-zē-ol'o-ji) *n.* mode of speech; words.

Phrenology, (fre-nol'o-ji) *n.* science of the functions or organs of the brain or skull

Phthisic, (tiz'ik) *n.* habitual difficulty of breathing;—*a.* phthis'ical, wheezing.

Phthisis, (thī'sis) *n.* a consumption of the lungs.

Phylactery, (fi-lak'ter-i) *n.* a parchment with verses of Scripture on it; a charm.

Physic, (fiz'ik) *n.* the art of healing: medicine;—*v. t.* to evacuate the bowels;—*a.* phys'ical, pertaining to the body, to natural objects, or to material things; known to the senses.

Physician, (fi-zish'an) *n.* a medical practitioner.

Physics, (fiz'iks) *n. sing.* the science which treats of the general properties of natural bodies; natural philosophy;—*n.* phys'icist, a student of nature.

Physiognomy, (fiz-i-og'nō-mi) *n.* the art of discerning traits of character from the face: features: appearance;—*n.* physiog'nomist.

Physiology, (fiz-i-ol'o-ji) *n.* the science which treats of the different organs in plants and animals:—*a.* physiolog'ical, organic: *ns. physiol'ogist*, a student of the functions of living beings: *physique'*, the body as it appears to the eye.

Piacular, (pi-ak'ū-ler) *a.* requiring expiation; bad.

Pianoforte, (pi-a'no-fōr-tā) *n.* a musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys;—*n.* piān'ist:—*advs.* pia'no, in music, with a soft sound: *pianis'simo*, very softly.

Piazza, (pi-az'za) *n.* a promenade or gallery on the exterior of a building; square

Pick, (pik) *v. t.* to choose; to seek, as a quarrel; open, as locks, by a wire; gather, as apples, fruits, &c.; pluck, as flowers; separate from; eat daintily; clean, as a bone;—*n.* a pointed tool; choice;—*n.* pick'axe, edged tool;—*a.* picked, selected; gathered;—*n.* pick'er.

Picket, (pik'et) *n.* a sharpened stake; an outguard; *v. t.* post

Pickle, (pik'l) *n.* a brine; anything preserved in vinegar or salt: a mess; a disagreeable, difficult position;—*v. t.* to preserve in brine.

Pickpocket, (pik'pok-et) *n.* one who robs pockets.

Picnic, (pik'nik) *n.* entertainment in the open air.

Picture, (pik'tūr) *n.* a resemblance in colors: painting:—*v. t.* to represent:—*adjs.* picto'rial, illustrated by pictures: highly colored; picturesque', beautiful to the eye or mind: natural: vividly described:—*ad.* picturesque'ly:—*n.* picturesque'ness:—*a. pic'tured*, painted.

Piddle, (pid'l) *v. i.* to trifle;—*a.* pidd'ling, small.

Pie, (pi) *n.* paste baked with something in or under it: the magpie: types mixed.

Piebald, (pi'bawld) *a.* diversified in colors:—*a.* pied', spotted: speckled.

Piece, (pēs) *n.* a part; a patch; a speech; a composition; a gun; a coin:—*v. t.* to patch: to join on: *a.* pieced'.

Piecemeal, (pēs'mēl) *a.* single: *ad.* gradually: by bits.

Pier, (pēr) *n.* support of an arch, &c.; a structure over the water; a wharf.

Pier-glass, (pēr'glas) *n.* a glass between windows.

Pierce, (pērs) *v. t.* or *i.* to enter, or force a way into; prick: touch the feelings: dive into, as a secret: penetrate, as sound or light: *a.* pierc'ing, sharp, as a shriek; acute, as pain; keen, as a knife:—*ad.* pierc'ingly.

Piety, (pi'et-i) *n.* reverence; devotion; sense of duty:—*a.* pi'ous, religious; *n.* pie'tism, affectation of piety.

Pig, (pig) *n.* a young swine; a lump of metal:—*v. t.* to give birth to pigs:—*n.* pigg'ery, a pen for pigs:—*a.* pigg'ish, voracious; selfish:—*n.* pig'tail, a twist of tobacco: a Chinese queue.

Pigeon, (pij'un) *n.* a dove:—*a. pigeon-heart'ed*, timid.

Pigment, (pig'ment) *n.* a

L'adresse surmonte la force.—Policy goes further than strength.

La chaumière est un palais au pauvre.—The cottage is a palace to the poor.

Jahre lehren mehr als Bücher.—Years teach more than books.

paint; color for painting; colors of the iris or eye.

Pigmy, (pig'mi) *n.* a dwarf.

Pike, (pik) *n.* a lance; a fish; a fork;—*a.* piked', pointed.

Pilaster, (pe-las'ter) *n.* a square column in a wall.

Pile, (pil) *n.* a heap; an edifice; an electric battery; a stake to support a pier;—*v. t.* to heap up; to drive stakes in water;—*n.* pile, a *hairy* surface; nap of cloth; *adjs.* pil'ōse, hairy; pi'leate, having the form of a cap.

Piles, (pilz) *n. pl.* hemorrhoids: disease of veins at extremity of the rectum.

Pilfer, (pil'fer) *v. t.* to steal trifling things;—*n.* pil'ferer; *n.* pil'fering, petty theft

Pilgrimage, (pil'grim-āj) *n.* a journey to a shrine or other sacred place: life's journey; *n.* pil'grim, wanderer.

Pill, (pil) *n.* a ball of medicine; anything nauseous.

Pillage, (pil'āj) *n.* spoil; plunder;—*v. t.* to rob; to strip.

Pillar, (pil'ar) *n.* upright support; social bulwark.

Pillion, (pil'yun) *n.* a cushion for a lady's saddle.

Pillory, (pil'or-i) *n.* a frame for the neck and head of offenders: public odium.

Pillow, (pil'ō) *n.* a cushion; a support for the head;—*v. t.* or *i.* to place or repose on something soft;—*a.* pill'owy, soft;—*n.* pillow-case, a sack for feathers or hair.

Pilot, (pi'lut) *n.* one who steers a ship; a guide;—*v. t.* to conduct through dangers, &c.; *n.* pi'loting; *p. a.* pi'loted.

Pilot-cloth, (pi'lut-kloth) *n.* a stout, blue, woolen fabric.

Pimento, (pi-men'to) *n.* allspice or Jamaica pepper.

Pimp, (pimp) *n.* a pander to lust;—*ppr.* or *n.* *pimp'ing*, ministering to depravity.

Pimpernel, (pim'per-nel) *n.* a plant with a double series of small leaves; water-plant

Pimple, (pim'pl) *n.* a pustule or swelling;—*a.* pim'ply.

Pin, (pin) *n.* a brass-pointed wire; a wooden peg;—*v. t.* to fasten with pins; *pin one's faith to anythir*

n. pin-money, a lad

et money; pin-p

Pinafore, (pin'a-fōr) *n.* child's apron; a modern play.

Pinch, (pinsh) *v. t.* to nip; to squeeze; to spare;—*n.* a gripe; a morsel, as of snuff;—*ppr.* or *a.* pinch'ing, distressing; niggardly; nipping by frost; *a.* pinched'.

Pinchbeck, (pinsh'bek) *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.

Pinchers, (pinsh'erz) *n. pl.* a tool for drawing nails.

Pine, (pin) *n.* a cone-bearing tree;—*v. t.* to languish;—*n.*, *a.* *pin'ing*, wasting away; *a.* *pine-clad*, green with pine.

Pine-apple, (pin'ap-pl) *n.* a cone-shaped fruit.

Pinion, (pin'yun) *n.* a wing; quill; a small toothed wheel;—*pl.* wings; fetters;—*v. t.* to bind the wings or arms; shackle

Pink, (pingk) *n.* a flower; plant; reddish color; that which is supremely excellent;—*v. t.* to work eyelet holes in; cut in scollops;—*a.* *pink'-eyed*, small-eyed;—*n.* *pinking-iron*, a scolloping tool.

Pinnace, (pin'ās) *n.* a small vessel with sails, &c.; a boat.

Pinnacle, (pin'a-kl) *n.* a turret; highest point.

Pint, (pint) *n.* half a quart.

Pioneer, (pi-ō-nēr') *n.* one who goes before; a settler.

Pip, (pip) *v. i.* to chirp;—*n.* the seed of fruit; a disease on the tongue of fowls.

Pipe, (pip) *n.* a tube to convey fluids: a bowl for smoking tobacco; a musical horn; a cask;—*v. i.* or *t.* to prate; to play on a pipe;—*a.* pip'ing, sickly; feeble; shrill, as a cry; very hot.

Pippin, (pip'in) *n.* a species of tart apple; *pip*, a seed.

Pique, (pēk) *n.* offence taken; wounded pride; spite; punctilio;—*v. t.* to offend; to nettle; to pride one's self;—*a.* piqu'ant, severe; pungent;—*n.* piq'uancy.

Piquet, (pē-ket') *a.* a game.

Piracy, (pi-rā'si) *n.* robbery on the seas; infringement o yright;—*v. t.* pi'rate,

opriate &c.;

Pirouette, (pir-ōō-et') *n.* a wheeling about on the toes in dancing; a horse's gambols;—*v. t.* to revolve, etc.

Pisces, (pis'ēz) *n.* *the fishes*, the twelfth sign of the zodiac;—*adjs.* piscatō'rial, pis'catory, pis'cine, relating to fishes or fishing;—*a.* pis'cinal, belonging to a fish-pond;—*a.* pisciv'orous, feeding on fishes;—*n.* *pis'ciculture*, breeding of fish.

Pismire, (piz'mir) *n.* an ant.

Pistil, (pis'til) *n.* female organ in the center of a flower, containing the seeds;—*a.* pis'tillate, with seeds.

Pistol, (pis'tol) *n.* smallest of fire-arms.

Pistole, (pis'tōl) *n.* a Spanish coin, $3.84.

Piston, (pis'tun) *n.* a cylinder for engines or pumps.

Pit, (pit) *n.* a deep hole; an abyss; a snare; hollow of the stomach: heart of a peach: indentations left by small-pox; the grave; hell; ground floor of a theater; shaft of a mine;—*v. t.* to mark with hollows: to set in competition;—*n.* *pit'fall*, an unforeseen danger.

Pitapat, (pit'a-pat) *ad.* with quick beating, as the heart, or a child's swift steps.

Pitch, (pich) *n.* a black sticky substance used in calking ships, &c.: a descent;—*v. t.* or *i.* to throw; set down; fix the tone; alight; fall headlong; fix the choice; rise and fall, as a ship; *adjs.* *pitched'*, fixed; *pitch'ing*, sloping;—*n.* a throwing.

Pitcher, (pich'er) *n.* a table vessel with a spout.

Pitchfork, (pich'fork) *n.* a fork to throw sheaves, &c.

Piteous, (pit'ē-us) *a.* that may excite pity; paltry; poor.

Pith, (pith) *n.* the soft substance in plants; quintessence; force; importance;—*a.* pith'y, energetic; concise and to the point; full of pith;—*n.* pith'iness, sententious force; *ad.* pith'ily.

Pitiable, (pit'i-a-bl) *a.* deserving pity; wretched.

Pitiful (pit'i-ful) *a.* compas-

La libéralité consiste moins à donner beaucoup qui à propos. Liberality consists less in giving much than in timely giving.

La moquerie est souvent une indigence d'esprit.—Jesting is often poverty of understanding. Lead us not into temptation.

sionate ; despicable :—*ad.* pit'ifully, sadly ; meanly ; —*a.* pit'iless, cruel ;—*ad.* pit'ilessly : *a. pit'ying*, sympathizing;—*ad.* pit'yingly.

Pittance, (pit'ans) *n.* a very small quantity, as money.

Pity, (pit'i) *n.* sympathy with distress ; a subject of grief or regret ;—*v. t.* to sorrow for ; to deplore;—*n.* pit'ier.

Pivot, (piv'ut) *n.* pin ; point on which anything turns.

Placable, (plā'ka-bl) *a.* willing to forgive ; relenting ; —*n.* placabil'ity ;—*v. t.* pla'cate, to appease ; to quiet.

Placard, (pla-kārd') *n.* a bill posted in a public place, as an advt. ;—*v. t.* to publish.

Place, (plās) *n.* a square ; a space : office : room : locality : a town : residence: existence : stead ;—*v. t.* to locate ; fix ; set : ascribe ;—*n.* place'man, habitual office-seeker or holder.

Placenta, (pla-sen'ta) *n.* the *after-birth* ; in plants, disposition of seed lobes.

Placer, (pla-sār') *n.* a gravelly bed containing gold.

Placid, (plas'id) *a.* calm ; quiet· mild ;—*ad.* plac'idly ; —*n.* placid'ity, gentleness.

Plagiary, (plā'ja-ri) *n.* one who steals the writings or thoughts of others and gives them out as his own: —*v. t.* pla'giarize', to purloin literary property ;—*n.* pla'giarism, literary theft.

Plague, (plāg) *n.* a contagious disease ; vexation ;—*v. t.* to trouble: vex ;—*a.* plagu'y.

Plaid, (plăd) *n.* a loose dress; a striped dress goods.

Plain, (plān) *a.* smooth ; flat: evident ; homely ; artless ; sincere ; blunt ; mere ; not colored or figured ;—*ad.* plain'ly ;—*n.* plain'ness ;—*n.* plain, level land ; any flat expanse ; *ad.* honestly; distinctly ;—*n.* plain-deal'ing, sincerity ; candor ;—*a.* open ; honest ;—*a.* plain-spok'en, rough ; sincere.

Plaintiff, (plān'tif) *n.* one who begins a lawsuit.

Plaintive, (plān'tiv) *a.* mournful ;—*n.* plaint, loud grief.

Plait, (plāt) *n.* a fold ; braid; doubling ;—*v. t.* to fold.

Plan, (plan) *n.* contrivance ; drawing ; plot ; a scheme ; model ;—*v. t.* to sketch ; to contrive ;—*a.* planned.

Plane, (plān) *n.* a level surface ; a joiner's tool ; a superficies ;—*a.* even ; level ; —*v. t.* to smooth with a plane ;—*ns.* pla'ner, a tool ; plan'isphere, a globe projected on a *plane*, as a map.

Planet, (plan'et) *n.* a body belonging to our solar system ; —*a.* plan'etary, revolving ; —*n.* plan'etoid, an asteroid.

Planish, (plan'ish) *v. t.* to polish metals ; to smooth.

Plank, (plangk) *n.* a thick sawed board ;—*v. t.* to cover with planks ;—*n.* plank'ing.

Plant, (plant) *n.* an organic body without sense and spontaneous motion ; any vegetable production ; the tools or material of any trade or business ;—*v. t.* to set in the earth ; fix in the mind ; take a firm stand ; establish :—*a. plant'ed*, set.

Plantain, (plan'tān) *n.* an herb: a tropical food-plant.

Plantation, (plan-tā'shun) *n.* a place planted with trees ; a colony ; a cultivated estate, esp. in the South ;—*ns.* plant'er, a grower of sugar, cotton, &c. ; *plant'ing*, the season to plant corn, &c. ; act of setting in the ground, as trees, or fixing in the mind, as knowledge.

Plantigrade, (plant'i-grād) *a.* that walks on the *sole of the foot* ;—*n.* an animal thus walking, as the bear.

Plash, (plash) *n.* a puddle ;—*v. t.* to dabble in water.

Plaster, (plas'ter) *n.* a composition of lime, sand, and water ; a salve ;—*v. t.* to cover with mortar, &c. ;—*a.* plas'tic, giving form ; capable of being moulded ; *n.* plastic'ity ;—*n.* plaster'ing, plaster-work of a building ; *plaster of Paris*, gypsum-cement ; sulphate of lime.

Plat, (plat) *v. t.* to interweave; —*n.* a level ground laid out.

Plate, (plāt) *n.* a thin piece of metal ; wrought gold and silver ; a flat dish ; household valuables in gold and silver ; an engraved or cast plate of metal to print from: —*v. t.* to coat with metal ; *a. pla'ted*, sheeted in metal; —*ns.* plat'ing, a thin coating of silver, etc. ; plat'ter, a large flat dish for food.

Plateau, (pla-tō') *n.* a broad high flat space ; table-land.

Platform, (plat'form) *n.* a floor of boards or planks ; a raised level scaffolding ; a statement of political or other opinions to enlist votes for party candidates.

Plat'ina, platinum, (plat'in-um) *n.* a hard, ductile metal of a dim *silvery* appearance

Platitude, (plat'i-tūd) *n.* that which exhibits dullness ; an empty, insipid remark.

Platonic, (plā-ton'ik) *a.* relating to Plato ; unmixed with carnal desires ; pure.

Platoon, (pla-toon') *n.* a small body (two files) of soldiers.

Plaudit, (plawd'it) *n.* approbation ; praise : *cheers*.

Plausible, (plawz'i-bl) *a.* superficially right ; specious ; pleasing ; popular ;—*ad.* plaus'ibly ;—*ns.* plaus'ibleness, plausibil'ity.

Play, (plā) *v. i. or t.* to sport ; trifle ; move irregularly ; execute music ; practice tricks ; make the moves of a game ; gamble ; act ;—*n.* sport ; recreation ; game ; manner of dealing, as *fair-play* : a dramatic composition : movement : room for motion ;—*ns. play'bill*, theatrical *advt.* ; *play'fellow*, *play'mate*, companions in amusement : *play'thing*, a toy ; *play'er*, an actor or musician ; *play'ing-cards*, a set of 52 cards used in games ; play'fulness, mirth ; —*a.* play'ful, sportive.

Plea, (plē) *n.* allegation in support of a cause ; excuse ; entreaty ; suit at law.

Plead, (plēd) *v. i.* to urge ; supplicate ; admit or deny ; —*a. plead'ing*, coaxing, as a look ;—*ad.* plead'ingly.

Please, (plēz) *v. t.* or *i.* to give pleasure or delight ; to suit ;—*adjs.* pleas'ing, agreeable ; gratifying ; *pleas'ant*, cheerful ; gay ; delightful ; —*ad.* pleas'antly ; —*ns.* *pleas'antness*, *pleas'antry*,

L'amour-propre est le plus grand de tour les flatteurs.—Self-love is the greatest of all flatterers.

Lateat scintillula forsan.—A small spark may burn unseen.

Latet anguis in herba.—There is a snake concealed in the grass.

merriment; right good humor; lively talk; *a.* pleased.

Pleasure, (plezh'ûr) *n.* delight; approbation; what the will prefers; purpose; command;—*a.* pleas'urable, gratifying;—*n.* *pleas'ure-grounds,* a lawn fitted for summer recreations.

Plebeian, (plē-bē'an) *a.* vulgar;—*n. pl.* coarse people.

Pledge, (plej) *n.* a pawn; a deposit; *v. t.* to pawn; promise; drink healths; make a profession of principles; *a.* *pledged,* plighted solemnly;—*n.* *pledg'et,* a plug of dry lint laid on a wound.

Pleiads, (pli'adz) *n. pl.* the seven stars in Taurus.

Pleiocene, (pli'o-sēn) *a.* in *geol.,* denoting the strata more recent than the *meiocene,* or second tertiary;—*a.* pleis'tocēne, noting recent tertiary deposits.

Plenary, (plē'nar-i) *a.* full; complete;—*ad.* ple'narily.

Plenipotentiary, (plen-i-po-ten'shar-i) *n.* one having full power to act;—*a.* plenip'otent, powerful; potent.

Plenitude, (plen'i-tūd) *n.* fullness; completeness.

Plenty, (plen'ti) *n.* a sufficient supply; abundance; *adjs.* plen'tiful, plen'teous, abundant; copious; fertile;—*advs.* plen'tifully, plen'teously;—*n.* plen'tifulness.

Pleonasm, (plē'o-nazm) *n.* redundancy of words.

Plethora, (pleth'ō-ra) *n.* a fullness of blood; repletion in anything, as money;—*a.* plethor'ic, overfull.

Pleura, (plōō'ra) *n.* *side;* a delicate serous membrane which covers the lungs;—*ns.* pleu'risy, inflammation of the pleura; *pleuro-pneumonia,* inflammation of the pleura and lungs in beasts.

Pliable, (pli'a-bl) *a.* easily bent or folded; flexible; easily persuaded; *ns.* pli'ableness, pliabil'ity, pli'ancy, suppleness;—*adjs.* pli'ant, flexible; tractable; *pli'cate,* folded; plaited.

Pliers, (pli'erz) *n. pl.* pincers for bending things.

Plight, (plit) *v. t.* to pledge, as the hand, faith, vows, truth or honor;—*n.* pledge, condition; danger.

Plinth, (plinth) *n.* the flat, square portion of the base of a column or wall.

Plod, (plod) *v. i.* to drudge; travel with labor; study closely: *ns.* plodd'er, a dull, laborious man; *plodd'ing,* slow motion or patient study;—*a.* slow; steady.

Plot, (plot) *n.* a stratagem; conspiracy; scheme; incidents of a story or play;—*v. t.* or *i.* to devise; conspire; to plan mischief.

Plover, (plō'ver) *n.* a wading bird fond of moist land.

Plow, Plough, (plow) *n.* an instrument to break the soil;—*v. t.* to turn up the ground; furrow; tear; divide;—*ns.* plow'man, one who holds the plow; a husbandman; plow'share, the cutting edge attached to a plow; plow'ing, the operation of turning up soil with plows; *a.* tillage ground. (Plough is the English spelling, preferred by most authorities)

Pluck, (pluk) *v. t.* to pull; strip off; snatch:—*n.* heart, liver and lights of an animal; courage;—*a.* pluck'y, spirited; *plucked,* robbed.

Plug, (plug) *n.* stopper of a hole in a cask, &c.:—*v. t.* to stop with, or drive a plug.

Plum, (plum) *n.* a fruit tree.

Plumage, (plûm'āj) *n.* the whole feathers of a bird.

Plumb, (plum) *n.* a mass of lead on a line;—*a.* perpendicular;—*v. t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; to sound;—*n.* plumb-line, a perpendicular line; a plummet.

Plumbago, (plum-bā'go) *n.* a mineral of carbon; a black-lead; *graphite* for pencils.

Plumber, (plum'er) *n.* one who adjusts water pipes;—*ns.* plumb'ing, the distribution of water pipes in buildings; *plum'met,* a weight of lead attached to a line for sounding depths.

Plume, (plûm) *n.* a feather; ornament; token of honor;—*v. t.* to adjust feathers; to adorn; to boast; to value:—*a.* plu'mose, plu'my, feathery; *plumed,* adorned by, or stripped of feathers; *plume'less,* without feathers or honors; *plu'miped,* with feathered feet;—*n.* *plum'ing,* a decking out, &c.

Plump, (plump) *a.* massive; fat; sleek; full; round; speaking right out;—*v. t.* or *i.* to give, put down or fall suddenly, like, or in *a lump;*—*ad.* heavily; suddenly; *ad.* *plump'ly,* fully; roundly; without reserve;—*n.* plump'ness, fullness;—*a.* *plump'y,* fat; jolly.

Plunder, (plun'der) *v. t.* to pillage;—*n.* spoil; booty

Plunge, (plunj) *v. t.* or *i.* to thrust or dive suddenly into water or other fluid; to rush into any danger or difficulty, as debt; to immerse;—*n.* a dive; a headlong rush, as of a vicious horse;—*n.* or *a.* plung'ing; plung'er, a pump cylinder.

Pluperfect, (plū'per-fekt) *a.* happening before some period referred to (*gram.*).

Plural, (plū'ral) *a.* expressing more than one;—*n.* two or more: *n.* plural'ity, a number greater than any other and less than half (as one of three or more candidates who receives the largest vote, but *not* a majority over all the others).

Plus, (plus) *n.* a sign +, noting addition to;—*ad.* more.

Plush, (plush) *n.* a shaggy cloth; a hairy velvet.

Plutonian, (plū-tō'ni-an) *a.* formed by the agency of fire; infernal; dark.

Pluvial, (plū'vi-al) *a.* rainy;—*a.* plu'vious, wet; humid.

Ply, (pli) *v. t.* or *i.* to work at steadily; to urge, as with a whip; to make regular passages between two ports;—*n.* a fold or increment;—*n.* *ply'ing,* an urgent asking.

Pneumatic, (nū-mat'ik) *a.* consisting of air; moved by air;—*n.* a science treating of the forces of air, and other elastic fluids or gases.

Pneumonia, (nū-mō'ni-a) *n.* inflammation of the lungs.

La nuit tous lès chats sout gris.—At night all cats are gray. *All colors are alike in the dark.*

Là où Dieu veu til pleut.—Where God wishes it rains. (When God pleases unlikely things turn to our advantage).

Dirigo.—I lead.

Poach, (pōch) *v. t.* to boil, as eggs out of the shell, slightly; to trespass, &c.:—*adjs.* *poached*, stolen: boiled, as broken eggs; *poach'y*, wet and soft: swampy.

Pock, (pok) *n.* pustule: pus.

Pocket, (pok'et) *n.* a receptacle in a garment:—*v. t.* to take, as fees: appropriate stealthily: *n.* pock'et-book, wallet for papers and *pocket-money*; pocket-picking, dexterous thievery.—*Pocket an insult*, to bear it.

Pod, (pod) *n.* a capsule; seed-case of peas, beans, etc.:—*v. t.* to grow, as pods;—*a.* podded', leguminous.

Poem, (po'em) *n.* a composition in verse:—*ns.* *po'esy*, po'etry, metrical composition: the language of excited imagination or feeling; pō'et, (*fem.* po'etess) writers with strong imaginations, who express their thoughts in verse: *po'etaster*, a miserable rhymster: *po'et-lau'reate*, in England, the poet distinguished by royal preference, as TENNYSON: *n. pl.* *po'etics*, the branch of criticism which relates to poetry;—*a.* po'etic (al), with a genius or bias for poetry: written in verse; sublime;—*v. t.* pō'etise.

Poignant, (poin'ant) *a.* acutely painful: sharp; satirical: severe;—*ad.* poign'antly;—*n.* poign'ancy, asperity.

Point, (point) *n.* a sharp end; a very small space: a moment of time: a single or precise thing or assertion; place; degree; a stinging epigram or lively turn of thought: that which awakens attention: a peculiarity; a stop:—*v. t.* to sharpen: aim: punctuate: direct attention, or the finger; smooth with mortar, as a wall:—*a.* point'ed, sharp; direct: keen: personal; telling: *ad.* point'edly: *n.* point'edness:—*adjs.* point'less, blunt: dull: wanting smartness: *point-blank*, direct; aimed at the mark:—*n.* point'ing, punctuating; finishing stone walls with mortar: *points*, qualities.

Poise, (poiz) *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium:—*v. t.* to examine; to balance.

Poison, (poi'zn) *n.* venom; infection: a moral taint:—*v. t.* to imbitter; corrupt; taint: infect: *a.* poi'sonous.

Poke, (pōk) *n.* a plant (*poke-weed*): a sun-bonnet: a slow person: a *pouch*; a thrust: a yoke for unruly cattle:—*v. t.* or *i.* to push, as with the elbow or horns; to jibe. to go about sleepily: to meddle: to search for: grope or feel: *n.* pok'er, an iron rod for raking fires.—*Poke fun*, to ridicule: *buy a pig in a poke* (bag), to purchase without seeing.

Pole, (pōl) *n.* a pivot or axis; one of the ends of the axis of the earth or of a magnet, &c.: a long stick: a rod or 5½ yds.: in land measure, 30¼ yds.: *v. t.* to place poles for beans, peas, &c., to run on;—*a.* pol'ar, relating to the poles of the earth or to the magnetic pole:—*n.* pō-lar'ity, quality of pointing to the pole or in certain directions:—*v. t.* pō'larize, to give polarity to:—*n.* pōlariza'tion:—*n.* *pole-star*, the north star: a guide in life.

Polemic, (pō-lem'ik) *n.* a disputant:—*a.* controversial; *n. sing.* polem'ics, religious controversy, as an art.

Police, (po-lēs') *n.* civil officers of a town, city, &c.

Policy, (pol'i-si) *n.* art or system of government: prudence: contract of insurance; dexterity: cunning.

Polish, (pol'ish) *v. t.* to make smooth: refine in manners; —*n.* elegance of manners; artificial gloss: *a.* pol'ished.

Polite, (pō-lit') *a.* polished; well-bred: obliging:—*n.* polite'ness:—*ad.* polite'ly.

Politesse, (pol'i-tēs') *n.* (Fr.) over-acted politeness.

Politic, (pol'i-tik) *a.* wise; prudent; well-devised: judicious: skillful: discreet: —*n. pl.* poli'tics, the art or science of government; the principles or professions of a party: political affairs; party machinery:—*a.* polit'ical, relating to nations, government, polity, or politics;—*ad.* polit'ically;—*ns.* pol'ity, civil constitution or government: politic'ian, a party manager: a partisan, generally tricky or artful.

Polka, (pōl'ka) *n.* a dance.

Poll, (pōl) *n.* the head; a register of persons; a voting or election;—*pl.* the places where ballots are cast;—*v. t.* to cast votes;—*n.* *poll-tax*, a small tax to each citizen; *poll-evil*, a swelling on a horse's head: *poll-parrot*, a familiar talking bird.

Pollard, (pol'ard) *n.* a tree with its top lopped: a hornless animal: clipped coin.

Pollen, (pol'en) *n.* the fecundating dust of plants.

Pollute, (pol-lūt') *v. t.* to make foul: profane; defile; corrupt:—*n.* pollu'tion, taint.

Polonaise, (po'lo-nāz') *n.* an exterior of a lady's robe.

Poltroon, (pol-troon') *n.* an arrant coward; lazy man; —*n.* poltroon'ery, want of spirit: cowardice.

Polyanthus, (pol-i-an'thus) *n.* a primrose, of *many* hues.

Polycotyledon, (pol-i-kot-i-lē'don) *n.* a plant having many seed-lobes, as firs.

Polygamy, (pol-ig'a-mi) *n.* plural marriages: Mormonism:—*n.* polyg'amist.

Polyglot, (pol'i-glot) *n.* a book of many languages: a bible

Polygon, (pol'i-gon) *n.* a figure of many angles and sides:—*a.* polyg'onal.

Polyhedron, (pol-i-hē'dron) *n.* a body of many sides.

Polymathy, (pol-im'a-thi) *n.* knowledge of many arts.

Polynomial, (po-li-nō'mi-al) *a.* of many names or terms; —*n.* algebraic quantity.

Polypetalous, (pol-i-pet'al-us) *a.* with many petals.

Polypode, (pol'i-pōd) *n.* animal with many feet;—*ns.* *pol'ype*, water-animal with many arms; *pol'ypus*, that which has many feet or roots; a tumor in the nose.

Polysyllable, (pol'i-sil-la-bl) *n.* a word of many or more than three syllables.

Polytechnic, (pol-i-tek'nik) *a.* embracing many arts.

Polytheism, (pol'i-thē-izm)

Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien. The best is the enemy of well. (We forget what we have in seeking something better).

Le moineau en la main vaut mieux que l'oie que vole.—A sparrow in the hand is better than a goose on the wing.

n. the doctrine of a plurality of gods:—*a.* polytheist'ic:—*n.* pol'ytheist. heathen

Pomace. (pum'as) *n.* substance of apples crushed

Pomatum. (pō-mā'tum) *n.* an unguent for the hair.

Pomegranate. (pom-gran'āt) *n.* a tree and its fruit.

Pommel. (pum'mel) *n.* the high part of a saddle-bow: a knob: a protuberance:—*v. t.* to beat: to bruise

Pomology. (po-mŏl'o-ji) *n.* a treatise on fruits; fruit culture;—*n.* pomol'ogist

Pomp. (pomp) *n.* ostentation; splendor: show: parade: *a.* pomp'ous, showy: boastful: —*ad.* pomp'ously: —*ns.* pompos'ity, pomp'ousness.

Pond, (pond) *n.* a body of fresh water dammed up.

Ponder. (pon'der) *v. t.* to meditate on; to consider.

Ponderous, (pon'der-us) *a.* heavy; massive: forcible: important;—*ns.* pon'derousness, ponderos'ity, weight: gravity: —*a.* pon'derable. having sensible weight.

Poniard, (pon'yard) *n.* a small dagger;—*v. t.* to stab.

Pontiff, (pon'tif) *n.* the Pope; —*a.* pontif'ical, denoting a Pope or high priest: magnificent; —*n.* a book of forms, &c.;—*pl.* dress of a bishop, priest or Pope:—*n.* pontif'icate, reign of Pope or of Ro Cath. dignitaries.

Pontoon, (pon-toon') *n.* a buoyant vessel of India-rubber, &c.: bridge of boats

Pony, (pō'ni) *n.* little horse.

Poodle. (poo'dl) *n.* a lap-dog.

Pooh, (poo) *ex.* expression of contempt or disdain.

Pool, (pool) *n.* a pond; spring or hole of water: stakes or bets in games or racing.

Poop. (poop) *n.* the stern or upper deck of a ship.

Poor. (poor) *a.* lean: indigent: mean; spiritless; wanting in fitness, beauty, or dignity; humble: inferior: unfortunate; sterile, as the soil:—*ad.* or *a.* poor'ly, miserably: in ill-health;—*n.* poor'ness, want: *poor-house*, institution for paupers;—*a. poor-spirited*, cowardly; base; mean.

Pop. (pop) *n.* a sharp. quick sound:—*v. i.* or *t.* to dart or *come up* suddenly.

Pope. (pōp) *n.* the head of the R. C. church;—*n.* pop'ery. the R. C. religion

Popinjay. (pop'in-jā) *n.* fop

Poplar. (pop'lur) *n.* a tall, cone-like ornamental tree.

Poplin. (pop'lin) *n.* a fabric made of silk and worsted

Poppy. (pop'i) *n.* a narcotic plant yielding opium.

Popular. (pop'ū-lar) *a.* general: pleasing to the people: superficial:—*ad.* pop'ularly:—*ns* *pop'ulace*. the great multitude, etc.: *popular'ity*, public favor or fame; *popula'tion*, the inhabitants of a place, a nation, or the world: increase of people: *pop'ulousness*, thick with people:—*a.* *pop'ulous*,—*v. t* *pop'ulate*, to settle with people: propagate: *pop'ularize*, to make generally acceptable: spread abroad.

Porcate, (por'kāt) *a.* ridged.

Porcelain, (pōr'sē-lān) *n.* a white, thin, fine, and semi-transparent earthenware.

Porch. (pōrch) *n.* entrance; vestibule or portico to a house.

Porcine, (pōr'sin) *a.* pertaining to swine; —*ns.* *pork*, flesh of swine; *pork'er*, a fatted pig.

Porcupine. (por'kū-pin) *n.* a rodent quadruped covered with spines or quills, rolling itself up when attacked.

Pore, (pōr) *n.* an opening between the molecules of a body;—*pl.* minute passages in the skin through which *sweat pours*;—*adjs.* por'ous, full of holes; por'iform, like a pore:—*n.* poros'ity;—*v. i.* *pore*, to read or study observingly;—*n.* *porif'era*, a group of animals perforated with minute orifices, as the sponges.

Porphyry. (por'fi-ri) *n.* hard, variegated rock, of purple white color, for sculpture, or any rock with crystals embedded in the matrix.

Porpoise. (por'pus) *n.* a gregarious kind of whale.

Porridge. (por'ij) *n* a broth seasoned with vegetables, as beans, onions, etc.; a paste of meal, etc., boiled. —*n* por'ringer, a small pot.

Port. (pōrt) *n.* demeanor: a harbor; a gate: left side of a ship: a wine;—*ns.* *port'hole*, opening in a ship's side for cannon, or light and air· *port'al*, a gate: entrance; arch over a gate; lesser gate: *portcul'lis*, a sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, to cover an entrance suddenly in case of attack.

Portable, (pōrt'a-bl) *a.* that may be carried: not bulky.

Port-crayon, (pōrt-krā'on) *n.* a metallic handle for holding a crayon or pencil.

Porte, (pōrt) *n.* Sultan's court.

Portend. (por-tend') *v. t.* to foretoken;—*n.* portent', an ill omen:—*a.* porten'tous, threatening: wonderful.

Porter, (pōr'ter) *n.* a *gatekeeper*: a carrier: a malt liquor: —*ns.* port'erage. port'age, carriage; hire.

Portfolio, (pōrt-fō'li-ō) *n.* a portable case for papers, &c.: a State secretaryship.

Portico, (pōr'ti-kō) *n.* ornamental porch with pillars.

Portion, (pōr'shun) *v. t.* to divide; allot: endow;—*n.* part assigned; lot; dividend: fortune; a part:—*adjs.* por'tioned, divided: por'tionless, without dowry

Portly, (pōrt'li) *a* dignified; corpulent;—*n.* port'liness.

Portmanteau. (pōrt-man'tō) *n.* a bag: a valise: a case.

Portray, (pōr-trā') *v. t.* to describe: paint: draw;—*ns.* por'trait, por'traiture, likeness: drawing; a describing in words; *portray'er*, one who describes vividly; portray'al, description.

Pose, (pōz) *v. t.* to puzzle: to bring to a stand:—*n.* po'ser: —*a.* *pos'ing*, perplexing by questions;—*n.* *pose*, natural attitude of a figure: a position assumed for effect.

Position, (pō-zish'un) *n.* at-

La patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux.—Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

Le plus lent à promettre est toujours le plus fidèle à tenir.—The man who is most slow in promising is most sure to keep his word.

titude ; state ; situation ; standing ; a proposition.

Positive, (poz′it-iv) *a.* certain: absolute; clear ; confident : actual ; decisive : dogmatic ;—*n.* that which may be affirmed; reality ;—*ad.* pos′itively :—*ns.* pos′itiveness ; *pos′itivism*, the *Comte* (a Frenchman's) philosophy, which deals only with facts and the laws of phenomena, not causes.

Possè Comitatus, *n.* citizens in general, acting as police.

Possession, (poz-zesh′un) *n.* the thing possessed ; property ; mental or moral attributes ; — *n.* possess′or, owner ; occupant ;—*adjs.* possess′ory, possess′ive, denoting ownership ;—*v. t.* possess′, to have ; seize ; hold or control; acquire, as property, knowledge, or accomplishments; enter into and influence, as a good or bad disposition, or an evil spirit; *to possess with*, to furnish or fill with.

Posset, (pos′et) *n.* milk curdled with wine or acid.

Possible, (pos′si-bl) *a.* that may be ; not contrary to the nature of things ;—*ad.* pos′sibly ;—*n.* possibil′ity, prospect ; contingency.

Post, (pōst) in compounds, signifies *after* ;—*n.* a messenger: office; place; piece of timber to set in the ground for gates, &c. : a station or stopping place ; a letter-carrier; public mail; letter-paper:—*v. t.* to put in the mail ; to fix in a public place; expose to reproach ; set or station; carry an account to a ledger ;—*adjs.* *post′al*, relating to mail service ; *post-paid*, paid in advance ; *post-haste*, with speed:—*ns.* *post′age*, stamps required on mail matter ; *post′mark*, date, &c., on an envelope carried by mail ; *post-office*, *post′master*, the office and official for receiving or distributing mails ; *post′man*, a letter-carrier; *postil′ion*, one who drives horses attached to a carriage;—*v. t.* post-date, to date after the real time.

Postdiluvian, (pōst-di-lū′vi-an) *a.* after the deluge.

Posterior, (pos-tē′ri-er) *a.* later in time or order ; subsequent ;—*pl.* hind parts.

Posterity, (pos-ter′i-ti) *n.* descendants ; a race.

Postern, (pōst′ern) *n.* small private door :—*a.* back; private.

Posthumous, (pōst′ū-mus) *a.* being after one's death, as fame.

Post-meridian, (pōst-mē-rid′-i-an) *a.* afternoon (p.m.).

Post-mortem, (pōst-mor′tem) *a.* after death ; inquest.

Post-obit, (pōst-ō′bit) *n.* a bond to repay borrowed money from an inheritance

Postpone, (pōst-pōn′) *v. t.* to defer; delay:—*n.* postpone′ment, adjournment: delay.

Post-prandial, (pōst-pran′di-al) *a. after dinner.*

Postscript, (pōst′skript) *n.* addition to a letter, &c.; P.S.

Postulate, (pos′tū-lāt) *n.* a position assumed as self-evident : *v. t.* suppose—*a.* post′ulatory, without proof:—*n.* *pos′tulant*, a candidate ; he or that which demands.

Posture, (pos′tūr) *n.* attitude: disposition ; state ; frame ; *v. t.* place in a certain way.

Posy, (pō′zi) *n.* a motto on a ring ; a nosegay ; verse.

Pot, (pot) *n.* cooking utensil of metal; household-vessel; earthen vessel for plants; their contents:—*v. t.* to preserve in pots :—*a.* pot′ted ; —*a.* *pot-bel′lied*, bulging in middle; corpulent:—*n.* *pot-pourri*, (pō-pōōr′rē) medley : mixture of vegetables.

Potash, (pot′ash) *n.* alkali from the ashes of plants.

Potation, (pō-tā′shun) *n.* a drinking ; a draught :—*a.* or *n.* po′table, drinkable.

Potato, (pō-tā′tō) *n.* a plant and its esculent root.

Potent, (pō′tent) *a.* powerful ; strong ; efficacious :—*ad.* po′tently;—*n.* po′tency.

Potentate, (pō′ten-tāt) *n.* a great man ; a sovereign.

Potential, (pō-ten′shal) *a.* powerful: efficacious ; *possible;* not real: in *gram.*, expressing power, possibility, liberty, will, obligation ; *n.* potential′ity, possibility.

Pother, (poth′er) *n.* confusion ; stir ; perplexity ;—*v. t.* to tease ; make disorder; —*v. t.* *pot′ter*, to be fussily engaged about trifles.

Potion, (po′shun) *n.* a dose ; a liquid medicine ;—lot.

Pottery, (pot′er-i) *n.* earthenware ; factory ;—*n.* pott′er.

Pouch, (pouch) *n.* bag ; *sac.*

Poudrette, (pō-drēt′) *n.* manure made of human dung.

Poultice, (pōl′tis) *n.* a warm application for sores.

Poultry, (pōl′tri) *n.* domestic fowls ;—*n.* poult′erer.

Pounce, (pouns) *n.* a fine powder applied to paper after erasures to smooth the surface, &c. ;—*v. t.* to sprinkle with pounce ; to seize, as a hawk, &c. ; to prick holes in patterns;—*a.* *pounced′*, dotted all over.

Pound, (pound) *n.* weight of 16 oz. avoir., or 12 of troy ; a pen for stray cattle : 20*s.* note, or $4.80;—*v. t.* to beat or bruise ; confine beasts.

Pour, (pōr) *v. t.* to fall as rain: to flow with force; to empty out ; send forth ; give vent to ; utter ;—*v. t.* to issue forth ; flow ; rush.

Pout, (pout) *n.* a fit of sullenness ;—*v. i.* to look gloomy or displeased; to hang out; —*n.* pout′ing, sulking ;—*a.* projecting : prominent.

Poverty, (pov′er-ti) *n.* necessity ; want ; a defect.

Powder, (pow′der) *n.* a fine dust: a cosmetic, &c. : gunpowder; *v. t.* to pulverize; to *sugar ;* apply to the face : —*adjs.* pow′dered, made fine : dusted ; sprinkled : pow′dery, dusty ; friable.

Power, (pow′er) *n.* faculty of doing ; force : strength : ability; influence ; a state; legal authority ; agency ; a motor, as steam, &c. :—*adjs.* pow′erful, mighty : efficient; intense; *pow′erless*, weak; impotent; *ad.* pow′erfully, forcibly ; greatly.

Pox, (poks) *n.* an eruption.

Les jeunes gens disent ce qu'ils font, les vieillards ce qu'ils ont fait, et les sots ce qu'ils ont envie de faire.—Young folks tell what they do, old ones what they have done, and fools what they intend to do.

Do not cry over spilt milk.

Practicable,(prak′ti-ka-bl) *a.* that can be done, passed or assailed: feasible:—*n.* practicabil′ity; *ad.* prac′ticably.

Practical, (prak′tik-al) *a.* useful; applying knowledge to beneficial ends: derived from experience; not theoretical;—*ad.* *prac′tically*, really;—*n.* prac′ticalness.

Practice, (prak′tis) *a.* customary use; exercise; performance; medical treatment;—*v. t.* or *i.* prac′tise, to do; perform; use: exercise; commit; to try artifices; *ns.* prac′ticer (or tis), one who habitually does a thing; practi′tioner, one engaged in any profession, esp. medicine or law; *prax′is*, use: example for exercise —*a.* *prac′tised*, experienced

Pragmatic, (prag-mat′ik) *a.* very officious; active; busy

Prairie, (prâr′i) *n.* an extensive tract of land, level or rolling, without trees.

Praise, (prās) *n* commendation; tribute of gratitude; a glorifying, as in worship; renown; honor;—*v. t.* to applaud; extol;—*a.* praise′-worthy, commendable; *ns.* prais′er, praiswor′thiness.

Prance, (prans) *v. i.* to leap; spring; bound gaily, as a horse;—*a.* or *n.* pranc′ing.

Prank,(prangk) *v.t.* to adorn; —*n.* a sportive action.

Prate, (prāt) *v. i.* to tattle; be loquacious;—*n.* prat′ing, unmeaning talk;—*a.* talking idly;—*n.* pra′ter.

Prattle, (prat′l) *n.* childish talk;—*v. i.* chatter idly:—*n.* prat′tler, a child: *a.* *pratt′ling*, garrulous; trivial.

Prawn, (prawn) *n.* a small shell-fish like shrimps.

Pray, (prā) *v. t.* or *i.* to ask earnestly: to petition God: —*a.* prayer′ful, devotional; *prayer′less*, lost to grace; *prec′ative*, as a suppliant:—*n.* pray′ing, a prayer made; *a.* pious; devout; *n.* *prayer.*

Pre, a prefix, means before.

Preach, (prēch) *v. i.* or *t.* to proclaim; deliver, as a sermon; teach publicly;—*ns.* preach′er, preach′ing.

Preamble, (prē′am-bl) *n.* an introduction; *v. t.* preface.

Prebend, (preb′end) *n.* the stipend from a cathedral.

Precarious, (prē-kā′ri-us) *a.* uncertain: critical; held by courtesy, or another's caprice; *n.* *preca′riousness.*

Precaution, (prē-kaw′shun) *n.* preventive care or measure:—*a.* precau′tionary.

Precede, (prē-sēd′) *v. t.* to go before in time, place, or importance;—*ns.* *prece′dence*, superiority: priority; *prec′edent*, an act or measure which may serve as an example or rule in the future;—*a.* antecedent;—*ad.* prēce′dently; *n.* *precess′ion*, a going before;—*adjs.* *prece′ding*, previous; former; *prec′edented*, warranted by an example: *n.* prēce′dency

Precentor,(prē-sen′tor) *n.* the leader of a choir: a canon.

Precept, (prē′sept) *n.* a command; principle; maxim; *a.* precep′tive, directing in morals: didactic;—*n.* precep′tor, instructor: tutor:—*fem.* precep′tress, teacher.

Precinct, (prē′singkt) *n.* territorial division; *pl.* limits.

Precious,(presh′us) *a.* costly: invaluable: prized: (in irony) worthless;—*ad.* pre′ciously;—*n.* prec′iousness.

Precipice, (pres′i-pis) *n.* a steep descent of rock, &c.: *a.* precip′itous, steep: rash.

Precipitance, (prē-sip′i-tans) *n.* great or rash haste;—*a.* precip′itant, headlong:—*advs.* precip′itant′ly, precip′itately, hurriedly.

Precipitate, (prē-sip′i-tāt) *v. t.* to throw headlong: to urge rashly: hasten: to cast to the bottom, as substances in solution:—*a.* over hasty; lacking deliberation;—*n.* precipita′tion, rash haste; a solid chemical deposit.

Precise, (prē-sīs′) *a.* exact; definite: not vague; accurate; strict: nice; formal:—*ad.* precise′ly, exactly;—*ns.* *precise′ness*, exactness; *preci′sian*, martinet; bigot: *preci′sion*, accuracy; *pre′cis*, (prā-sē′) abridged statement; abstract; summary.

Preclude, (pre-klood′) *v. t.* to prevent; put out of the question; hinder by anticipation;—*n.* preclu′sion, prevention;—*a.* preclu′sive, serving to prevent.

Precocious, (prē-kō′shus) *a.* forward; prematurely developed;—*ad.* preco′ciously;—*ns.* preco′ciousness, precoc′ity, early wisdom.

Precognition, (pre-kog-nish′un) *n.* previous knowledge.

Preconceive, (prē-kon-sēv′) *v. t.* to form a notion beforehand;—*n.* preconcep′tion, previous opinion; prejudice;—*a.* prēconcēived′.

Preconcert, (prē-kon-sert′) *v. t.* to settle ahead;—*n.* *precon′cert*, agreement beforehand;—*a.* preconcert′ed.

Precordia, (pre-kor′di-a) *n.* the parts about the heart.

Precursor, (prē-kurs′or) *n.* a forerunner:—*a.* precur′sory, indicating approach.

Predatory, (pred′ā-tor-i) *a.* plundering; ravenous;—*adjs.* pre′dal, predac′ious.

Predecessor, (pred-ē-ses′or) *n.* one serving before, &c.

Predestination, (prē-des-tin-ā′shun) *n.* unchangeable purpose of God;—*v. t.* predes′tine, predes′tinate, to foreordain: to decree.

Predetermine, (prē-dē-ter′min) *v. t.* and *i.* to make up one's mind in advance; —*a.* predeter′minate, unchangeable;—*n.* predetermina′tion, set purpose.

Predial, (prē′di-al) *a.* belonging to land or farms.

Predicament, (prē-dik′a-ment) *n.* class; state; an unfortunate position.

Predicate, (pred′i-kāt) *n.* what is affirmed or stated of the subject: the basis of a statement or argument; —*v. t.* to affirm one thing of another;—*adjs.* pred′icable, affirmable or attributable; *pred′icative*, declaratory;—*n.* predica′tion, assertion in reference to anything else; *pred′icant*, one who affirms or denies.

Predict, (prē-dikt′) *v. t.* to foretell: prophesy:—*n.* predic′tion, a prophecy;—*a.* *predic′tive*, prophetic; *pp.* or *a.* predict′ed, foretold.

Predilection, (prē-di-lek′shun) *n.* a previous liking.

Lesprit est toujours la dupe du cœur.—The understanding is ever the dupe of the heart.

Les larrons s'entrebattent, les larcins se découvrent.—When thieves fall out thefts are discovered (or honest men get their dues).

Predispose, (prē-dis-pōz') *v. t.* to incline ;—*n.* predisposi'tion, previous leaning.

Predominate, (prē-dom'i-nāt) *v. i.* to rule over : prevail ; —*a.* predom'inant :—*n.* predom'inance, ascendancy.

Prēeminent, (prē-em'i-nent) *a.* superior ;—*n.* prēem'inence, excellence ; note.

Pre-emption, (prē-em'shun) *n.* settlers' right to lands.

Pre-engagement,(prē-en-gāj'-ment) *n.* a prior obligation; —*v. t.* prē-engage', retain.

Pre-existent, (prē - egz - ist'-ent) *a.* existing in time previous ;—*n.* pre-exist'ence.

Preface, (pref'ās) *n.* the introduction to a book, etc.; —*v. t.* to open by remarks ; *a.* pref'atory, introductory.

Prefect, (prē'fekt) *n.* a governor, esp. in France.

Prefer, (prē-fer') *v. t.* to esteem above others: present; address: promote; *a.* pref'erable, more desirable;—*n.* pref'erence, choice; superior estimation :—*a.* prefer'-ential, partial in selection.

Preferment, (prē-fer'ment) *n.* advancement to place.

Prefigure, (prē-fig'ūr) *v. t.* to paint by antecedent representation or similitude;—*a.* prefig'urative, typical :—*n.* prefig'urement, emblem.

Prefix, (prē-fiks') *v. t.* place before:—*n.* *pre'fix*, a letter or word at the beginning.

Pregnant, (preg'nant) *a.* being with young ; fruitful ; abounding with results ; full of significance :—*ad.* preg'nantly ; *n.* preg'nancy

Prehensile, (pre-hen'sil) *a.* grasping : holding, as tail of a monkey ; *n.* prehen'sion

Prehistoric,(prē-his-tor'ik) *a.* treating of very ancient or geological eras or fossils.

Prejudge, (prē-juj') *v. t.* to condemn ; decide unheard.

Prejudice, (prej'ū-dis) *n.* a prejudgment: bent or bias; injury; disadvantage; mischief ;—*v. t.* to set against ; prepossess : bias : hurt :—*a.* prejudic'ial, injurious.

Prelate, (prel'āt) *n.* an archbishop or bishop :—*a.* prelat'ical ;—*n.* prel'acy.

Prelect, (pre-lekt') *v. i.* to read a discourse; to lecture ; *n.* prelec'tion, a discourse.

Preliminary, (prē-lim'i-na-ri) *a.* preparatory :—*n. pl.* introduction : first steps.

Prelude, (prel'ūd) *n.* preliminary air in music : something introductory ; preface ;—*v. t.* prelude', to precede ; introduce : — *a.* prelu'sive, preparatory.

Premature, (prē'ma-tūr) *a.* ripe too soon : too early.

Premeditate, (prē-med'i-tāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to intend beforehand ; — *a.* premed'itated, deliberate ;—*n.* premedita'-tion, previous thought.

Premier, (prēm'yer) *a.* first : chief ;—*n.* prime Minister.

Premise, (prē-miz') *v. t.* or *i.* to lay down or utter previously ; to state propositions for subsequent reasonings : — *n.* prem'ise, a proposition antecedently supposed or proved for after-reasoning : one of the two propositions in a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn ; — *pl.* a building and its adjuncts.

Premium, (prē'mi-um) *n.* reward : advance ; bonus.

Premonitory, (prē-mon'i-tor-i) *a.* giving previous notice; —*n.* premoni'tion, a warning : a strong intuition.

Preoccupy,(prē-ok'ū-pi) *v. t.* to take possession before another : to engross the mind to the exclusion of all else :—*a.* preoc'cupied, absorbed in meditation ;—*n.* preoccupa'tion, study.

Preordain, (prē-or-dān') *v. t.* to appoint beforehand.

Prepaid, (prē-pād') *a.* paid in advance :—*v. t.* prepay' :—*n.* prepay'ment, *as postage.*

Preparation,(prep-ar-ā'shun) *n.* act of fitting for a purpose, or making ready : a mixture or medicine: *adjs.* preparato'ry, previously necessary : qualifying or useful ; introductory : *prepared'*, ready ; fitted ; competent :—*ad.* prepar'edly : —*ns.* prepar'edness, readiness : *prepar'ative*, that which paves the way ;—*a.* fitting ; qualifying ;—*v. t.* *prepare'*, fit ; make ready ; adapt: form; set; appoint; provide : qualify ; equip.

Prepense, (pre-pens') *a.* premeditated, as *malice.*

Preponderant, (prē-pon'der-ant) *a.* superior in weight, power or influence ;—*ad.* prepon'derantly ;—*n.* prepon'derance ;—*v. t.* prepon'derate, to outweigh ; incline to one side; overpower by stronger influence.

Preposition, (prep-ō-zish'un) *n.* a word put before another to express relation, quality, action, as *from, to*

Prepossess, (prē-poz-zes') *v. t.* to preoccupy : bias ;—*a.* prepossess'ing, impressive: adapted to excite favor :—*n.* prepossess'ion, first impression ; liking ; leaning.

Preposterous,(prē-pos'ter-us) *a.* absurd ; monstrous.

Prerequisite, (prē-rek'wi-zit) *a.* previously necessary :—*n.* necessity ; requirement.

Prerogative,(prē-rog'ā-tiv) *n.* an exclusive privilege.

Presage, (prē-sāj') *v. t.* to foreshow ; to predict :—*n.* pres'age, a prognostic; *presa'ger*, foreboding event ; *a.* *presage'ful*, prophetic.

Presbyterian, (pres-bi-tē'ri-an) *n.* a member of the Presbyterian church, which is governed by a council of the ministers and ruling elders within a certain district, called the Presbytery.

Prescient, (prē'shi - ent) *a.* foreknowing :—*n.* prē'science, wisdom ; foresight.

Prescribe, (prē-skrib') *v. t.* to lay down for direction ; to appoint ; to write directions for a remedy :—*ns.* prescrip'tion, a medical recipe ; claim by long use: *pre'script*, direction ; command : model : — *a.* prescrip'tive, established by immemorial use: exclusive.

Presence, (prez'ens) *n.* being present or in view ; mien : calmness ; readiness, as of mind ;—*a.* *pres'ent*, now ; here, or in a certain place ; at this time; ready ; attentive ;—*n.* present time ; a gift ;—*ad.* present'ly, soon.

Present, (prē-zent') *v. t.* to give ; prefer : offer ; ex-

Les rats se promenent à l'aise, là où il n'y a point de chats.—When the cat is away the mice will play.

L'hypocrisie es tun hommage que le vice rend á la vertu.—Hypocrisy is the homage which vice renders to virtue.

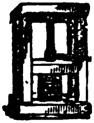
hibit: lay before : point, as a gun;—*a.* *present′able*, prepossessing in manners or dress ;—*ns.* present′er, one who offers, as a petition ; presenta′tion, a gift ; introduction : *present′ment*, accusation : indictment.

Presentiment, (prē - sen ′ ti-ment) *n.* apprehension of calamity ; a conviction.

Preserve, (prē-zerv′) *v. t.* to keep ; save ; defend ; rescue ;—*n.* fruits preserved : a wood for birds or game ; a garden for fruits;—*a.* preserv′ative, having the quality of preserving:—*n.* a preventive of injury or decay; —*n.* preserva′tion, continuance ; rescue ; a keeping.

Preside, (prē-zīd′) *v. i.* to occupy the chair ; to control; —*a.* *presid′ing*, governing.

President, (prez′i-dent) *n.* Chief Magistrate of U. S. ; one at the head of a state or society ;—*n.* pres′idency; *a.* presiden′tial, ruling over



Press, (pres) *v. t.* or *i.* to squeeze ; to crowd: urge; push ; to exert strong influence :—*n.* machine for printing or pressing; art of printing and publishing : literature of a country, as newspapers: hurry; urgency; a crowd : a closet for clothes ;—*a.* press′ing, urgent: forcible ;—*ns.* pres′sure, weight : force : urgency: impulse: difficulties; affliction ; *press′man*, one who runs a press or prints.

Prestige, (pres′tij) *n.* charm; fascination; influence arising from past conduct or success, inspiring faith.

Prestigiation, (pres-tij′i-a-shun) *n.* piece of sorcery ; legerdemain; trickery; imposture :—*a.* prestig′ious or prestig′iatory, juggling ;—*n.* prestig′iator, a juggler.

Presto, (pres′to) *ad.* quick.

Presume, (prē-zūm′) *v. t.* or *i.* to suppose ; venture ; take for granted; be rashly bold ; — *adjs.* presum′able, supposable ; presum′ing, very forward:—*n.* *presump′tion*, arrogance; blind confidence: supposition: strong probability ; a conclusion drawn from circumstantial evidence;—*adjs.* presump′tive, grounded on probability; presump′tuous, rashly confident ; wilful : arrogant: *ad.* presump′tuously.

Presuppose, (prē-sup-pōz′) *v. t.* to assume first : imply.

Pretend, (prē-tend′) *v. t.* or *i.* to hold out an appearance; feign ; affect to feel ; put in a claim ;—*ns.* *pretence′*, a show of what is not real ; pretext ; assumption ; *preten′sion*, fictitious importance ; affectation ; claim, true or false ; *pretend′er*, a claimant ; — *ads.* *pretend′edly*, deceitfully ; *pretend′ingly*, arrogantly ;—*a.* *preten′tious*, haughty ; affected : —*ad.* *preten′tiously*, boastfully ;—*n.* preten′tiousness.

Preterite, (pret′er-it) *n.* past tense :—*a.* perfectly past.

Pretermit, (prē-ter-mit′) *v. t.* to pass by ; omit ; neglect.

Preternatural, (prē-ter-nat′-ūr-al) *a.* marvellous ; rare.

Pretext, (prē-tekst′) *n.* a pretence ; excuse ; a blind.

Pretty, (pret′i) *a.* handsome; neat ; fine ; tasteful : *sly ;* *ad.* in some degree: moderately ;—*n.* pret′tiness;—*ad.* pret′tily, pleasingly; nicely

Prevail, (prē-vāl′) *v. i.* to be in force : succeed ; overcome ; have influence or effect ; — *adjs.* *prevail′ing*, *prev′alent*, efficacious; most general ; powerful ; predominant;—*n.* preva′lence, state of being wide-spread: influence; *ad.* prev′alently.

Prevaricate, (prē-var′i-kāt) *v. i.* to shuffle ; to cavil ;—*ns.* prevarica′tion, quibbling ; prevar′icator, double-dealer

Prevent, (prē-vent′) *v. t.* to hinder ; obviate ;—*a.* preven′tive, hindering ;—*n.* an antidote ; a preservative ; an obstacle: *n.* preven′tion, anticipation ; obstruction ; —*a.* *prevent′able ;* — *advs.* *prevent′ingly*, *preven′tively*, able, or in a way, to obviate.

Previous, (prē′vi-us) *a.* going before in time; antecedent: —*ad.* pre′viously, priorly.

Prey, (prā) *n.* spoil ; booty ; —*v. i.* to plunder: to waste; to consume with anxiety.

Price, (pris) *n.* current value; a sum in payment ; excellence; reward; *v.t.* to value; —*a.* price′less, invaluable.

Prick, (prik) *v. t.* to pierce ; spur : incite pain ; erect, as the ears ; to mark ; — *n.* a puncture ; a point ; — *a.* prick′ing, stinging ;—*n. pl.* stings of conscience, etc.

Prickle, (prik′l) *n.* a brier or sharp point ;—*a.* prick′ly.

Pride, (prīd) *n.* self-esteem ; that in which one glories ; splendor; haughtiness; dignity ;—*v. t.* to boast ; brag.

Priest, (prēst) *n.* a clergyman : —*ns.* *priest - craft*, pious fraud ; *priest-hood*, the sacerdotal order : *adjs.* priest′ly, hierarchal ; *priest-ridden*, managed by priests.

Prig, (prig) *n.* a conceited, pert fellow ;—*v. t.* to steal.

Prim, (prim) *a.* affectedly nice: precise;—*v. t.* to deck; *ad.* prim′ly ;—*n.* prim′ness.

Prima-donna, (prē′ma-don′a) *n.* first or leading female singer in an opera; *a.* *pri′ma*

Primary, (prī′ma-ri) *a.* original : preparatory, as elementary schools, or meetings of voters for delegates ; chief : primitive ;—*n.* first ;—*ad.* pri′marily ;—*a.* *pri′mal*, early ; original ; *n. pl.* *prima′tes*, an order of animals, including man, monkeys, bats.—*Primary colors*, red, yellow, and blue, from which all colors are derived; rainbow colors

Primate, (prī′māt) *n.* an archbishop ;—*n.* pri′macy.

Prime, (prīm) *a.* first : original ; chief ; excellent : early : *n.* the dawn; spring; the best part: the height of perfection ;—*v. t.* to do the preparatory act ; put powder on the nipple of a firearm : lay the first color in painting ; *n.* prim′ing, first coat of paint ; gun charge.

Primer, (prim′er) *n.* an elementary work or tract.

Primeval, (pri-mē′val) *a.* such as was first, or at creation.

L'imagination gallope, le jugement ne va que la pas.—The imagination gallops; judgment only goes a footpace.

Libertatem naturâ etiam mutis animalibus datam.—Liberty is given by nature even to mute animals.—TACITUS.

Primitive, (prim′i-tiv) *a.* belonging to the beginning or to the *first* times; ancient; aboriginal; old; antiquated; old-fashioned; not derived; —*n.* a *root* word;—*n.* prim′itiveness;—*adjs.* primoge′nial, primary; constituent; primor′dial, first in order; existing from the beginning;—*n.* original element.

Primogeniture, (prī-mō-gen′i-tūr) *n.* senior heirship.

Primrose, (prim′rōz) *n.* an early spring flower.

Prince, (prins) *n.* a king's son; a ruler; a chief; a good fellow;—*a.* prince′ly, noble; liberal;—*fem.* prin′cess; *n.* principal′ity, land.

Principal, (prin′si-pal) *a.* chief; capital; essential; most important; *n.* a head, as of a school; one who takes a leading part; a capital sum on which interest is paid; in *law*, the perpetrator or abettor of a crime:—*ad.* prin′cipally, chiefly; above all others.

Principia, (prin-sip′i-a) *n. pl.* first principles; a work.

Principle, (prin′si-pl) *n.* fundamental truth; motive; first cause; tenet; rule.

Print, (print) *v. t.* to mark by impression; to publish;—*n.* the impression of types, &c., in general; a copy, engraving, cut, newspaper, calico, &c.;—*ns.* print′er, print′ing, typography, &c.; —*n. pl.* *prints*, engravings; printed calicoes;—*a. printed*, *in print*; stamped; *out of print*, sold out; exhausted

Prior, (prī′or) *a.* former; antecedent;—*n.* head of a priory;—*fem.* prī′oress;—*n.* prī′ory, a convent.

Priority, (prī-or′i-ti) *n.* the state of being first, as time.

Prism, (prizm) *n.* a solid, whose bases are similar, equal, parallel planes, and sides parallelograms; a solid triangular glass bar;—*a.* prismat′ic, noting *primary* colors separated by prisms.

Prison, (priz′n) *n.* a jail for criminals;—*n.* prison′er.

Pristine, (pris′tin) *a.* as at first; ancient; original.

Prithee, (prith′i) *v. pray thee.*

Privacy, (prī′va-si) *n.* retreat; retirement; secrecy.

Private, (prī′vāt) *a.* peculiar to one's self; alone; secret; not public; retired from observation;—*n.* a common soldier;—*ad.* prī′vately.

Privateer, (prī-vā-tēr′) *n.* a private ship of war commissioned to take prizes;—*v. i.* to cruise for spoil.

Privation, (prī-vā′shun) *n.* want of comforts; destitution; hardship;—*a.* priv′ative, causing loss, as blindness, which *deprives* of sight;—*n.* absence of something usually present or essential; in *logic*, denoting absence of a quality.

Privet, (priv′et) *n.* a shrub.

Privilege, (priv′i-lej) *n.* peculiar advantage; prerogative; a right not general;—*v. t.* to grant exemptions or peculiar benefits to:—*a.* *priv′ileged*, as a guest, etc.

Privy, (priv′i) *a.* conscious, or knowing to; admitted to the knowledge of something secret;—*n.* a necessary house; *ad.* priv′ily, secretly;—*n.* *priv′ity*, knowledge implying concurrence

Prize, (prīz) *n.* a reward; a naval capture; a lottery;—*n.* *prize-fighter*, one who *fights* or competes publicly with his *fists* for a *prize* or *bet*;—*v. t.* to value highly.

Probable, (prob′a-bl) *a.* likely to be, or to be true; credible, but leaving room for doubt;—*n.* probabil′ity, appearance of truth; chance; —*ad.* prob′ably, perhaps.

Probate, (prō′bāt) *n.* proof or official copy of a will.

Probation, (prō-bā′shun) *n.* on trial; the time of trial; moral trial; novitiate;—*a.* proba′tionary, preparative.

Probe, (prōb) *n.* a surgeon's instrument;—*v. t.* to try with a probe; to search.

Probity, (prob′i-ti) *n.* virtue; uprightness; sincerity.

Problem, (prob′lem) *n.* matter difficult of solution:—*a.* *problemat′ical*, questionable

Proboscis, (prō-bos′is) *n.* the trunk of an elephant, &c.

Procedure, (prō-sēd′ūr) *n.* conduct; action; process.

Proceed, (prō-sēd′) *v. i.* to go forward; to issue; to be produced; to prosecute;—*n.* proceed′ing, transaction; legal progress; step; measure; operation; *pl.* acts, &c.

Proceeds, (prō-sēdz′) *n. pl.* issues; sums realized.

Process, (pros′es) *n.* gradual progress; method; operation; course of law; a projection in a bone; change; *in process*, begun, *not* done.

Procession, (prō-sesh′un) *n.* train of persons; march.

Procidence, (prōs′ĭ-dens) *n.* the falling down of some organ or part, as the anus, uterus, &c.;—*a.* procid′uous.

Proclaim, (prō-klām′) *v. t.* to declare; announce officially;—*n.* proclama′tion, official public notice; edict.

Proclivity, (prō-kliv′i-ti) *n.* inclination; aptitude;—*a.* *procliv′ous*, descending.

Procrastinate, (prō-kras′ti-nāt) *v. t* or *i.* to defer; delay;—*ns.* procrastina′tion, dilatoriness; delay; *procras′tinator*, a putter-off.

Procreate, (prō′krē-āt) *v. t.* to generate;—*n.* procrea′tion, production of young;—*a.* pro′creative, generative;—*n.* pro′creator, a father.

Procrustean, (pro-krus′ti-an) *a.* reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model, or to a *rack*.

Proctor, (prok′ter) *n.* officer who enforces obedience to college regulations, &c.

Procumbent, (prō-kum′bent) *a.* lying down; trailing.

Procure, (prō-kūr′) *v. t.* to obtain; gain; cause; attract; bring on;—*a.* procur′able, obtainable;—*ns.* procura′tion, act or legal power of managing another's affairs; procure′ment, acquisition; management; agency; *procu′rer*, a pimp; a pander;—*fem.* *pro′curess*.

Prodigal, (prod′i-gal) *a.* lavish; wasteful;—*n.* a spendthrift; a waster of property, reputation, or health; *ad.* prod′igally, lavishly;—*n.* prodigal′ity, profusion.

Prodigious, (prō-dij′us) *a.* very great; astonishing;—*ad.* prodig′iously, enorm-

La mentira tiéne las piernas cortas.—A lie has short legs.

L'une des marques de la médiocrité de l'esprit est de toujours conter.—One of the marks of mediocrity of understanding is to be always telling stories.

ously ;—*n.* prodig'iousness, amazing quality or size.

Prodigy, (prod'i-ji) *n.* a *portent ;* wonder ; monster.

Produce, (prō-dūs') *v. t.* to bring forth ; bear : yield ; cause : exhibit ; extend ;—*ns. prod'uce*, as farm products; proceeds; *produc'er*, a worker, &c. ;—*a.* produc'ible, that may be made or exhibited; *produc'tile*, able to be extended in length.

Product, (prod'ukt) *n.* thing produced ; work ; fruits ; effects; result ; sum.

Production, (prō-duk'shun) *n.* that which is produced by nature or art ; fruits ; products :—*a.* produc'tive, prolific : fertile ; efficient ; *n.* produc'tiveness, fertility

Proem, (prō'em) *n.* preface.

Profane, (prō-fān') *a.* irreverent ; impious ; impure ; common : secular ; — *v. t.* to abuse anything sacred ; to put to a wrong use ; to debase ;—*ad.* profane'ly ;—*ns.* profane'ness, profan'ity, impiety ; bad oaths ; *profana'tion*, desecration.

Profess, (prō-fes') *v. t.* to declare ; avow ; pretend or confess skill in ;—*a.* professed', avowed ; acknowledged ;—*ad.* profess'edly ; —*n. profes'sion*, open declaration ; vocation ; employment ; collective body of persons engaged in a *learned* profession, as law, medicine, the ministry, &c. ; —*a.* profess'ional, done in a business capacity, etc. ; *ad.* profess'ionally ;—*a. profes'sing*, as religion ;—*n.* profess'or, a teacher, artist, or scientist : church member.

Proffer, (prof'er) *v. t.* to offer ; propose for acceptance ;—*n.* an offer ; a tender.

Proficient, (prō-fish'ent) *n.* one high advanced ; an expert ;—*a.* competent ; thoroughly versed ;—*n.* profic'iency ;—*ad.* profic'iently.

Profile, (prō'fēl) *n.* outline ; a portrait in a side-view.

Profit, (prof'it) *n.* gain ; advantage ; benefit : reward of business or capital ; improvement ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to improve ; to bring good ; to receive advances on cost : *adjs.* prof'itable, lucrative ; beneficial ; prof'itless, not gainful ; — *ns.* prof'iting, profit'ableness, gain ; improvement : *ad.* prof'itably.

Profligacy, (prof'li-ga-si) *n.* a viscious course of life.

Profligate, (prof'li-gāt) *a.* dissolute ; without virtue ;—*n.* an abandoned wretch.

Profound, (prō-found') *a.* deep; low; lowly; intense; obscure ; abstruse ; mysterious ; occult : intellectual; learned: *n.* sea or ocean ; an abyss ; — *ad.* profound'ly, deeply ;—*ns. profound'ness*, profund'ity, as depth of place, or of knowledge.

Profuse, (prō-fūs') *a.* liberal to excess : extravagant ;—*ad.* profuse'ly ; — *ns.* profuse'ness, profu'sion, rich abundance : prodigality.

Progenitor, (prō-jen'i-ter) *n.* an ancestor ;—*n.* prog'eny, descendants ; human race.

Prognosis, (prog-nō'sis) *n.* foretelling the course of a disease by its symptoms.

Prognostic, (prog-nos'tik) *a.* foreboding ; foreshowing by signs or symptoms ;—*n.* a sign ; a presage ;—*v. t.* prognos'ticate, to foretell ; —*ns.* prognostica'tion, foretoken or sign : *prognos'ticator*, a weather prophet.

Programme, (prō'gram) *n.* a list of pieces, &c., in a play, or events in a celebration, etc. : course of action.

Progress, (prog'res) *n.* improvement ; human advancement ; course ; passage ;—*v. i.* progress', to go forward ; to proceed : improve ;—*n.* progress'ion, regular and gradual advance ; changes of numbers or magnitudes ; the developments in nature from the lowest to the highest forms of life or vegetation ; *adjs.* progres'sional, or progres'sive, moving on or up; improving ; *ad.* progres'sively

Prohibit, (prō-hib'it) *v. t.* to forbid ; prevent ; check ; —*n.* prohibi'tion, interdict; —*a.* prohib'itive, also *prohib'itory*, as a *high tariff.*

Project, (prō-jekt') *v. i.* to jut out ; throw out ; to form a plan ; devise ;—*n.* proj'ect, scheme ; contrivance ;—*n.* projec'tor, originator ;—*n.* projec'tion, a jutting ; delineation ; design ;—*a. project'ing*, prominent ; long.

Projectile, (prō-jek'til) *a.* impelling forward ; *n.* a body projected ; in *pl.* esp. those acted on by gunpowder, &c.

Proletarian, (pro-le-tā'ri-an) *a.* producing offspring, but *nothing more ;* plebeian ; vulgar ; *n.* proleta'riat, *proletaire'*, the lowest class.

Prolific, (prō-lif'ik) *a.* fruitful ; productive ;—*ad.* prolif'ically ;—*ns. prolif'icness*, excessive fertility ; *prolifica'tion*, generation of animals, plants, etc. ; — *a. prolif'erous*, as a superabundance of flower buds, or leaves producing buds.

Prolix, (prō-liks') *a.* long; tedious ; *n.* prolix'ity ; *ad. prolix'ly*, minutely ; diffusely.

Prologue, (prō'log) *n.* preface to a play ; proem ; *v. t.* begin.

Prolong, (prō-long') *v. t.* to lengthen ; to postpone ;—*n.* prolonga'tion, delay, &c.

Promenade, (prom-e-nād') *n.* a walk for amusement ;—*v. t.* to exercise ; show off.

Prominent, (prom'i-nent) *a.* projecting ; conspicuous ; chief ; eminent ; *ad.* prom'inently ;—*n.* prom'inence.

Promiscuous, (prō-mis'kū-us) *a.* mixed ; indiscriminate ;—*ad.* promis'cuously.

Promise, (prom'is) *n.* a declaration which binds the maker ; expectation ;—*v. t.* to engage ; to assure ; to give hopes ; — *a.* prom'issory, containing a promise, as a *note of hand ; a.* prom'ising, prosperous ; hopeful.

Promontory, (prom'on-ter-i) *n.* a headland ; a cape.

Promote, (prō-mōt') *v. t.* to forward ; to encourage ; to raise to a higher position ; *a.* promo'tive ; *ns.* promo'ter, aider ; promo'tion, advancement ; preferment.

Prompt, (prompt) *a.* ready ; quick ; cheerful ; —*ad.* prompt'ly ; *ns.* prompt'ness, prompt'itude, alacrity ; decision ; readiness ;—*v. t.* to

Longissimus dies cito conditur.—The longest day soon comes to an end.—PLINY THE YOUNGER.

Love all, trust a few. Do wrong to none. (All's Well That Ends Well).—SHAKESPEARE.

Le petit gain remplit la bourse. Light gains make a heavy purse.

incite to action: to suggest, as words to a speaker;—*n.* prompt'er:—*n.* *prompt'ing*, a suggesting; an admonition, as of conscience.

Promulgate, (prō-mul'gāt) *v. t.* to publish: to spread abroad;—*ns.* promulga'tor, *promulg'er*, (jer) a proclaimer; promulga'tion, open declaration; teaching.

Prone, (prōn) *a.* disposed: inclined; liable; with face downward:—*n.* prone'ness.

Prong, (prong) *n.* fork tine.

Pronoun, (pro'noun) *n.* substitute for a noun:—*a.* pronom'inal, *as* a pronoun.

Pronounce, (prō-nouns') *v. t.* to speak; utter formally; declare a verdict;—*adjs.* pronounc'able, able to be spoken; pronounced', emphatic; pronounc'ing, respelling phonetically; uttering; giving the true accent;—*n.* pronuncia'tion, act or mode of utterance.

Proof, (proof) *n.* trial; test; experiment: demonstration: full evidence: firmness of mind; a certain strength of alcoholic spirits: revise of type;—*a.* firm in resisting;—*a.* proof'less, wanting evidence or basis.

Prop, (prop) *n.* stay: that on which a body rests; support;—*v. t.* to sustain.

Propagandism, (prop-a-gand'ism) *n.* a busy sowing of tenets and opinions.

Propagate, (prop'a-gāt) *v. t.* to produce: to multiply, as plants, by shoots, layers, &c.: extend the knowledge of;—*v. i.* to be multiplied; have young;—*n.* prop'agator;—*ns.* prop'agating, diffusion: propaga'tion, continuance: increase; prop'agable, that can be spread.

Propel, (prō-pel') *v. t.* to drive forward;—*a.* propul'sive, moving;—*ns.* *propell'er*, a steamboat, or a *screw* used under the rear of it for motive power; *propul'sion*, a forcing onward.

Propensity, (prō-pens'i-ti) *n.* inclination: temper.

Proper, (prop'er) *a.* one's own: fit; just; correct: becoming;—*ad.* prop'erly.

Property, (prop'er-ti) *n.* inherent quality: one's own; ownership: an estate.

Prophecy, (prof'e-si) *n.* prediction;—*pl.* books of the Old Test.;—*v. t.* or *i.* prophesy', to foretell: to preach;—*ns.* proph'esying, proph'et;—*fem.* proph'etess;—*a.* prophet'ic, foreseeing or foretelling events (with *of*)

Prophylactic, (prof-i-lak'tik) *a.* or *n.* a preservative.

Propinquity, (prō-pin'kwi-ti) *n.* proximity; relationship.

Propitiate, (prō-pish'i-āt) *v. t.* to conciliate;—*v. i.* to atone; *ns.* propi'tiator, propitia'tion, an appeasing; atonement;—*adjs.* propit'iable, appeasable: propit'iatory, expiatory;—*n.* a mercy seat;—*a.* propit'iated

Propitious, (prō-pish'us) *a.* favorable; promising; merciful; kind;—*ad.* propi'tiously; *n.* propi'tiousness.

Proportion, (prō-pōr'shun) *n.* comparative relation: equal or just share: symmetry; mutual fitness of parts;—*v. t.* to adjust parts to each other;—*adjs.* propor'tionable, suitable: propor'tionate, with equal and fair adjustment; propor'tional, duly divided or arranged;—*ns.* a number, &c., with the same ratio: *proportional'ity*, *propor'tionableness*, correspondence of parts; adaptation or just relation of things: *adrs.* propor'tionably, fitly: propor'tion(a'e-ly)ally, in a stated degree.

Proposal, (prō-pōz'al) *n.* offer: a scheme or design.

Propose, (prō-pōz') *v. t.* to offer for consideration, &c.;—*v. i.* to offer one's self in marriage;—*n.* proposi'tion, proposal: an offer of terms: in *rhet.*, anything stated as a subject, as in the first part of a discourse, &c.: in *gram.* and *logic.*, a sentence which affirms or denies something: in *math.* a theorem or problem;—*a.* proposit'ional, tentative.

Propound, (prō-pound') *v. t.* to propose: exhibit; offer.

Proprietor, (prō-prī'e-tor) *n.* the exclusive or rightful owner;—*a.* or *n.* propri'etary, rights of ownership.

Propriety, (prō-prī'e-ti) *n.* fitness; right conduct.

Prorogue, (prō-rōg') *v. t.* to continue from session to session;—*n.* proroga'tion.

Proscenium, (prō-sē'ni-um) *n.* front stage in theaters.

Proscribe, (prō-skrīb') *v. t.* to denounce; to interdict;—*n.* proscrip'tion, condemnation; utter rejection.

Prose, (prōz) *n.* all writings not in verse;—*a.* not poetical: plain; dull;—*v. i.* to speak or write tediously;—*adjs.* prosā'ic, prōs'y, like dull prose; uninteresting: *ad.* pros'ily;—*n.* pros'iness; *a.*, *n.* *pros'ing*, tedious talk.

Prosecute, (pros'ē-kūt) *v. t.* to pursue by law; to continue, as a labor;—*ns.* prosecu'tion, prosecu'tor.

Proselyte, (pros'e-līt) *n.* a convert;—*n.* pros'elytism.

Prosody, (pros'ō-di) *n.* the part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and laws of versification.

Prosopopœia, (pros-o-po-pē'ya) *n.* personification of inanimate objects.

Prospect, (pros'pekt) *n.* a view; a scene: hope: expectation:—*a.* prospect'ive, future: distant; estimated, as profit;—*ad.* prospect'ively;—*n.* prospec'tion, a providing for the future.

Prospectus, (prō-spek'tus) *n.* plan of a book, play, &c.

Prosper, (pros'per) *v. t.* or *i.* to thrive: to make fortunate or happy: *a.* pros'perous, successful; lucky:—*n.* prosper'ity, good fortune.

Prostitute, (pros'ti-tūt) *v. t.* to debase; to devote to any improper purpose;—*a.* vicious for hire; sold to vice;—*n.* a vile woman or hireling:—*n.* prostitu'tion, common lewdness; infamous misuse of mental powers;—*n.* pros'titūtor, a debaser.

Prostrate, (pros'trāt) *a.* lying at length: bent in adoration:—*ad.* overthrown;—*v. t.* to fall flat: to sink totally;—*n.* prostra'tion, a falling: exhaustion, physical or mental: dejection: loss.

Les absents ont toujours tort.—The absent are always at fault.

Labitur occulte fallitque volubilis ætas, ut celer admissis labitur amnisaquis.—Time steals on and escapes us, like the swift river that glides on with rapid stream.—OVID.

Protean, (prō'tē-an) *a.* assuming endless shapes, as *Proteus*, a fabled sea-god.

Protect, (prō-tekt') *v. t.* to cover over ; to defend ; to shelter : — *ns.* protec'tion, preservation ; guard ; refuge ; security ; encouragement of home industry ; *protec'tor*, a guardian ;—*a.* protect'ing, protec'tive, defensive ; sheltering.

Protégé, (prō-tā-zha) *n.* a favorite ; a highly-favored pupil, &c. ;—*fem.* protégée'.

Protest, (prō-test') *v. i.* or *t.* to declare ; affirm ; object formally to ; express forcible opposition to or dissent from : to notify the endorser in legal form of the non-payment of a note, &c. :—*n.* pro'test, a written or verbal expression of dissent : attestation by a notary of an unpaid or unaccepted note or bill ;—*n.* protesta'tion, a solemn declaration : dissent :—*a.* protest'ed, dishonored, as a note.

Protestantism, (prot'es-tant-izm) *n.* religion of Protestants :—*n.* prot'estant.

Protocol, (prō'tō-kol) *n.* first draught of an instrument.

Protomartyr, (prō'tō-mar-ter) *n.* the first martyr or sufferer in any cause.

Protophytes, (prō'to-fīts) *n.* the lowest order of plants.

Protoplasma, (prō'to-plas'ma) *n.* a homogeneous, structureless substance, forming the physical basis of life, and the cell-nuclei of plants, being deposited inside the cells of cellular tissue ; in chemical composition similar to albumen.

Prototype, (prō'tō-tīp) *n.* an original model ; pattern.

Protozoan, (prō-tō-zo'an) *n.* one of the first or lowest class of fossil animals ;—*a.* protozo'ic, containing remains of the earliest life.

Protract, (prō-trakt') *v. t.* to lengthen in time ;—*a.* protract'ive, dilatory ;—*n.* protrac'tion, prolongation ; the laying down the dimensions of anything on paper ; *n.* protract'or, math. instr.

Protrude, (prō-trūd') *v. t.*, *i.* to thrust or extend out ;—*n.* protru'sion, the act of swelling or hanging out beyond bounds ;—*a.* protru'sive, impelling forward.

Protuberance, (prō-tūb'er-ans) *n.* a prominence ; a swelling ;—*a.* protub'erant.

Proud, (proud) [*comp.* proud'er ; *superl.* proud'est] *a.* having inordinate self-esteem ; haughty ; ostentatious ;—*ad.* proud'ly ;—*n.* *proud'-flesh*, a growth or excrescence in a wound.

Prove, (prōōv) *v. t.* or *i.* to try ; ascertain by experiment ; verify by argument or evidence ; experience or suffer ; turn out ; be shown ; result ; *a.* prov'able, demonstrable ;—*n.* prov'ableness.

Provender, (prov'en-der) *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay.

Proverb, (prov'erb) *n.* a byword ; a familiar sentence ; maxim ; — *a.* proverb'ial, widely spoken of ; well-known ;—*ad.* proverb'ially.

Provide, (prō-vīd') *v. t.* to procure ; prepare ; supply ; — *a.* prov'ident, looking ahead ; economical ; frugal.

Providence, (prov'i-dens) *n.* frugality ; prudence ; timely preparation ; foresight ; God's care for his creatures ;—*a.* providen'tial, by divine care or direction ;—*ad.* providen'tially.

Province, (prov'ins) *n.* section of country ; region ; department of knowledge ; sphere ; duty ; calling.

Provincial, (prō-vin'shal) *n.* an inhabitant of Canada, etc. ;—*a.* pertaining to a country district ; rude ; unpolished ; — *n.* provincial'ism, a peculiar dialect.

Provision, (prō-vizh'un) *n.* measures taken beforehand ; preparation ; previous agreement : a store of food ;—*v. t.* to supply with provisions, &c. ; *pl.* victuals.

Provisional, (prō-vizh'un-al) *a.* temporary ;—*n.* *provi'so*, a clause with a stipulation in a deed or other writing ; any condition ;—*a.* provi'sory, temporary ; with exceptions ; not absolute.

Provoke, (prō-vōk') *v. t.* to excite ; to offend ; rouse ; anger ;—*adjs.* provok'ing, provoc'ative, giving annoyance ; exciting ; stimulating ;—*ns.* provoc'ative, provoca'tion, incitement ; offence ; exasperation ; spur ; *ad.* provok'ingly, incitingly ; *n.* provok'er, instigator.

Provost, (prov'ōst) *n.* a chief.

Prow, (prow) *n.* ship's front.

Prowess, (prow'es) *n.* bravery ; valor ; boldness.

Prowl, (prowl) *v. i.* to rove for prey ; to sneak about or meddle ;—*n.* prowl'er.

Proximate, (proks'i-māt) *a.* next ; immediate ; closely connected ; — *ad.* prox'imately ; — *n.* proxim'ity, close approach ; nearness.

Proximo, (proks'i-mō) *n.* in the next *month*, as 2d prox.

Proxy, (proks'i) *n.* a substitute, or the writing that empowers him to act.

Prude, (prūd) *n.* a woman of affected modesty ;—*n.* prud'ery ;—*a.* prud'ish, coy.

Prudent, (prū'dent) *a.* cautious to avoid harm ; wise ; discreet ; frugal ;—*ad.* pru'dently ; — *a.* pruden'tial, dictated by forethought ;—*ns.* pru'dence, wisdom applied to practice ; thrift ; *prud'homme*, (prōd'ōm) *Fr.* a prudent or discreet man.

Prune, (prūn) *n.* dried plum ; —*v. t.* to trim ; to cut off branches ; divest of anything superfluous, as words ; —*ns.* prun'er, prun'ing.

Prunella (or lo), (prū-nel'a) *n.* a strong woolen stuff.

Prurient, (prū'ri-ent) *a.* uneasy with desire ;—*n.* pru'rience, itching curiosity ; low tastes ; *ad.* pru'riently.

Pry, (prī) *v. i.* or *t.* to inspect closely ; try to discover secrets ; to lift with a lever ; —*a.* pry'ing, too curious.

Psalm, (säm) *n.* a hymn ;—*pl.* songs of David ;—*ns.* psal'ter, the Psalms ; psalm'ist, psal'modist, a writer or singer of holy songs ; psalm'ody, divine songs.

Pseudonym, (sū'do-nim) *n.* a fictitious name assumed, as by an author ;—*a.* pseudon'ymous, bearing a fictitious name or signature.

Levi fit quod bene fertur onus. That load becomes light which is cheerfully borne.—Ovid.

Not to know me argues yourselves unknown.—Milton. (Satan's taunt to the angels Ithuriel and Zephon in Paradise).

Consider the end.—Chilo.

Pshaw, (shaw) *ex.* expressing contempt or dislike.

Psychical, (sī'kik-al) *a.* pertaining to the soul or mind; *n.* *psy'che,* spirit; breath.

Psychology, (sī-kol'o-ji) *n.* science of the mind or its faculties; –*a.* psycholog'ic: —*n.* *psychol'ogist,* a student of metaphysics or mind.

Ptyalism, (tī'a-lizm) *n.* an excessive flow of saliva.

Puberty, (pū'ber-ti) *n.* ripe age in the sexes;–*a.* pubesc'ent, in *bot.* or *zool.,* covered with soft, short hair;—*n.* pubesc'ence, sexual development; down on plants.

Public, (pub'lik) *a.* pertaining to a community; general; notorious;—*n.* the body of a people; people indefinitely;—*ad.* pub'licly, openly;—*ns.* public'ity, general exposure; notoriety; publica'tion, a making public, or printing and sending forth to the world, as a book or newspaper; *pub'lisher,* one who spreads news, facts, &c.; a professional book-maker, etc.;—*v. t.* *pub'lish,* to divulge; announce; print and offer for sale: put in circulation; *n.a.* *pub'lishing,* advertising: noting a house engaged in book-making, &c.; *public-spir'ited,* enterprising; consulting public interests.

Publican, (pub'li-kan) *n.* an innkeeper; tax collector.

Publicist, (pub'li-sist) *n.* a writer on the laws of nations, or public rights.

Puce, (pūs) *a.* dark brown.

Puck, (puk) *n.* mischievous sprite; celebrated fairy.

Pucker, (puk'er) *v. t.* to plait; fold;—*n.* a wrinkle; folds.

Pudding, (pud'ing) *n.* food made of flour, milk, eggs.

Puddle, (pud'l) *n.* a pool of muddy water; a mixture of clay and sand;—*v. t.* to make impervious to water with clay; to convert cast-iron into wrought iron;—*ns.* pudd'ler, pudd'ling.

Puerile, (pū'er-il) *a.* childish; silly;—*n.* pueril'ity, folly.

Puerperal, (pu-er'per-al) *a.* relating to childbirth, etc.

Puff, (puf) *n.* sudden blast of wind or forcible breath; a gust or whiff; a fungous ball; anything light and porous or filled with air; light pastry; exaggerated praise;–*n* puff'ery, fulsome eulogy;—*a.* *puffed',* inflated; puff'y, spongy; tumid; bombastic;—*ad.* puf'fingly;—*n.* puff'er, a writer of puffs;—*v. t.* or *i.* to swell or blow; to pant; to praise vainly or unduly.

Pug, (pug) *n.* monkey; dog; *a.* *pug-nosed,* as a monkey's.

Pugh, (pōō) *ex.* a word of contempt or disdain.

Pugilism, (pū'jil-izm) *n.* a fighting with the fists; *pu'gilist,* boxer;—*a.* pu'gilistic.

Pugnacious, (pug-nā'shus) *a.* inclined to fight; combative;—*n.* pugnac'ity, quarrelsome propensities.

Puisne, (pū'ni) *a.* inferior.

Puissant, (pū'is-ant) *a.* powerful; mighty; forcible;—*n.* pu'issance, strength.

Puke, (pūk) *n., v. i.* to vomit.

Pulchritude, (pul'kri-tūd) *n.* moral beauty; grace, etc.

Pule, (pūl) *v. i.* to whine;—*a.* *pu'ling,* whimpering: *n.* cry

Pull, (pul) *v. t.* to pluck; to draw;—*n.* earnest work;—*n.* *pull'back,* hindrance.

Pullet, (pul'et) *n.* a chicken.

Pulley, (pul'i) *n.* a small wheel for a running cord.

Pulmonary, (pul'mon-er-i) *a.* affecting the lungs;—*a.* or *n.* pulmon'ic, a medicine; a consumptive person.

Pulp, (pulp) *n.* the soft part of fruit; any soft mass; marrow;—*a.* pulp'y, pulp'ous, fleshy;—*n.* pulp'iness; *v. t.* crush: empty the pulp.

Pulpit, (pul'pit) *n.* an elevated desk for a preacher;—*a.* noting the ministry.

Pulsate, (pul'sāt) *v. i.* to throb, as an artery;—*adjs.* pul'satile, pul'sative, throbbing;—*ns.* pulsa'tion, motion of the heart; vibration; *pulse,* a throb: current of the blood; seeds in pods, as peas or beans;—*a.* pulse'less, still.

Pulverize, (pul'ver-īz) *v. t.* to reduce to dust or fine powder;—*n.* pulveriza'tion; *adjs.* pul'verable, reducible to dust; pul'verous, *pulver'ulent,* powdery;—*n* *pulver'ulence,* abundance of dust; *n.* *pul'verizer,* a soil or quartz crusher.

Pulvinate, (pul'vi-nāt) *a.* in *bot.,* pillow-shaped; *arch.,* swelled in any part;—*n.* *pulvi'nus,* an enlargement on a stem near the leaf;—*n. pl.* *pulvil'li,* suckers on the feet of insects, which enable them to walk on walls.

Puma, (pū'ma) *n.* a rapacious, leonine Am. quadruped.

Pumice, (pū'mis) *n.* a hard, light, volcanic mineral;—*a.* *pumice'ous,* porous, as lava.

Pump, (pump) *n.* an engine to raise fluids; a thin shoe;—*v. i.* or *t.* to work a pump; to raise water by pumping: to extract secrets; *n.* pump'er

Pumpkin, (pump'kin) *n.* a plant and its fruit.

Pun, (pun) *n.* play upon words similar in sound but diverse in meaning;—*v. i.* to quibble: try to be funny; *n.* pun'ster, a verbal joker.

Punch, (punsh) *n.* a perforating tool: a blow: liquor made of spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spices; puppet; buffoon;—*v. t.* to thrust: to perforate;—*n.* punch'inel'lo, a title of endearment: figure of a puppet-show; *a.* *punch'y,* fat.

Puncheon, (punsh'un) *n.* a tool: a cask of 84 gallons.

Punctilio, (pungk-til'i-ō) *n.* a nice point in behavior.

Punctilious, (pungk-til'yus) *a.* exact in forms of behavior, &c.; nice to excess;—*ad.* punctil'iously: *n.* punctil'iousness, great formality

Punctual, (pungk'tū-al) *a.* exact; strict in keeping time or appointments; scrupulous;—*ad.* punc'tually;—*n.* punctual'ity.

Punctuate, (pungk'tū-āt) *v. t.* to mark with pauses;—*n.* punctua'tion, act of dividing sentences by stops.

Puncture, (pungk'tūr) *n.* a small hole; perforation;—*v. t.* to prick with a point; *a.* *punc'tate,* in *bot.* dotted.

Mas vale rodear que no ahogar. Better go about than fall into the ditch.

Mucho en el suelo, poco en el cielo.—Much on earth, little in Heaven.

Male partum male disperit.—Ill-gotten is ill-spent.—PLAUTUS.

Pundit, (pun'dit) *n.* a scholar.

Pungent, (pun'jent) *a.* sharp; acrid ; keen ; sarcastic :—*n.* pun'gency; *ad.* pun'gently.

Punic, (pū'nik) *a.* faithless.

Punish, (pun'ish) *v. t.* to inflict pain for an offense: to chastise; *adjs.* pun'ishable, pu'nitive, worthy of, or inflicting a penalty:—*n.* pun'ishment, infliction of pain.

Punka, (pung'ka) *n.* a gigantic fan suspended in a room

Punt, (punt) *n.* a ferry-boat.

Puny, (pū'ni) [*comp.* pu'nier; *superl.* pu'niest] *a.* little ; weak: petty: *n.* pu'niness.

Pup, (pup) *n.* a young dog ; —*n.* pupp'y, a whelp: a conceited man ;—*n.* pupp'yism, extreme meanness.

Pupa, (pū'pa) *n.* a chrysalis.

Pupil, (pū'pil) *n.* a scholar ; the *apple of the eye* ;—*n.* pu'pilage, state of being a ward, a pupil, or under age ;—*a.* pu'pilary, pert. to.

Puppet, (pup'et) *n.* wooden image in a show ; one who is the mere tool of another; *puppet-show*, a mock play.

Pur, (pur) *v. i.* to murmur as a cat ;—*n.* (also purr'ing) a low sound made by cats.

Purblind, (pur'blind) *a.* near-sighted ; mentally obtuse.

Purchase, (pur'chās) *v. t.* to buy or procure ;—*n.* a buying : thing bought ; power of a lever ;—*n.* pur'chaser, one who buys at a price.

Pure, (pūr) *a.* [*comp.* pur'er ; *superl.* pur'est] clear ; unpolluted ; holy ; without guilt, defilement, or mixture: real : chaste: modest; mere ; that and that only ; —*ad.* pure'ly, solely : totally :—*ns.* pure'ness, pur'ity, innocence ; cleanness.

Purgative, (pur'gā-tiv) *a.* cleansing ;—*n.* a cathartic ; *purga'tion*, a justification.

Purgatory, (pur'gā-tor-i) *n.* a place where souls are tried

Purge, (purj) *v. t.* to cleanse; purify : clear from guilt ; clarify ; to physic :—*n.* a dose ; purg'ing, a clearing.

Purify, (pūr'i-fi) *v. t.* or *i.* to cleanse: refine; grow clear: *ns.* pur'ifier, anything that improves ; purifica'tion, a cleansing :—*a.* pu'rifying.

Purist, (pūr'ist) *n.* one nice in the choice of words: pietist.

Puritan, (pūr'i-tan) *n.* an early settler of New England, who came over in the *Mayflower*, to worship God in his own way :—*a.* puritan'ic, rigid in morals, &c.; exact ;—*n.* pur'itanism.

Purl, (purl) *v. i.* to flow with a gentle noise; *n.* soft murmur of a stream ; eddy ; ripple: lace;—*n.* or *a.* purl'ing, rippling : curling.

Purlieu, (pur'lū) *n.* inclosure: environs: district : suburb.

Purline, (per'lin) *n.* a brace.

Purloin, (pur-loin') *v. t.* to steal ; to plagiarize ; — *n.* purloin'er, a sneak thief.

Purple, (pur'pl) *n.* dark-red color ; robe of honor ;—*a.* red tinged with blue: livid; *n.* *pur'pura*, (*med.*) scurvy.

Purport, (pur'pōrt) *n.* meaning ; tendency ;—*v. i.* to mean ; intend : tend to show

Purpose, (pur'pōs) *n.* aim ; intention ; effect ;—*v. t.* to intend :—*a.* pur'posed, intended; *ad.* pur'posely, designedly ;—*a.* pur'poseless, aimless ; shiftless ; useless.

Purse, (purs) *n.* a sum of money ; a small money-bag ;—*v. t.* to contract or *purse up*, as the lips ;—*a.* *purse-proud*, insolent: rich.

Purser, (purs'er) *n.* an officer on board of a ship.

Pursuance, (pur-sū'ans) *n.* a following: consequence ;—*a.* pursu'ant, agreeable to ; by reason of;—*v. t.* pursue', chase ; seek ; imitate ; continue ; prosecute ;—*v. i.* go on ; proceed in: *n.* pursu'er

Pursuit, (pur-sūt') *n.* occupation ; following or going after ; endeavor to gain.

Pursy, (purs'i) *a.* fat and short ; short-breathed.

Purtenance, (pur'te-nans) *n.* that which belongs to anything ; an animal's pluck.

Purvey, (pur-vā') *v. t.* to provide with conveniences or food;—*n.* purvey'ance ;—*n.* *purvey'or*, a provider of victuals ; procurer ; pimp.

Purview, (per'vū) *n.* scope, as of a statute: range; reach

Pus, (pus) *n.* white matter of a sore ; — *ns.* pus'tule, a small pimple ; pu'rulence, pus;—*a.* pu'rulent, as sores.

Push, (push) *v. t.* to urge ; impel ;—*v. i.* to make an effort ; press against ;—*n.* an urging; thrust; impulse; effort; exigence:—*a.* push'ing, enterprising: vigorous.

Pusillanimous, (pū-sil-an'i-mus) *a.* mean-spirited ; cowardly ;—*ad.* pusillan'imously; *n.* pusillanim'ity.

Puss, (pus) *n.* a cat ; a hare ; —*dim.* puss'y.—*Puss-in-a-corner*, child's parlor game.

Put, (put) *v. t.* to lay ; set ; place; bring; offer: oblige; incite; add; propose;—*n.* a stock-broker's privilege or *time* price.—*Put to it*, to be pushed hard ; *put to*, refer to ; *put by*, save ; *put forth*, exert: *put in*, seek a harbor; *put in practice*, use ; exercise ; *put on*, wear ; assume for a purpose ; *put over* or *off*, defer : delay ; *put out*, expel : extinguish ; *put upon*, impose on : *put to rights*, arrange; adjust ; *put in for*, claim ; *put up with*, suffer.

Putative, (pū'tā-tiv) *a.* supposed ; reputed ; deemed.

Putrefy, (pū'trē-fi) *v. t.* or *i.* to corrupt ; to rot ;—*ns.* putrefac'tion, putrid'ity, putres'cence, rottenness ; decomposition: *adjs.* pu'trid, rotten; corrupt : putrefac'tive, causing decomposition ; putres'cent, putres'cible, like rotting manures.

Putty, (put'i) *n.* a cement of whiting and linseed oil, &c.; an oxide of lead and tin for polishing glass, &c. ; —*v. t.* to fill up with putty.

Puzzle, (puz'l) *n.* perplexity ; a toy ; a riddle ;—*v. t.* to pose ; bewilder;—*a.* puzz'ling, perplexing;*a.* puz'zled

Pyæmia, *n.* blood-poisoning.

Pygmy, (pig'mi) *n.* a dwarf ; anything diminutive ;—*a.* pygme'an, extremely small

Pylorus, (pi-lō'rus) *n.* inferior opening of the stomach, at the entrance of duodenum or bowels.

Pyramid, (pir'a-mid) *n.* solid figure on a tri-

Major ignotarum rerum est terror. Apprehensions are greater in proportion as things are unknown.

Malefacere qui vult numquam non causam invenit.—He who wishes to do wrong is never without a reason.—SYRUS.

The cautious seldom err.—CON.

angular, square, or polygonal base, with triangular sides meeting in a point; —*pl.* the great monuments of Egypt; —*a.* pyramʹidal, like a pyramid: towering.

Pyre, (pir) *n.* a funeral pile.

Pyriform, (pirʹi-form) *a.* in the form of a pear.

Pyrites, (pi-riʹtēz) *n.* native compound of sulphur with iron or other metals.

Pyrogenous, (pir-ojʹi-nus) *a.* produced by fire; igneous.

Pyrometer, (pi-romʹi-ter) *n.* an instrument to measure the expansion of bodies under fierce heat, as boilers

Pyroscope, (pirʹo-skōp) *n.* instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of air

Pyrosis, (pir-ōʹsis) *n.* (*med.*) a disease in which the stomach ejects a hot, acrid fluid.

Pyrotechnics, (pir-ō-tekʹniks) *n.* art of making fireworks; *pyrolʹogy*, science of heat; *pyromaʹnia*, insane desire for burning houses; —*a.* pyrotechʹnic, pert. to fire.

Pythoness, (piʹthon-es) *n.* the priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi in ancient Greece; a witch; —*adjs.* pythonʹic, pretending to foretell the future like the Pythoness, by divination; pythʹian, noting one of the four great national festivals of the Greeks; *ns* *pyʹthon*, dragon slain by Apollo; a serpent or boa; *pythʹonist*, a fortune-teller

Pyx, (piks) *n.* in the R. C. Ch. the box in which the consecrated wafer is kept; in *nav.*, the box in which the nautical compass is suspended: a box in mints, for coins to be tested: a trial of the purity of silver-plate.

Pyxidium, (piks-idʹi-um) *n.* a fruit whose upper half acts as a lid to the lower.

Q

QUACK, (kwak) *v. i.* to cry like a duck: to boast; —*n.* a mountebank-doctor; —*n.* quackʹery, empiricism.

Quadrangle, (kwodʹrang-gl) *n.* a figure of four equal sides and angles; a square surrounded by buildings; —*a.* quadranʹgular, four-square

Quadrant, (kwodʹrant) *n.* the fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking altitudes: *a.* quadranʹtal, pert. to a quotient.

Quadrate, (kwodʹrāt) *a.* divisible into four equal parts; having four equal sides and four right angles; —*fig.* balanced: exact: suited; —*n.* a square figure: —*v. i.* to agree with: to correspond: —*a.* quadratʹic: —*n.* quadʹrature, a squaring: in *geom.*, the finding of a square of the area of a curvilinear figure: the position of a heavenly body when it forms with the sun and earth an angle of 90°.

Quadrennial, (kwod-renʹyal) *a.* once in four years.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-ri-latʹer-al) *a.* having four sides; —*n.* a square figure.

Quadrille, (kwa-drilʹ) *n.* a dance of four sets containing four couples each, &c.

Quadrillion, (kwod-rilʹyun) *n.* a *million* raised to the *fourth* power, shown by a unit with 24 ciphers: in *Fr.* a unit with 15 ciphers.

Quadrivium, (kwŏd-rivʹi-ŭm) *n.* the four lesser arts: arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy: *a.*, *n.* *quadrivʹial*, having four ways meeting in a point: an art.

Quadroon, (kwod-roonʹ) *n.* offspring of a mulatto and a white person; —*a.* *quarter*-blooded (*Amer.*).

Quadruped, (kwodʹrū-ped) *n.* a *four-footed* animal.

Quadruple, (kwodʹrū-pl) *a.* fourfold; —*n.* four times the quantity or number; —*v. t.* to increase fourfold: to double twice; —*n.* quadruplicaʹtion: *a.* *quadrupled*

Quaff, (kwaf) *v. t.* to drink.

Quaggy, (kwagʹi) *a.* soft; wet: yielding to the feet.

Quagmire, (kwagʹmir) *n.* a bog or meadow that shakes under the feet: *n.* quaggʹy.

Quail, (kwāl) *n.* a bird of the grouse kind; —*v. i.* to cower: to fail in spirit.

Quaint, (kwānt) *a.* neat: unusual; odd; whimsical; —*ad.* quaintʹly: *n.* quaintʹness, oddness: peculiarity.

Quake, (kwāk) *v. i.* to tremble as with cold or fear; —*n.* a shaking: a shudder; —*n.* quakʹing, a trembling

Quaker, (kwākʹer) *n.* one of the society of Friends, a religious sect founded by George Fox, born in 1624.

Qualify, (kwolʹi-fi) *v. t.* to fit; to make suitable; to testify to: to constitute a voter; to furnish with legal power: to modify, limit, or vary: to soften: to abate; —*n.* qualificaʹtion, ability: restriction on the right to vote, as residence, or a requirement of property or education: abatement; —*pl.* endowments or talents that fit for an office, &c.; —*a.* qualʹifiable, to be taken with allowances, as a statement: qualiʹfying, abating: restraining: modifying; —*a.* or *n.* qualificaʹtive.

Quality, (kwolʹi-ti) *n.* property: peculiar power: attribute: character: superior birth; —*a.* qualʹitative, in *chem.*, determining the nature of components.

Qualm, (kwâm) *n.* nausea; a scruple of conscience.

Quandary, (kwonʹdā-ri) *n.* perplexity: uncertainty.

Quantity, (kwonʹti-ti) *n.* a determinate amount: mass:

La nuit donne conseil.—Night gives counsel.

Multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra.—Many things fall between the cup and the lip.—LABENIUS.

Malum vas non fragitur.—A bad vessel is seldom broken.

sum . bulk ; size : a large portion ; in *gram.*, the measure of a syllable : in *music*, the relative duration of a tone : in *math.*, anything which can be increased, divided, or measured ;—*a.* quan'titative, measurable in quantity ; determining the relative proportions of components ; *n.* quan'tum, a quantity : amount.

Quarantine, (kwor'an-tēn) *n.* prohibition of a ship's intercourse with the shore

Quarrel, (kwor'rel) *n.* a breach of friendship ; an angry dispute ;—*v. i.* to dispute ;—*a.* quarrel'some.

Quarry, (kwor'ri) *n.* a pit where stones are dug ; game :—*v. t.* to get stones.

Quart, (kwort) *n.* the fourth of a gallon, or two pints.

Quartan, (kwor'tan) *a.* designating a fourth ;—*n.* an intermittent fever or ague.

Quarter, (kwort'er) *n.* fourth part of anything, as of a cwt., = 28 *lb.*, of a ton, = 8 bushels ; of the moon's period : of a beef : of the horizon :—a cardinal point : a region of a hemisphere : a division of a city, &c : mercy granted to an antagonist, either in battle or a *war* of words : *pl.* lodgings, —*v. t.* to divide into four parts : to station soldiers ; to lodge, &c., *a. quar'terly* happening every three months :—*ad.* once a quarter :—*n.* a periodical published four times a year ;—*ns. quar'ter-day*, rent or interest day ; *quar'ter-deck*, upper deck of a ship. *quar'ter-master* an officer who looks after supplies.

Quartette, (kwor-tet') *n.* a song or music in four parts

Quarto, (kwor'to) *a.* having the sheet folded into four leaves ;—*n.* a square book.

Quartz, (kworts) *n.* a mineral of pure silica ; rock crystal ,—*a.* quartz'ose.

Quash, (kwosh) *v. t.* to annul : to crush : to subdue

Quasi, (kwā'si) *ad.* almost.

Quassia, (kwŏsh'i-a) *n.* the bitter bark, &c., of a tree.

Quaternary, (kwa-ter'ner-i) *a.* consisting of four:—*n.* quater'nion, four (4) objects.

Quatrain, (kwot'rān) *n.* a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately : *n. qua'ter-foil*, (kā) a foliation of four leaves, as in *arch.* or *her*

Quaver, (kwā'ver) *v. i.* to sing, play, or talk with tremulous modulations ;—*n.* a shake in the voice : a note in music:—*a* qua'vering, as the voice of age

Quay, (kē) *n* a wharf ; a pier

Queasy, (kwē'zi) *a.* squeamish ; sick ; causing nausea.

Queen, (kwēn) *n.* a female sovereign : a woman who rules by wit and beauty:—*a.* queen'ly, stately · sweet

Queer, (kwēr) *a.* odd ; quaint · strange:—*ad.* queer'ly ;—*n.* queer'ness, singularity.

Quell, (kwel) *v. t.* to crush : subdue : allay : appease ; *n. quel'ler*, one who puts down

Quench, (kwensh) *v. t.* to extinguish . allay ; cool ;—*a.* quench'able, able to be put out, as a fire, or satisfied, as thirst ;—*a.* quench'less, irrepressible : lasting.

Querulous, (kwer'ū-lus) *a.* habitually complaining.

Query, (kwē'ri) *n.* a question :—*v. t.* to inquire into : to doubt of ; to mark with a question (?) ;—*n.* quer'ist.

Quest, (kwest) *n.* act of seeking : search ; request.

Question, (kwest'yun) *n* act of asking : inquiry ; doubt : dispute : a subject of discussion :—*adjs.* quest'ionable, uncertain ; suspicious : *quest'ionary*, inquisitive ; quest'ionless, true ; beyond doubt : — *ns.* quest'ioner, quest'ionist, interrogators : doubters : *quest'or*, a treasurer :—*v. t.* to ask ; doubt.

Quibble, (kwib'l) *n.* an evasion : a legal technicality ; a pun :—*v. t.* to evade the point ; cavil:—*n.* quibb'ler.

Quick, (kwik) *a.* swift : active : animated ; lively ; ready : living :—*ad.* soon : hastily : — *n.* the living : live flesh : sensitive parts : —*a. quick-sighted*, sharp in discernment ;—*ad.* quick'ly ;—*n.* quick'ness ;—*v. t.* quick'en, to revive ; cheer : excite ; sharpen ; hasten : —*v. i* to move with activity

Quicklime, (kwik'līm) *n.* carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid ; unslacked.

Quick-sand, (kwik'sand) *n.* unsolid, *sinking* ground ; anything treacherous.

Quickset, (kwik'set) *n.* or *a.* living plants : a hedge, &c.

Quicksilver, (kwik'sil-ver) *n.* mercury : a fluid metal.

Quid, (kwid) *n.* a cud : a *chew*

Quiddity, (kwid'i-ti) *n.* any trifling nicety ; a cavil

Quidnunc, (kwid'nungk) *n.* one curious to know . asking constantly 'what now ?'

Quiescent, (kwi-es'ent) *a.* still : unagitated ; silent ,—*n.* quies'cence, rest : silence

Quiet, (kwi'et) *a.* tranquil ; calm : smooth ; peaceable ; gentle : mild : — *n* rest . tranquillity : security ; *v. t.* to still, calm : lull : pacify : allay ; — *ad.* quiet'ly, patiently ; without noise:—*ns. qui'etism*, mental tranquillity : apathy ; religious repose and contemplation ; *qui'etness*, *qui'etude*, freedom from agitation, noise, or alarm ; *quie'tus*, rest.

Quill, (kwil) *n.* a pen ; feather of a goose, &c., used as a pen ; a weaver's reed, etc.

Quilt, (kwilt) *n.* the cover of a bed:—*v. t.* to stitch cotton or wool in quilts ; to pad.

Quinary, (kwi'ner-i) *a.* five : arranged in *fives*, as 25÷5.

Quince, (kwins) *n.* fruit tree.

Quincunx, (kwin'kunks) *n.* a square of five trees, with one in the middle.

Quinine, (kwin-in') *n.* an alkaline medicine from the bark of the cinchona-tree.

Quinquennial, (kwin-kwen'yal) *a.* occurring once in, or lasting, five years.

Quinsy, (kwin'zi) *n.* inflammatory sore throat.

Quintal, (kwint'al) *n.* 100 lbs

Quintessence, (kwin-tes'ens) *n.* the best part , virtue.

Quintillion, (kwin-til'yun) *n.* a unit with 30 ciphers annexed : *French* or *Italian*, one and eighteen ciphers.

Quintuple, (kwin'tū-pl) *a.* fivefold ; — *v. t.* to make fivefold ; multiply 5 x 5.

Materiam superabet opus.—The workmanship surpassed the materials.—OVID.

Majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt. Our fathers used to say that the master's eye was the best fertilizer.—PLINY THE ELDER.

Quip, (kwip) *n.* taunt ; joke.

Quire, (kwīr) *n.* 24 sheets.

Quirk, (kwerk) *n.* artful retort ; conceit ; quibble.

Quit, (kwit) *v. t.* to leave ; to forsake ; to discharge :—*a.* clear ; absolved. — *To be quits*, to be even with one.

Quitch-grass, (kwitch′gras) *n.* dog grass, hard to kill.

Quitclaim, (kwit′klām) *n.* release by deed :—*v. t.* to release without warranty.

Quite, (kwit) *ad.* entirely.

Quittance, (kwit′ans) *n.* discharge from a debt, etc.

Quiver, (kwiv′er) *n.* a case for arrows :—*v. i.* to shake: —*a.* quiv′ered, sheathed.

Quixotic, (kwiks-ot′ik) *a.* like *Don Quixote*, the knight-errant, in the novel of Cervantes : romantic; absurd ; *n.* quix′otism, wild schemes

Quiz, (kwiz) *n.* a joker : a puzzle ;—*v. t.* to question in a fun-making way :—*a.* quizz′ical, comical : droll.

Quodlibet, (kwod′li-bĕt) *n.* a nice point : a subtilty :—*pl.* general questions having no connection : — *a.* *quodlibet′ical*, discussed at random or for curiosity.

Quoif, (koyf) *n.* a cap or hood: *quoiffure′*, (oor) head-dress.

Quoin, (koin) *n.* a corner ; a wedge, *esp.* in printing.

Quoit, (kwoit) *n.* a ring of iron to throw at a mark.

Quondam, (kwon′dam) *a.* having been formerly.

Quorum, (kwō′rum) *n.* sufficient number of any body to transact business.

Quota, (kwō′ta) *n.* the share or part assigned to each.

Quote, (kwōt) *v. t.* to cite, as the words of another ; to give the current price of : —*a.* *quot′able*, having a price ; fit to be cited ;—*n.* *quota′tion*, passage from any author ; price named.

Quoth, (kwoth) *v. t. say, says,* or *said*, as, *quoth I, quoth he.*

Quotidian, (kwō-tid′i-an) *a.* occurring daily ; — *n.* an ague, &c., recurring daily.

Quotient, (kwō′shent) *n.* result from division of one number by another ;—*n.* *quo′tum*, share; proportion.

R

RABBET (rab′et) *v. t.* to pare down the edge of a board and lap it, to make a rabbet joint ; — *n.* boards pared or grooved evenly, and joined at the edge.

Rabbi, (rab′ī) *n.* a Jewish expounder of the law.

Rabbit, (rab′it) *n.* a small burrowing quadruped.

Rabble, (rab′l) *n.* the mob.

Rabid, (rab′id) *a.* furious : mad ;—*n.* rab′idness.

Raccoon, (rak-kōōn′) *n.* an animal valued for its fur.

Race, (rās) *n.* a running : a canal ; a water-wheel: rapids ; a trial of speed : progress : course of action : a generation : family : breed; —*v. t.* to run swiftly :—*ns.* *race-horse*, a racer : *race-course*, a circular space for racing ; a canal for water.

Raceme, (ra-sēm′) *n.* a flower-cluster, as in currants.

Rack, (rak) *n.* an engine of torture: anguish ; anxiety: a frame : grating :—*v. t.* to torture ; strain ; draw off.

Racket, (rak′et) *n.* a clattering noise : tennis ball.

Racy, (rā′si) *a.* flavorous ; rich, as wine : exciting ; spirited :—*n.* rac′iness.

Radial, (rā′di-al) *a.* pertaining to the forearm, or rays.

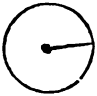
Radiant, (rā′di-ant) *a.* emitting rays : sparkling :—*n.* ra′diance, splendor : brilliancy :—*v. i.* or *t.* ra′diate, to shine ; to proceed in direct lines from any point or surface ;—*n.* radia′tion, diffusion of rays of light or heat: *ra′diator*, a radiating body or stove : *radia′ta*, one of the lowest divisions of the animal kingdom, as star-fish:—*adjs.* *ra′diating*, *ra′diated*, emitting, showy with rays :—*n.* *ra′diature*.

Radical, (rad′i-kal) *a.* original : implanted by nature ; reaching to the principles ; in politics, reformatory : ultra liberal : seeking to uproot and destroy : in *bot.*, proceeding immediately from the root ;—*n.* root of a word ; the base of a compound : an ultra reformer; —*ad.* rad′ically :—*n.* rad′icalism, political or social ultraism :—*n.* rad′icalness.

Radicle, (rad′i-kl) *n.* the part of a seed which in growing becomes the root; the fiber; *adjs.* *radi′cant*, taking root above ground, from a stem; *rad′icate*, deeply planted : —*n.* *radica′tion*, a rooting.

Radish, (rad′ish) *n.* a plant whose root is eaten raw.

Radius, (rā′di-us) *n.* in *geom.*, a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle ; anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel, the exterior bone of the arm, the ray of a flower.



Radix, (rā′diks) *n.* a root : a primitive word : the base of a system of logarithms ; —*pl.* radices, roots ; origin.

Raffle, (raf′l) *v. i.* to cast dice for a prize :—*n.* a game to win all the stakes: *n.* *raffler*.

Raft, (raft) *n.* a float of logs or boards joined together.

Rafters, (raft′erz) *n.* roof timbers of a building.

Rag, (rag) *n.* a fragment of cloth :—*pl.* shabby clothes; —*a.* *rag′ged*, of rough edge; torn : tattered; *ad.* *rag′gedly*, dirtily ;—*n.* ragg′edness; —*n.* *rag′amuffin*, a dirty, neglected boy ; a shiftless man ; *rag′stone*, an impure limestone, so called from its *ragged* fracture ; *rag′tag*, the scum of a population ; *rag′wort*, a large coarse weed with a yellow flower and *ragged* leaves.

Munditiis capimur; non sine lege capilli.—We are charmed by neatness of person; let not thy hair be out of order.—Ovid.

Maxima illecebra est peccandi impunitatis spes.—The hope of impunity is the greatest inducement to do wrong.—Cic.

Rage, (râj) *n.* violent anger: fury: enthusiasm: rapture; —*v. i.* to be in a hot passion: to ravage: to prevail fatally, as a disease: to be violently agitated, as the waves:—*a.* *rag'ing*, foaming, as wrath, or the sea; destroying:—*n.* violence.

Ragout, (ra-goo') *n.* a highly-seasoned dish of meat.

Raid, (râd) *n.* a swift, predatory, hurried invasion.

Rail, (râl) *n.* a bar of wood or iron: the steel or iron track of railways: hand-rail of stairs, &c.:—*v. t.* to inclose with rails:—*v. i.* to utter reproach: to scoff: brawl.

Railing, (râl'ing) *n.* insulting language: a fence or enclosure: materials for rails: —*a.* brawling: insolent.

Raillery, (râl'er-i) *n.* banter.

Railway, (râl'wâ) *n.* a way laid with iron or steel rails.

Raiment, (râ'ment) *n.* clothing: garments: vesture.

Rain, (rân) *n.* water from clouds:—*v. i.* to pour down: —*a.* *rain'y*, showery:—*ns.* *rain-gauge*, a measure of the rain-fall: *rain'iness*, wetness: *rain'ing*, the falling of rain, blows, calamity, shot, &c.: *a.* *rain'less*, arid.

Rainbow, (rân'bô) *n.* bright-colored arch formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in a shower.

Raise, (râz) *v. t.* to lift: set up: erect: produce: grow: give rise to: increase the strength or cheer the spirits: effect a loan: to swell, as dough:—*n.* *rais'ing*, a gathering of neighbors to erect a building frame.

Raisin, (râ'zn) *n.* dry grape.

Rajah, (râ'ja) *n.* a prince.

Rake, (râk) *n.* a tool with teeth for gathering hay or smoothing the soil: the projection of the stern and stem of a ship: inclination of a mast: a libertine:—*v. t.* to collect or scratch with a rake: to gather with difficulty: search diligently or haul over: revive all possible scandal about a person: fire into, as a ship, lengthwise:—*a.* *rak'ish*, having an inclination of the masts, as a ship: dissolute: debauched: loose.

Rally, (ral'i) *n.* recovery of order: a political gathering, &c.:—*v. t.* or *i.* to re-unite: to recall disordered troops: to recover wasted strength: to banter: use pleasantry:—*n.* *rally'ing*, animating, as a party cry.

Ram, (ram) *n.* a male sheep: an iron-clad sharp-pointed ship: a machine for raising water: a sign of the ecliptic, Aries:—*v. t.* to thrust with violence, as a ram with its horns: force together: drive hard down: *n.* *ram'mer*, *ram'rod*, a rod to press down powder.

Ramble, (ram'bl) *n.* a wandering excursion:—*v. i.* to rove: stroll: wander in discourse:—*n.* rambl'er:—*a.* *n.* rambl'ing, desultory, &c.

Ramify, (ram'i-fi) *v. t.* or *i.* to shoot or separate into branches;—*n.* ramifica'tion, a branching: a branch or root: subdivision:—*adjs.* *ra'meous*, growing on a branch: *ram'ose*, branched.

Rampant, (ramp'ant) *a.* overleaping restraint or usual bounds: frisky: exuberant: in *her.*, standing on the hind legs:—*n.* *rampage*, a going about lustily and excitedly:—*v. t.* to romp.

Rampart, (ram'part) *n.* a wall, &c., for defence.

Rana, (ra'nâ) *n.* frogs: toads.

Rancho, (ran'chô) *n.* a place where cattle are reared: *n.* *ranche'ro*, *Mex.*, herdsman.

Rancid, (ran'sid) *a.* musty: sour: rank: *n.* ran'cidness.

Rancor, (rang'kur) *n.* malignity: inveterate enmity:—*a.* ran'corous, spiteful.

Random, (ran'dum) *a.* done or uttered at hazard: left to chance:—*ad.* *at random*, with haste: thoughtlessly.

Range, (rânj) *n.* excursion: extent: room: space: compass of thought: distance of a shot: a large pasture: a long cooking stove: a class or order:—*n.* rang'er, a frontier warrior:—*v. t.* to place in order:—*v. i.* to rove [illegible] *a.* *ranged*

R[illegible] [illegible]ated luxuriant:—*n.* a line of men: row: degree: dignity:—*v. t.* or *i.* to place in a line: to compare in ability.

Rankle, (rangk'l) *v. i.* to become inflamed: to rage: *a.*, *n.* *ran'kling*, deep irritation.

Rankness, (rangk'nes) *n.* a strong scent: a big growth: excess: *ad.* *rank'ly*, grossly.

Ranny (ran'i) *n.* shrew-mouse

Ransack, (ran'sak) *v. t.* to search over: to plunder:—*a.* *ran'sacked*, rummaged.

Ransom, (ran'sum) *n.* the price paid to redeem a person or goods:—*v. t.* to redeem by a price: save from the punishment of sin: *a.* *ran'somed*, as property or a human soul:—*n.* *ran'somer*.

Rant, (rant) *n.* boisterous empty words:—*v. i.* to rave: —*n.* rant'er, a noisy talker.

Ranunculus, (ra-nun'ku-lus) *n.* a genus of plants, including the buttercups, &c.

Rap, (rap) *n.* a quick, smart blow:—*v. t.* or *i.* to strike: to seize with rapture:—*a.* *rapt*, also led in listening: ravished with delight:—*n.* *rap'ture*, ecstasy:—*a.* rap'turous, joyous: *rap'tured*, transported with enthusiasm:—*ad.* *rap'turously*, joyously:—*n.* *rap*, a coin: money, as in I don't care a rap: *rapscal'lion*, wretch.

Rapacious, (ra-pâ'shus) *a.* greedy of gain: ravenous: violent:—*ad.* rapa'ciously: *ns.* rapa'ciousness, rapac'ity, extortion: voracity: *rap'ine*, violence: plunder.

Rape, (râp) *n.* carnal knowledge by force: a plant of the cabbage kind, cultivated for the oil in its seed.

Raphe, (râ'fê) *n.* in *bot.*, parts that seem sewn together: in *seeds*, a channel: in *umbelliferous plants*, line dividing fruit into two halves

Raphides, (raf'i-dêz) *n.* *pl.* in *bot.*, fine crystals in tissues of plants:—*a.* raphid'ian.

Rapid, (rap'id) *a.* swift: quick: speedy:—*n.* the part of a river where there is a fall, or where the current forms *rapids*: *ad.* rap'idly:—*ns.* rap'idness: rap-[illegible] [illegible]ickness: velocity.

Malè parta, malè dilabuntur.—Things ill-acquired are ill-expended.

Malum malo proximum.—Misfortunes are close to one another, (never come singly).

Like angels' visits, few and far between.—CAMPBELL.

Rapier, (rā'pi-er) *n.* a sword.

Rapil, (rap'il) *n.* volcanic ash

Rappee, (rap-pē') *n.* a snuff.

Rappel, (rap'pel') *n.* beat of the drum calling to arms.

Rapport, (rap'pōrt')*n.* contact; reference : proportion ; *en rapport,* (ang rap-por') in sympathy or relation.

Raptorial, (rap-tō'ri-al) *a.* seizing by violence, as a bird of prey its food ;—*n. pl. raptō'rez,* the systematic name of an order of birds characterized by the great strength of claws and bills.

Rara-avis, (rā'ra-ā'vis) *n.* a rare bird ; a prodigy.

Rare, (rār) *a.* scarce ; uncommon ; excellent : of a loose texture : not dense: nearly raw, as meat :—*ad.* rare'ly, seldom ; finely ;—*ns.* rare'ness, rar'ity, thinness: tenuity ; rawness ; uncommonness: *rarebit,* a dainty

Raree-show, (ra'rē-shō) *n.* a show carried in a box.

Rarefy, (rār'i-fi) *v. t.* or *i.* to make thin or porous; to expand a body :—*n.* rarefac'tion, expansion by heat.

Rascal, (ras'kal) *n.* a dishonest man : a villain :—*n.* rascal'ity, villainy : *a.* ras'cally.

Rase, (rāz) *v. t.* to scratch or blot out : cancel ; level or demolish; ruin: *n.* rā'sure.

Rash, (rash) *a.* headstrong ; incautious: hasty: *n.* eruption on the skin:—*ad.* rash'ly, hastily :—*n.* rash'ness.

Rasher, (rash'er) *n.* a thin slice of bacon for frying, &c

Rasores, (ra-sō'rēz) *n. pl.* name applied to the class represented by poultry and game birds, which scratch the soil for food; *a. rasō'rial*

Rasp, (rasp) *n.* a rough file ; a grater :—*v. t.* to rub or grate: *a.* rasp'ing, grating : making the *temper rough ; ns. rasp'er,* a scraper: *rasp'ings,* fine particles filed off; *rasp'atory,* surgeon's rasp.

Raspberry, (raz'ber-i) *n.* a prickly bush, and its fruit.

Rat, (rat) *n.* a rapacious animal of the mouse kind ; a worker under established prices:—*v. t.* to desert one's party: to work below price; —*n. rat'ter,* a rat-catcher, as a dog or cat ; a renegade.—*Smell a rat,* suspect danger.

Ratan, (ra-tan') *n.* a cane, &c.

Ratchet, (rach'et) *n.* a bar acting on the teeth of a wheel; a click ;—*ns. ratch,* a bar with teeth into which a click drops ; a wheel to make a clock strike; *ratchet-wheel,* a wheel with teeth for a ratchet to abut against

Rate, (rāt) *n.* a price; degree; ratio or proportion ; allowance; tax: standard: value; movement, as fast or slow: class :—*v. t.* to calculate; value ; fix the rank, scale, or position of : to scold or chide ;—*a.* rat'able, liable to taxation or to be set at a certain value; *ad. rat'ably,* proportionably :—*ns.* ratabil'ity ; *rat'ing,* the quoted credit of business men in commercial books :—*a.* setting at a value :—*n.* ra'ter.

Rather, (räth'er) *ad.* more willingly : especially ; in preference to ; somewhat.

Ratify, (rat'i-fi) *v. t.* to sanction ; settle ; establish ;—*n.* ratifica'tion, confirmation.

Ratio, (rā'shi-ō) *n.* relation of one thing to another of like kind ; rate ; degree ; rule of proportion—thus, 3 is to 4 in the same ratio as 6 to 8.—*Pro ra'ta,* in proportion

Ratiocination, (rash-i-os-i-nā'shun) *n.* act of reasoning from premises:—*a. ratioc'inative, ratiocina'tory,* argumentative; clear: logical; *v. t. ratioc'inate,* to offer a reason; argue deductively.

Ration, (rā'shun) *n.* daily allowance :—*pl.* provisions.

Rational, (rash'un-al) *a.* endowed with or agreeable to reason : sane ; intelligent ; judicious :—*n. rationa'le,* detail of reasons ; solution of opinions :—*ad.* ra'tionally, reasonably ; wisely :—*n.* rational'ity, possession or due exercise of reason.

Rationalist, (rash'un-al-ist) *n.* one who regulates his opinions solely by reason :—*a.* rationalist'ic:—*v. t.* rat'ionalise, to speculate upon religion :—*n.* rat'ionalism.

Ratlines, (rat'lins) *n.* in *ships,* small ropes crossing the shrouds, which serve as ladders to the masthead.

Ratoon, (ra-toon') *n.* a sprout from the root of the sugar-cane, which has been cut ; —*v. t.* to spring up from roots, as old sugar-cane.

Ratsbane, (rats'bān) *n.* arsenious acid : poison for rats.

Rattan, (rat-an') *n* a genus of palms having a smooth reed-like stem several hundred feet long ; stick ; rod.

Rattening, (rat'in-ing) *n.* the organized terrorism of trades-unions, which consists in the secret injuring of the tools and property of non-union workmen.

Rattle, (rat'l) *v. i.* or *t.* to clatter :—*n.* a succession of sharp sounds ; a toy ;—*a.* ratt'ling, noisy : *n.* shaking.

Rattles, (rat'lz) *n.* the croup.

Rattlesnake, (rat'l-snāk) *n.* a poisonous reptile with bony rings in the tail that *rattle.*

Raucous, (raw'kus) *a.* harsh; *ad.* rau'cously ;—*n. rau'city.*

Ravage, (rav'āj) *v. t.* to destroy ; lay waste :—*n.* spoil; ruin : *n.* rav'ager, a destroyer : *a. rav'aging,* plundering

Rave, (rāv) *v. i.* to be delirious : to rage ; scold : dote ; *a. ra'ving,* furious ; *n.* delirium : *ad.* ra'vingly ; *n.* ra'ver

Ravel, (rav'el) *v. t.* or *i.* to untwist ; unweave ; to *entangle;* *n.* a tangle of thread

Ravelin, (rāv'lin) *n.* a half-moon or *two-faced* battery.

Raven, (rāv'n) *n.* a ravaging crow, noted for its croak ; —*a* black :—*v. t.* to devour greedily :—*a.* rav'enous, voracious: very hungry ;—*ad.* rav'enously :—*n. rav'ening,* violence ;—*a.* preying : predatory ; *ns. rav'in,* plunder; *rav'enousness,* voracity.

Ravine, (ra-vēn') *n.* a long deep hollow : narrow pass.

Ravish, (rav'ish) *v. t.* to carry away by force ; to fill with ecstasy : to know carnally by force ;—*ns.* rav'isher : rav'ishment, abduction : ecstatic bliss; rapture; —*a.* ravish'ing, captivating the senses :—*n.* transport ; —*a. rav'ished,* delighted to rapture ;—*ad.* rav'ishingly.

Raw, (raw) *a.* not cooked ;

Multis ictibus dejicitur quercus. Little strokes fell great oaks.

Mel in ore, verba lactis, Fel in corde, fraus in factis.—Honey in his mouth, words of milk; gall in his heart, and fraud in his acts (a hypocrite).

Look before you leap.—BUTLER.

unmanufactured ; uncovered ; unfinished ; sore : bleak : inexperienced : *ad.* raw′ly ; *n.* raw′ness : *a. raw-boned*, without much flesh.

Ray, (rā) *n.* a line of light or heat; intellectual light: apprehension ; a flat fish ; *v. t.* to streak ;—*a. ray′less*, dark

Raze, (rāz) *v. t.* to lay level with the ground ; destroy.

Razor, (rā′zer) *n.* an instrument for shaving; *a.* pert. to

Re, a prefix, denotes *return* or *repetition; v.t. re-absorb′*, to imbibe again, as a fluid.

Reach, (rēch) *v. t.* to extend ; gain ; include ; to arrive at: —*v. i.* to stretch out the hand :—*n.* extent; power of extending to ; effort ; contrivance: penetration ; artifice ; a straight portion of water or country ; ability.

React, (rē-akt′) *v.i.* to return or resist an impulse ;—*n.* reac′tion, mutual action ; depression after excitement, &c. ; backward tendency from reform or progress ; an action or force arising in opposition to a preceding one ;—*a.* reac′tionary, retrogressive ; resistant; *reac′tive*, opposite.

Read, (rēd) *v. t.* or *i.* to peruse ; to utter aloud written or printed words ; to study; be studious; to comprehend ; see into persons or things :—*a.* read, (red) versed in books ; learned ; —*a.* read′able, interesting ; legible ;—*n.* read′ableness; *n.* read′er, one who reads ; a school book : *read′ing*, perusal : interpretation of a passage, &c. : public recital; study ;—*a.* literary.

Readjourn, (re′ad jern′) *v. t.* to adjourn a second time.

Readjust, (rē-ad-just′) *v. t.* to put in order again :—*n.* readjust′ment, new deal.

Readmit, (rē-ad-mit′) *v. t.* to restore to a past condition, &c.; grant: *n.* readmis′sion.

Readopt, (re′a-dopt′) *v. t.* to enact again ; resume ;—*n. readop′tion*, as of a measure

Readorn, (re′a-dawrn′) *v.t.* to decorate again ; to fix up.

Ready, (red′i) *a.* prepared ; willing ; near ; easy ; prompt; dexterous ;—*ad.* in a state of preparation ;—*ad.* read′ily :—*n.* read′iness, expertness ; promptitude ; ripeness : fitness of condition ; completion ; *a. ready-made*, as clothing, &c. ; *ready-witted*, quick in retort ;—*ns. ready-money*, cash : *ready-reck′oner*, book of tables.

Reaffirm, (re′af-ferm′) *v. t.* to approve a second time ; —*n.* reaffirma′tion (or ance)

Reagent, (rē-ā′jent) *n.* a substance that detects the presence of other bodies (*chem.*)

Real, (rē′al) *a.* actually existing : true : genuine ; in *law*, denoting fixed property, as lands or houses ;—*ad.* re′ally, in fact : actually ; truly :—*n.* real′ity, certainty : actual existence ; *re′alty*, *real estate*, land.

Realize, (rē′al-iz) *v. t.* to reap, as profits; accomplish ; obtain ; convert into money : have a strong consciousness of : to feel strongly ;—*a.* re′alizable, able to be apprehended ; re′alizing, bringing home as a reality ;—*ns.* realiza′tion, actual experience or feeling ; *re′alism*, the doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are *real* existences :—*a.* realist′ic, denoting the *realists*, or natural school in art, &c.

Realm, (relm) *n.* country.

Ream, (rēm) *n.* a bundle of 20 quires, or 480 sheets ;—*v. t.* in *block-making*, to bevel out a hole with a *reamer*.

Reanimate, (rē-an′i-māt) *v. t.* to restore to life ; inspire with fresh courage, energy or zeal ;—*n.* reanima′tion.

Reap, (rēp) *v. t.* or *i.* to cut grain : to gather a crop ; to receive as a reward ;—*n.* reap′er, a machine, hook, &c

Reapparel, (re′ap-par′el) *v. t.* clothe in new garments.

Reappear, (rē-ap-pēr′) *v. i.* to rise again : *n.* reappear′ance

Reapply, (re′ap-pli′) *v. t.* to solicit or try anew.

Reappoint, (rē-ap-point′) *v. t.* restore to office ;—*n.* reappoint′ment :—*v. t. re′apportion*, to allot again.

Rear, (rēr) *n.* the part behind ; last body of troops, &c. ;—*v. t.* to bring up to maturity ; to educate ;—*v. i.* to rise on the hind legs, as a horse ; *n. rear′guard*, the body that marches last ;—*ad.*, *n. rear′ward*, behind.

Reason, (rē′zun) *n.* cause ; motive : proof ; excuse ; the faculty of the mind by which man reaches a just view of things : right conduct ; propriety ; justice ; —*v. t.* or *i.* to argue : debate : draw inferences : persuade :—*ns.* rea′soner, a logical thinker, etc. ; rea′soning, course of argument : points adduced :—*a.* rea′sonable, rational : just : moderate :—*ad.* rea′sonably ;—*n.* rea′sonableness, justice : moderation.

Reassemble, (rē-as-sem′bl) *v. t.* collect or convene again.

Reassert, (rē-as-sert′) *v. t.* to affirm persistently : repeat.

Reassure, (rē-a-shūr′) *v. t.* to restore confidence to.

Rebate, (rē-bāt′) *n.* reduction ; discount, recovery of overpayment, as an import duty :—*v. t.* to take off.

Rebel, (reb′el) *n.* one who opposes lawful authority ; —*a.* acting in revolt :—*v. i.* rebel′, to renounce authority or take up arms against the government :—*a.* rebel′lious, pugnacious : engaged in revolt : disobedient : *ad.* rebel′liously : *n.* rebel′liousness, *rebell′ion*, (re-bel′yun) revolt : open resistance.

Rebound, (rē-bound′) *v. i.* to spring back : reverberate; —*n.* a springing back.

Rebuff, (rē-buf′) *n.* a sudden check ; unexpected refusal: —*v. t.* to repel : to refuse.

Rebuild, (rē-bild′) *v. t.* to build anew ; reconstruct.

Rebuke, (rē-būk′) *v. t.* to chide :—*n.* reprimand.

Rebus, (rē′bus) *n.* a riddle

Rebut, (rē-but′) *v. t.* to oppose by argument : repel : *n. rebut′tal*, (or *ter*) a plaintiff's reply to a defendant.

Recalcitrant, (re-kal′si-trant) *a.* lit. *kicking back*, pugnacious ; rebellious :—*v. t.* recal′citrate, to show repugnance ; to separate from.

Mortuo leoni et lepores insultant.—Even hares can insult a dead lion.

Miserrima fortuna est quæ inimico caret.—That is a most wretched fortune which is without an enemy.

Beggars should be no choosers.

Recall, (rē-kawl′) *v. t.* to call back; to revoke: to remember :—*n.* a revocation.

Recant, (rē-kant′) *v. t.* to unsay what has been said; —*n.* recanta′tion, retraction.

Recapitulate, (rē-ka-pit′ū-lāt) *v. t.* to repeat in a summary way ;—*n.* recapitula′tion, the main points restated ;—*a.* recapit′ulatory.

Recapture, (re-kap′tūr) *v. t.* to retake ;—*n.* a recovery.

Recast, (rē-kast′) *v. t.* to compute or cast a second time.

Recede, (rē-sēd′) *v. t.* or *i.* to retreat; give up a claim :—*a.* reced′ing, going back, as waves, clouds, winds, etc.

Receipt, (re-sēt′) *n.* reception; a written acknowledgment of : a recipe :—*v. t.* to give a writing for ; to sign for money paid, &c.

Receive, (rē-sēv′) *v. t.* to take what is offered : to assent to: to welcome or entertain; hold : to take stolen goods knowingly ;—*n.* receiv′er, recipient ; trustee : vessel for gases or for exhausting air ;—*a.* receiv′able, fit for company: *n.pl.* money due; *n.* *receiv′edness*, full belief.

Recension, (re-sen′shun) *n.* a reviewing : a text established by critical revision.

Recent, (rē′sent) *a.* new ; late ; fresh : modern : not prehistoric ;—*ad.* re′cently: —*n.* *re′centness*, freshness.

Receptacle, (rē-sep′ta-kl) *n.* a place to receive things in: the basis or bed of a flower.

Reception, (rē-sep′shun) *n.* arrival : admission : welcome, glad or otherwise : a party ;—*ns.* *re′ceptibility*, a general acquiescence: acceptableness ; *re′ceptivity*, a capacity for external impressions or additions ; *recip′ient*, the receiver of anything :—*a.* recep′tive.

Recess, (rē-ses′) *n.* a secluded part of a room : niche in a wall ; indentation : remission of business or of school :—*pl.* recess′es :—*n.* reces′sion, a ceding back.

Rechabites, (rēk′a-bits) *n.* a temperance society.

Recherche, (rē-shēr-shā′) *a.* rare ; exquisite : choice.

Recipe, (res′i-pē) *n.* medical prescription : any formula for the preparation of a compound · -*pl.* rec′ipēs.

Reciprocal, (rē-sip′rō-kal) *a.* mutual : acting in return : alternate ;—*n.* anything reciprocal, as a mechanism ; in *math.*, unity divided by any quantity :—*ad.* recip′rocally, mutually :—*v. t.* or *i.* recip′rocate, to return : requite;—*ns.* reciproca′tion, alternation : interchange ; requital ; reciproc′ity, mutual obligations, etc. :—*a.* *recip′rocating*, responsive.

Recital, (rē-sit′al) *n.* narration ; rehearsal ; account.

Recite, (rē-sit′) *v. t.* or *i.* to tell over : repeat aloud: recapitulate :—*ns.* recita′tion, a lesson in school ; public reading; *recitative′*, a piece of music: musical speech ; —*a.* reciting, as in singing.

Reckless, (rek′les) *a.* careless : heedless :—*n.* reck′lessness:—*ad.* reck′lessly.—′*v. t.* *reck*, *care for* ; heed.

Reckon, (rek′n) *v. t.* or *i.* to esteem: number; compute: depend on; *n.* reck′oner; *n.* *reck′oning*, a settlement ; punishment ; charges at a hotel : a ship's position.

Reclaim, (rē-klām′) *v. t.* to recall : reform : regain : to cultivate ; make fertile, as wet or waste land: to tame; —*a.* reclaim′able, able to be subdued, as land, or a wild life :—*n.* reclama′tion, recovery : demand ; reform.

Recline, (rē-klīn′) *v. t.* or *i.* to lean back : to rest or repose: *a.* reclin′ing, resting.

Recluse, (rē-klūs′) *a.* retired; secluded ; solitary:—*n.* one shut up or secluded from the world: religious ascetic.

Recognize, (rek′og-nīz) *v. t.* to know again ; recollect : acknowledge:—*n.* recogni′tion, remembrance ; avowal ; *recog′nizance*, acceptation ; giving bonds to appear at trial ;—*a.* rec′ognizable, able to be identified.

Recoil, (rē-koil′) *v. t.* to start back : to rebound ; to return ; to shrink from :—*n.* movement backward ;—*a.* or *n.* recoil′ing; *n.* recoil′er.

Recollect, (rek-ol-lekt′) *v. t.* to recall to mind ; to regather ;—*n.* recollec′tion, a memory ; a remembrance.

Recommence, (*p.* ed) (rē-kom-mens′) *v. t.* to begin again.

Recommend, (rek-om-mend′) *v. t.* to praise ; introduce ; give in charge : advise ;—*adjs.* recommend′able, worthy of praise : recommend′atory, as bestowing praise ;—*n.* recommenda′tion, act of introducing with commendation: merit.

Recommit, (rē-kom-mit′) *v. t.* to send back to a committee; to return to prison ;—*ns.* recommit′ment, recommit′al.

Recompense, (rek′om-pens) *n.* compensation: an equivalent:—*v. t.* to remunerate.

Reconcile, (rek′on-sil) *v. t.* to conciliate anew ; reunite : restore to friendship, or union : content; pacify ; harmonize; adjust: *n.* rec′onciler ;—*a.* reconcil′able, consistent ; inclined to amity; *ns.* *reconcilia′tion*, *rec′oncilement*, a renewal of friendship; atonement: adjustment of things at variance ;—*a.* reconcil′iatory.

Recondite, (rek′on-dīt) *a.* abstruse: profound ; hidden.

Reconnoiter, (rek-on-noi′ter) *v. t.* to examine ; survey, esp. with a view to military or engineering operations; —*n.* recon′nāisance′.

Reconsider, (rē-kon-sid′er) *v. t.* to review ; think over ; rescind: *n.* reconsidera′tion.

Reconstruct, (rē-kon-strukt′) *v. t.* to rebuild ; to restore to the rights of self-government, which were forfeited by rebellion ; — *n.* reconstruc′tion, reconstitution.

Record, (rē-kord′) *v. t.* to register : to enrol : to copy in books kept in Register's office : imprint deeply in the mind :—*ns.* *rec′ord*, a public register of deeds, mortgages, or wills ; a formal writing of any fact or proceeding; *record′er*, one who notes; an official who puts papers or facts on record ; a judicial officer.

Recount, (rē-kount′) *v. t.* to relate in detail ; to recite.

Nec scire fas est omnia.—It is not permitted us to know all things.—HORACE.

Mortuis non conviciandum, et de mortuis nil nisi bonum.—The dead cannot defend themselves, therefore speak well of the dead.

Recourse, (rē-kōrs') *n.* going to for aid or protection; application of labor or art.

Recover, (rē-kuv'er) *v. t.* or *i.* to regain; to grow well; retrieve; obtain a judgment; to revive; to bring back to any former state:—*a.* recov'erable;—*n.* recov'ery, restoration: a regaining

Recreant, (rek'rē-ant) *a.* apostate:—*n.* a coward; sneak.

Recreation, (rek-rē-ā'shun) *n.* amusement: diversion:—*v. t.* rec'reate, to revive; cheer: refresh; delight:—*adjs.* *re-creat'ed*, made over; *rec'reative*, diverting.

Recriminate, (rē-krim'i-nāt) *v.t.* to return an accusation;—*n.* recrimina'tion, a counter-charge; denunciation; *a.* recrim'inative, abusive.

Recruit, (rē-krût') *v. i.* to repair; to supply; to gain fresh courage or health: to enlist soldiers;—*n.* a fresh help to any cause: new soldier:—*n.*, *a.* *recruit'ing*, replenishing; recreative:—*n.* *recruit'ment*, the business of enlistment; relaxation.

Rectangle, (rek'tang-gl) *n* a right-angled parallelogram;—*adjs.* rectang'led, rectang'ular; *ad.* rectan'gularly

Rectify, (rek'ti-fī) *v. t.* to correct; adjust; redress; to refine, as spirits;—*n.* *rectifica'tion*, a setting right; distillation; purification.

Rectilinear, (rek-ti-lin'ē-er) *a.* straight; right-lined.

Rectitude, (rek'ti-tūd) *n.* uprightness: integrity.

Rector, (rek'tor) *n.* a minister of a parish: a teacher.

Rectum, (rek'tum) *n.* intestine at base of the bowels.

Recumbent, (rē-kum'bent) *a.* leaning; reclining; lying; idle:—*n.* recum'bency.

Recuperative, (rē-kū'per-a-tiv) *a.* tending to recovery;—*v. t.* recu'perate, to recruit; to rest from labor;—*n.* recupera'tion, restoration, as of lost health:—*v.t.* *recoup'*, to make good.

Recur, (rē-kur') *v. i.* to resort; to return to the mind; to happen at intervals;—*n.* recur'rence;—*a.* *recur'rent*, returning; reflected back.

Recusant, (rek'ū-zant) *n.* one who refuses to conform;—*a.* disaffected; disobedient

Red, (red) *a.* of a bright color, like blood;—*n.* one of the primary colors, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, &c.;—*ad.* red'ly;—*n.* red'ness;—*v. i.* or *t.* *red'den*, blush; grow or make red; *n.* *red'dish*, inclined to red

Redaction, (re-dak'shun) *n.* a digest; arranging in order;—*n.* *redac'tor*, one who puts into shape; an editor

Redan, (rē-dan') *n.* parapet with two faces, like a V.

Redbreast, (red'brest) *n.* the robin, a common bird.

Red-deer, (red'dēr) *n.* common stag, red in summer.

Redeem, (rē-dēm') *v. t.* to ransom; to rescue; to improve; to perform, as a promise; to recover, as a pledge:—*a.* redeem'able, as *greenbacks*, etc., in gold.

Redeemer, (rē-dēm'er) *n.* one who ransoms; Jesus.

Redemption, (rē-dem'shun) *n.* ransom: salvation.

Redented, (re-dent'ed) *a.* formed like saw-teeth.

Red-heat, (red'-hēt) *n.* a glowing;—*a.* *red-hot*, very hot.

Red-letter, (red'let-er) *a.* noting auspicious, fortunate, and happy days.

Redolent, (red'ō-lent) *a.* diffusing fragrance:—*n.* red'olence, a sweet scent.

Redouble, (rē-dub'l) *v. t.* to increase; to multiply.

Redoubt, (rē-dout') *n.* a central or *retired* work in a fort, for retreat or safety.

Redoubtable, (rē-dout'a-bl) *a.* formidable; valiant.

Redound, (rē-dound') *v. i.* to conduce; react; result.

Redress, (rē-dres') *v. t.* to set right; relieve from; make amends:—*n.* remedy.

Red-tape, (red-tāp') *n.* a satirical term, applied to the intricate system of routine in public offices; official formality;—*n.* red-tāp'ism.

Reduce, (re-dūs') *v. t.* to lessen; lower; subdue; impoverish; class; (*arith.*) to change fractions:—*a.* reduc'ible;—*n.* reduc'tion, diminution; subjugation; finding a common denominator, or common value.

Redundant, (rē-dun'dant) *a.* superabundant; superfluous in words or images;—*n.* redun'dancy, verbiage.

Reduplicate, (rē-dū'pli-kāt) *v. t.* to repeat four or more times;—*n.* reduplica'tion.

Reëcho, (rē-ek'ō) *v. t.* or *i.* to echo back again; resound:—*n.* echo of an echo.

Reed, (rēd) *n.* a tall grass with jointed stems; a musical pipe or mouth-piece; part of a loom which separates threads;—*a.* reed'y.

Reef, (rēf) *v. t.* to draw in and fold sails;—*n.* fold of a sail; a ridge of rocks hanging above the water.

Reek, (rēk) *n.* vapor; smoke;—*v. i.* to emit foul steam;—*a.* reek'ing, reek'y, foul.

Reel, (rēl) *n.* a frame to wind yarn, &c.; a dance:—*v. i.* or *t.* to wind; to stagger.

Reëlect, (rē-e-lekt') *v. t.* to elect again:—*n.* reëlec'tion.

Reënact, (rē-en-akt') *v. t.* to renew an old or repealed law;—*n.* reënact'ment.

Reënforce, (rē-en-fōrs') *v. t.* to strengthen;—*n.* reënforce'ment, new assistance.

Reëngage, (rē-en-gāj') *v. t.* to resume, as a business.

Reëstablish, (rē-es-tab'lish) *v. t.* to put on a new basis;—*n.* reëstab'lishment.

Reeve, (rēv) *v. t.* to pass the end of a rope through a hole in block, thimble, &c.

Reëxamine, (rē-egz-am'in) *v. t.* to go over and correct; examine a witness twice.

Refection, (rē-fek'shun) *n.* refreshment; repast;—*n.* *refec'tory*, an eating-house.

Refer, (rē-fer') *v. t.* or *i.* to send: leave to; allude:—*a.* ref'erable, that may be considered in connection with something else, or assigned to a certain origin:—*ns.* *referee'*, an umpire to whom a question is left for decision; *ref'erence*, a submitting for information or decision; relation; allusion; notes referring to other authorities, pages, or books.

Refine, (re-fīn') *v. t.* or *i.* to clear from impurities; to

Malheur ne vient jamais seul. Misfortunes seldom come alone.

Mauvaise herbe croit toujours.—Ill weeds grow apace.

Measures, not men, have always been my mark.—GOLDSMITH.

Mala ultro adsunt.—Sorrow comes unsent for.

make pure; to clarify; to polish; purify the manners, morals, &c.; improve in any kind of excellence:—*a. refined'*, purified; educated; —*n.* refin'er;—*n. refine'ment*, purity; cultivation; elegance; excess, as of cruelty, or of nicety; *refin'ery*, a laboratory; *refin'ing*, process of purifying, esp. the precious metals.

Refit, (rē-fit') *v. t.* or *i.* to repair; restore;—*n.* refit'ting.

Reflect, (re-flekt') *v. t.* or *i.* to throw back, as light, heat, &c.; to think: consider; ponder; to cast reproach;—*a.* reflect'ing, reflec'tive, throwing back rays: presenting a likeness, as a mirror, &c.; serious; thoughtful:—*ns.* reflec'tion, the action of the mind by which it is conscious of its own operations; mature consideration; contemplation: censure or invidious remark: the sending back of light, heat, &c.; an image; *reflec'tor*, a polished surface: mirror; *a. reflect'ed*, returned:—*ad. reflect'ingly*, with censure or care.

Reflex, (rē'fleks) *a.* directed backward; reflected; noting influence of an action on others: *in painting*, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture;—*n.* light reflected from an illuminated surface:—*adjs.* reflex'ible, refrangible, as light or heat; *reflex'ive*, reflective; respecting the past; reciprocal; *n.* reflexibil'ity.

Refluent, (ref'lū-ent) *a.* flowing back: ebbing, as tides.

Reflux, (rē'fluks) *n.* a flowing back; ebb of opinion, &c.

Reform, (rē-form') *v. t.* to correct: make better; remove faults; improve; reclaim;—*v. i.* to abandon evil: become better;—*n* a forming anew; a change; amendment: improvement of society or politics in general;—*a.* supporting or legalizing reform;—*n. reforma'tion*, amendment of life, society, or religion;—*n.* reform'er; *a.* reform'ing.

Refract, (rē-frakt') *v. t.* to break the direct or natural course of rays of light;—*n.* refrac'tion, deviation from a direct course, as light by water; *adjs.* refrac'tive, that has power to refract; *refract'ed*, bent at an acute angle; *refract'ing*, curving.

Refractoriness, (rē-frak'ter-i-nes) *n.* obstinacy;—*a.* refrac'tory, perverse; sullen.

Refragable, (ref'rā-gā-bl) *a.* that may be opposed; capable of refutation.

Refrain, (rē-frān') *v. t.* or *i.* to abstain; to forbear;—*n.* the burden of a song.

Refrangible, (rē-fran'ji-bl) *a.* that may be refracted;—*n.* refrangibil'ity, as of light.

Refresh, (rē-fresh') *v. t.* to revive; to cool; to cheer;—*a.* refresh'ing, reviving.

Refreshment, (rē-fresh'-ment) *n.* recovery from fatigue, &c.: food; rest.

Refrigerate, (rē-frij'er-āt) *v. t.* to cool; refresh;—*a.* refrig'erant, cooling, as ice; —*n.* a cold substance; that which freezes;—*n. refrigera'tor*, a box to hold ice for preserving meats, &c.

Refuge, (ref'ūj) *n.* a retreat or asylum; an expedient.

Refugee, (ref-ū-jē') *n.* one who flees for safety; a bean

Refulgent, (rē-ful'jent) *a.* casting a flood of light; brilliant;—*n.* reful'gence.

Refund, (rē-fund') *v. t.* to repay; to restore money.

Refuse, (rē-fūz') *v. t.* to reject; deny, as a request;—*v. i.* to decline acceptance; —*n. refus'al*, denial; rejection; right of first choice.

Refuse, (ref'ūs) *n.* worthless remains;—*a.* worthless.

Refute, (rē-fūt') *v. t.* to repel: prove to be false;—*a.* refut'able;—*n.* refuta'tion.

Regain, (rē-gān') *v. t.* to obtain again; to recover.

Regal, (rē'gal) *a.* royal, etc.

Regale, (rē-gāl') *v. t.* to refresh: to gratify;—*n.* regale'ment, entertainment.

Regalia, (rē-gā'li-a) *n.* the uniform of freemasons, &c.; the insignia of royalty.

Regard, (rē-gärd') *v. t.* to heed; mind: esteem;—*n.* attention; esteem: affection; repute: relation;—*pl.* respect; *a. regard'ful*, taking notice: attentive: *regard'less*, heedless; indifferent.

Regatta, (re-gat'a) *n.* a rowing or sailing match for prizes.

Regenerate, (rē-jen'er-āt) *v. t.* renew; make new; *a.* born by grace:—*n. regenera'tion*, new birth; *adjs. regen'erated*, renewed; *regen'erating*, *regen'erative*, reforming: restoring: renovating.

Regent, (rē'jent) *n.* a ruler in place of a king; *n.* re'gency, vicarious government.

Regicide, (rej'i-sīd) *n.* the killer or murder of a king.

Regime, (rā-zhēm') *n.* administration; government.

Regimen, (rej'i-men) *n.* regulated diet, exercise, &c.

Regiment, (rej'i-ment) *n.* a body of troops;—*a. regiment'al*, referring to regiments;—*n. pl.* uniforms.

Region, (rē'jun) *n.* a tract of land; country: district.

Register, (rej'is-ter) *v. t.* to record;—*n.* an officer (also spelt reg'istrār) who keeps public records; a record, or a book in which it is kept; anything that registers, as a steam or weather gauge; a regulator, as the damper of a furnace or stove; the air-stop of an organ, &c.;—*ns. registra'tion*, *regis'try*, the entering of voters' names in a ledger previous to day of election.

Regnant, (reg'nant) *a.* predominant: reigning: ruling

Regress, (rē'gres) *n.* return; a passing back;—*v. i.* to go back to a former place or state;—*n.* regres'sion;—*a. regres'sive*, returning.

Regret, (rē-gret') *n.* grief; concern: remorse;—*v. t.* to feel sorry for: lament; —*a.* regret'ful, repentant.

Regular, (reg'ū-lar) *a.* agreeable to rule; orderly;—*n.* a soldier; *n. regular'ity*, periodicity; uniformity; method; *ad.* reg'ularly, statedly.

Regulate, (reg'ū-lāt) *v. t.* to adjust by rule; to methodize;—*n. regula'tion*, a rule or restriction: law; *regula'tor*, a lever for a watch;

Mihi cura futuri.—My care is for the future.

Moderata durant. — Moderate things last.

Multa docet fames.—Hunger teaches many things.

Never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day.

anything that fixes motion ;—*a.* regula′tive.

Rehearse, (rē-hers′) *v. t.* to narrate: recite:—*n. rehears′al,* recital before a play.

Reign, (rān) *n.* royal authority or government : prevalence ; controlling influence :—*v. i.* to rule :—*a.* reign′ing, predominant.

Reimburse, (rē-im-burs′) *v. t.* to refund ; to recompense for losses, expenses, &c. ;—*n.* reimburse′ment.

Rein, (rān) *n.* strap of a bridle ; restraint ;—*v. t.* to guide ; restrain : control.

Reindeer, (rān′dēr) *n.* the arctic deer, which is trained for the chase, or the ice sled.

Reins, (rānz) *n. pl.* lower part of back over the kidneys.

Reinstate, (rē-in-stāt′) *v. t.* to place in a former state or office ; — *n.* reinstate′ment, re-establishment.

Reinsurance, (rē-in-shûr′ans) *n.* insurance of property or lives to divide the risk.

Reinvest, (rē-in-vest′) *v. t.* to put in new securities money which has been paid in :—*n.* reinvest′ment.

Reinvigorate, (rē-in-vig′or-āt) *v. t.* to renew vigor in.

Reissue, (rē-ish′ōō) *v. t.* to issue again bills, stocks, or bonds, which have been redeemed, stolen, or destroyed :—*n.* a second issue.

Reiterate, (rē-it′er-āt) *v. t.* to repeat again and again :—*n.* reitera′tion, saying over.

Reject, (rē-jekt′) *v. t.* to cast off : discard : refuse : renounce ;—*n.* rejec′tion.

Rejoice, (rē-jois′) *v. i.* or *t.* to be glad: make glad: exult: —*n. rejoic′ing,* great joy, or its expression ;—*ad. rejoic′ingly,* with joy or pleasure.

Rejoin, (rē-join′) *v. t.* or *i.* to unite broken parts ; return to friends : answer to a reply:—*n. rejoin′der,* a reply.

Rejuvenescence, (rē-jū-vē-nes′ens) *n.* youth renewed.

Rekindle, (rē-kin′dl) *v. t.* to set fire to, or arouse anew.

Relapse, (rē-laps′) *v. i.* to fall back ; decline in virtue ;—*n.* a fall from grace ; return of sickness, or a vice.

Relate, (rē-lāt′) *v. t.* to tell ; describe: to belong ; refer: have reference ; —*ad. rela′ted,* allied by blood ;—*n. rela′tion,* recital ; account ; a mutual connection of things : resemblance ; connection by birth or marriage ;—*n.* rela′tionship.

Relative, (rel′ā-tiv) *a.* absolute ; connected : respecting ;—*n.* that which relates to another thing: kindred; *that,* &c. ;—*ad.* rel′atively.

Relax, (rē-laks′) *v. t.* or *i.* to slacken; make less severe : divert; cease from effort or study ; loosen, as the bowels ;—*n. relaxa′tion,* rest.

Relay, (rē-lā′) *n.* a supply of horses, &c., on a journey.

Release, (rē-lēs′) *v. t.* to set free : discharge : give up a right to ; relieve : to quitclaim :—*n.* liberation ; discharge from debt, &c.

Relegate, (rel′e-gāt) *v. t.* to send away : to consign ; to exile ;—*n.* rel′ega′tion.

Relent, (rē-lent′) *v. i.* to soften in temper ; to feel compassion ;—*a. relent′less,* merciless ; unmoved ; cruel.

Relevant, (rel′ē-vant) *a.* applicable to the subject;—*n. rel′evance,* pertinence.

Reliance, (rē-lī′ans) *n.* trust ; dependence ;—*a.* reli′able.

Relic, (rel′ik) *n.* remains ; a dead body ; memorial.

Relict, (rel′ikt) *n.* a widow.

Relief, (rē-lēf′) *n.* aid ; succor ; removal of evil ; mitigation of pain, &c. : in the *fine arts,* the projection of a figure ;—*v. t.* relieve′, to lessen; ease; help; release; set off: *a. reliev′ing,* abating: aiding; *reliev′able,* curable.

Relievo, (rē-lēv′ō) *n.* prominence of figures ; relief.

Religion, (rē-lij′un) *n.* system of faith and worship :—*a. relig′ious,* pious; devout ;—*ad. relig′iously,* sacredly ;—*n. relig′ionist,* a bigot.

Relinquish, (rē-ling′kwish) *v. t.* to abandon ; give up ; renounce a claim to ;—*n. relinquish′ment,* a giving up

Reliquary, (rel′i-kwėr-i) *n.* a depository for relics.

Relish, (rel′ish) *n.* agreeable taste ; flavor ; a sauce ; enjoyable quality ; an inclination for ; appetite;—*v. t.* or *i.* to like the taste ; be pleased with ; to season ;—*a. rel′ishable,* agreeable.

Reluctant, (rē-luk′tant) *a.* averse to ; unwilling ;—*ad.* reluct′antly; *n. reluct′ance,* unwillingness ; coyness.

Rely, (re-lī′) *v. i.* to rest, depend, trust, or confide in.

Remain, (rē-mān′) *v. i.* to be left ; continue ; endure ;—*n. pl.* a corpse; what is left

Remainder, (rē-mān′der) *n.* balance ; remnant ; wreck.

Remand, (rē-mand′) *v. t.* to order or send back to jail.

Remark, (rē-märk′) *n.* an observation ; notice ;—*v. t.* to observe ; regard ; express.

Remarkable, (rē-märk′a-bl) *n.* deserving notice ; distinguished ; strange ; unusual ;—*ad.* remark′ably.

Remedy, (rem′e-di) *n.* that which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss;—*v. t.* to cure; repair ; to remove;—*adjs. reme′diable,* curable ; *reme′dial,* tending to cure; *reme′diless,* irreparable.

Remember, (rē-mem′ber) *v. t.* to have or keep in mind; *n. remem′brance,* memory ; a reminder ; memorial ; retention in the mind ;—*pl.* gifts of affection : relics ;—*n. remem′brancer,* hint ; gift

Remind, (rē-mind′) *v. t.* to bring to notice or remembrance; *ns.* remind′er, anything to sharpen memory ; *reminis′cence,* recollection: account of one's experience : *pl.* memories of persons, events, &c.; memoirs.

Remiss, (rē-mis′) *a.* slack ; slothful ; negligent : slow; not vigorous:—*ad.* remiss′ly ;—*n.* remiss′ness, neglect.

Remit, (rē-mit′) *v. t.* or *i.* to forgive ; abate ; to relax ; leave off ; transmit money, &c. ;—*adjs. remiss′ible,* pardonable ; *remiss′ive,* forgiving ; *remitt′ent,* increasing and abating alternately

Multorum manibus grande levatur onus.—Many hands make light work.

Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus.—The arrow will not always hit the object which it threatens.

My dear, my better half.—SID.

as a fever ;—*ns. remiss'ion*, a pardon ; release ; abatement; *remitt'al*, surrender; pardon ; *remitt'ance*, sending of money ; sum sent.

Remnant, (rem'nant) *n.* what is left ; residue : a piece.

Remodel, (rē-mod'el) *v. t.* to make or fashion anew.

Remonetize, (rē-mun'i-tiz) *v. t.* impart legal value to.

Remonstrate, (rē-mon'strāt) *v. t.* to urge reasons against a measure ; — *ns. remon'strance*, expostulation ; *remon'strant*, an objector.

Remorse, (rē-mors') *n.* gnawings of conscience ; painful sense of guilt ;—*a. remorse'ful*, compunctious ; *remorse'less*, unfeeling.

Remote, (rē-mōt') *a.* distant in place, time, or quality ; far : abstracted ; alien ; not related: slight; *ad.* remote'ly; *n. remote'ness*, distance.

Remould, (rē-mōld') *v. t.* to remodel or shape anew.

Remount, (rē-mount') *v. t.* to reascend ; re-line ; re-set.

Remove, (rē-moov') *v. t.* or *i.* to take away ; withdraw ; dismiss from office; get rid of anything ; change residence, &c. ;—*a.* remov'able, not fixed ; — *n.* remov'al, change of place; discharge.

Remunerate, (rē-mū'ner-āt) *v. t.* to recompense ;—*a.* remu'nerable, worthy or capable of reward ; remu'nerative, lucrative ;—*n.* remunera'tion, reward; requital.

Renal, (rē'nal) *a.* pertaining to the reins or kidneys.

Renard, (ren'erd) *n.* in fables and poetry, a fox (or *rey*).

Renascent, (rē-nas'ent) *a.* growing or born again ; reproduced; *n.* renas'cence.

Rencounter, (ren-koun'ter) *n.* a collision ; clash ; fight.

Rend, (rend) *v. t.* to split ; to tear ;—*n. rent*, fissure ; tear ;—*n. ren'der*, a tearer.

Render, (ren'der) *v. t.* to return; give; yield : deliver; make or cause ; perform ; translate;—*n.* ren'dering, a giving ; a version ; *ren'derer*, restorer; distributor.

Rendezvous, (ren'de-voo) *n.* assemblage at an appointed place ;—*v. i.* to meet, etc.

Rendition, (ren-dish'un) *n.* act of yielding : surrender.

Renegade, (ren'ē-gād) *n.* an apostate ; a backslider.

Renew, (rē-nū') *v. t.* to make new; begin again; to transform to new life ; to invigorate ;—*adjs.* renewed', restored ; *renew'able*, subject to or capable of renewal;—*n.* renew'al, extension of a note ; renovation : revival.

Rennet, (ren'et) *n.* the inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to curdle milk.

Renounce, (rē-nouns') *v. t.* to disown: forsake;—*ns.* renounce'ment, renuncia'tion, abandonment; denial.

Renovate, (ren'ō-vāt) *v. t.* to renew ; to cleanse ; to restore to the original state ; —*ns.* renova'tion, restoration ; repair ; *ren'ovator*, a renewer ; an invigorator.

Renown, (rē-nown') *n.* fame; celebrity ;—*a.* renowned', illustrious ; wonderful.

Rent, (rent) *pret.* of *Rend*, torn asunder;—*n.* payment for the use of a building or property ;—*v. t.* to occupy for a stipulated price ; to let or lease ;—*a.* rent'able, in a condition to be rented; —*ns.* rent'al, rent'roll, rent: amounts or schedule of rents ; *rent'er*, a tenant ; *anti-renter*, one who objects to pay rent for his own improvements ; *rentier*, *Fr.*, (räng'ti-ā') enjoyer of an income; proprietor ; *rente*, (rängt) income ; shares.

Reorganize, (rē-or'gan-iz) *v. t.* to form or constitute over again, as a party or business which has been broken up ;—*n.* reorganiza'tion, a re-formation.

Repair, (rē-pār') *v. t.* to restore; refit; mend; to make amends for ;—*n.* supply of loss ;—*pl.* renewals of or additions to buildings, furniture, implements, &c. ;—*a.* rep'arable, able to be restored or made good ; *repar'ative*, efficacious to make good; *n.* a restorative; that makes amends ;—*ns.* repair'er, a mender ; *repara'tion*, restitution ; compensation; amends; *v. i. repair'*, to go to ; to resort to.

Repartee, (rep-ar-tē') *n.* a smart, ready, witty reply.

Repast, (rē-past') *n.* act of eating ; meal ; victuals.

Repay, (rē-pā') *v. t.* to pay back ; to make return for ; *n.* repay'ment, recompense; —*a.* repay'able, returnable.

Repeal, (rē-pēl') *v. t.* to make void ; revoke ;—*n.* abrogation ;—*a.* repeal'able, liable to be annulled; *n.* repeal'er

Repeat, (rē-pēt') *v. t.* to do or state again ; to rehearse ;—*n.* in *music*, a mark for repetition ;—*ad.* repeat'edly, frequently ;—*ns. repeat'er*, a dishonest voter who casts many ballots; a watch that strikes the hour on touching a spring ; a decimal in division which reproduces the same figure continually ; — *n. repeti'tion*, saying the same thing over and over ; a rehearsal.

Repel, (rē-pel') *v. t.* to drive back ; resist ; oppose ; repulse ;—*n.* repell'ent, driving back ; disagreeable ;—*n.* that which checks, &c.

Repent, (rē-pent') *v. i.* to regret what one has done or left undone ; to change from evil to good ; to sorrow for sin ;—*n.* repent'ance, contrition for sin ;—*a.* repen'tant, *truly* sorry.

Repercussion, (rē-per-kush'un) *n.* act of driving back ; reverberation ; repetition.

Repertory, (rep'er-tēr-i) *n.* a portfolio of plays, &c. ; a treasury ; a magazine.

Repine, (rē-pin') *v. i.* to fret one's self ; to murmur.

Replace, (rē-plās') *v. t.* to put again in its place ; restore.

Replant, (rē-plant') *v. t.* to set a second time, as plants.

Replenish, (rē-plen'ish) *v. t.* to fill completely ; supply.

Replete, (rē-plēt') *a.* completely filled ; — *n.* reple'tion, fullness ; overflow ; glut.

Replevin, (rē-plev'in) *n.* a writ to recover goods ; *v. t.* replev'y, to bail; take back

Replication, (rep-li-kā'shun *n.* a plaintiff's reply.

Nil similius insano quam ebrius. Nothing is more like a madman than a man who is drunk.

Ne Jupiter quidem omnibus placet.—Not Jupiter even can please all.

Nimium ne crede colori.—Trust not too much to appearances.

Reply, (rē-plī') *v. i.* to answer ;—*n.* return in words.

Report, (rē-port') *v. t.* or *i.* to give an account of ; relate; circulate publicly ; publish in a newspaper, &c.; to write a statement; tell;—*n.* flying rumor; description; official statement ; judicial opinion; sound: noise; *n.* report'er, one who gathers and prints news.

Repose, (rē-pōz') *v. i.* to rest; lie quiet ; sleep ; place confidence in ;—*v. t.* to compose one's self ; place in trust ;—*n.* rest; sleep; mental quiet: natural harmony

Repository, (rē-poz'i-tēr-i) *n.* a place for storing, &c.

Repossess, (rē-poz-zes') *v. t.* to recover; *n.* repossess'sion, the act of possessing again.

Reprehend, (rep-rē-hend') *v. t.* to blame ; to reprove ;—*adjs.* reprehen'sible, blamable; *reprehen'sive*, given in reproof;—*n.* reprehen'sion, censure ;—*n.* reprehend'er.

Represent, (rep-rē-zent') *v. t.* to show ; to personate ; to stand in the place of ; exhibit to the eye or mind ; paint : describe ;—*n.* *representa'tion*, likeness; image; picture ; play ; account ; facts or reasons alleged ; appearance for another ;—*a.* *represent'ative*, in a fiduciary capacity ; exhibiting character or personality ; *n.* an heir ; delegate ; member of Congress, of a legislature, &c.; one acting for another; *n.* represent'ment.

Repress, (rē-pres') *v. t.* to crush ; subdue ; restrain ; *a.* repress'ive, preventive ; —*n.* repress'ion, restraint.

Reprieve, (rē-prēv') *v. t.* to respite for a time ;—*n.* delay of death punishment.

Reprimand, (rep'ri-mand) *n.* severe reproof ;—*v. t.* to chide ; rebuke ; reprove.

Reprint, (rē-print') *v. t.* to print a new edition ;—*n.* a foreign republication, &c.

Reprisal, (rē-prīz'al) *n.* seizure by way of retaliation.

Reproach, (rē-prōch') *v. t.* to upbraid ; revile ; treat with contempt;—*n.* censure; opprobrium ; disgrace ; object of scorn : *a.* reproach'able, disgraceful ; odious ; —*a.* reproach'ful, shameful : abusive ; — *ad.* reproach'fully, censoriously.

Reprobate, (rep'rō-bāt) *a.* lost to virtue; *n.* one abandoned to sin ;—*v. t.* to disapprove; detest;—*n.* reproba'tion, rejection ;—*a.* rep'robated.

Reproduce, (rē-prō-dūs') *v. t.* to form anew ; propagate ; —*n.* reproduc'tion ;—*a.* reproduc'tive, noting animal or vegetable generation.

Reproof, (rē-proof') *n.* censure ; rebuke ;—*a.* reprov'able, blamable ;—*v. t.* *reprove'*, to condemn ;—*n.* reprov'al;—*ad.* reprov'ingly.

Reptile, (rep'til) *a.* creeping; mean ; grovelling ;—*n.* an animal that crawls on its belly or with short legs, as snakes, lizards, &c.; *n.* *reptil'ia*, systematic name for the cold-blooded vertebrata ;—*a.* reptil'ian ;—*a.* *rep'tant*, in *bot.*, rooting.

Republic, (rē-pub'lik) *n.* a state governed by representatives elected by the citizens ;—*a.* repub'lican, consonant to the form or principles of representative government ; *n.* member of the *republican* party; an advocate of freedom to all, purity of elections, a sound currency, a strong national government, &c.: *n.* repub'licanism —*Republic of letters*, the literary and scientific world.

Republish, (re-pub'lish) *v. t.* to print an edition of a book, or reprint a foreign work ;—*n.* republica'tion.

Repudiate, (rē-pū'di-āt) *v. t.* to reject ; disclaim ; shirk; —*n.* repudia'tion, rejection; refusal of payment ; divorce ;— *n.* repu'diator, a person, state, or city that invalidates lawful debts.

Repugnance, (rē-pug'nans) *n.* aversion ;—*a.* repug'nant, distasteful ; inconsistent.

Repulse, (rē-puls') *n.* check in advancing ; refusal ;—*v. t.* to repel ; drive back ;—*n.* repul'sion, want of attractive power in persons or material bodies; *a.* *repulsive*, ugly : forbidding : abhorrent : cold : reserved.

Repute, (rē-pūt') *v. t.* to estimate ; to hold ; reason : think ; esteem ;—*n.* good name; established opinion; —*adjs.* repūt'ed, rumored ; supposed ; rep'utable, respectable: honorable: without reproach ;—*ad.* rep'utably;—*n.* reputa'tion, character ; estimation ; credit ; fame ;—*ad.* reput'edly.

Request, (rē-kwest') *n.* expression of desire ; a petition ;—*v. t.* to solicit ; ask.

Requiem, (rē'kwi-em) *n.* a hymn or mass for the dead.

Require, (rē-kwīr') *v. t.* to demand; need ; exact ; direct ; — *adjs.* requir'able, necessary ; proper ; *req'uisite*, needful ; indispensable ;—*n.* a necessity ;—*ns.* require'ment, a demand ; need ; claim ; *requisi'tion*, an application ; imperative demand; official order; *re'quisiteness*, desirability.

Requite, (rē-kwīt') *v. t.* to recompense ;—*n.* requit'al.

Reremouse, (rēr'mous) *n.* bat.

Rescind, (rē-sind') *v. t.* to repeal ;—*n.* resciss'ion.

Rescript, (rē'skript) *n.* edict.

Rescue, (res'kū) *v. t.* to free from danger ; liberate;—*n.* deliverance ; recapture.

Research, (rē-serch') *n.* diligent inquiry ; scrutiny.

Resemble, (rē-zem'bl) *v. t.* to possess similar qualities or appearance: to compare; be like ;—*n.* resem'blance, similitude ; similarity.

Resent, (rē-zent') *v. t.* to be angry at ;—*a.* resent'ful ;—*n.* resent'ment, indignation

Reservation, (rez-er-vā'shun) *n.* something withheld, as goods, a fact, Indian lands, &c.; condition ; limitation ; mental concealment.

Reserve, (rē-zerv') *v. t.* to keep for future or other use ; to retain ;—*n.* a possession or troops kept intact for emergencies ; caution; taciturnity ; hauteur; —*a.* reserved', shy ; cold ; not frank ;—*pp.* withheld.

Reservoir, (rez-er-vwor') *n.* a large tank, cistern, &c.

Reside, (rē-zīd') *v. i.* to dwell

Nisi Dominus frustra.—Unless God be with us, all labor is vain.

Noli equi dentes inspicere donati—Look not a gift horse in the mouth.

Noscitur ex sociis.—He is known by his companions.

permanently: abide: live: inhere: *a.* res'ident, dwelling: living:—*n.* a citizen or inhabitant:—*ns.* res'idence, place or dwelling; *res'idency*, official dwelling: —*a.* residen'tial, residing.

Residue, (rez'i-dū) *n.* balance; remainder;—*adjs.* resid'ual, remaining; left: *resid'uary*, entitled by will to any property left after the specific legacies are paid:—*n.* resid'ūum, that which is left after distillation, pressure, or analysis.

Resign, (rē-zin') *v. t.* to give or yield up to another: submit calmly:—*a.* resigned', submissive: bearing patiently; *n.* resigna'tion, acquiescence: patience under affliction; a giving up.

Resilience, (rē-zil'i-ens) *n.* a recoil;—*a.* resil'ient.

Resin, (rez'in) *n.* an inflammable gum from fir or pine trees; *a.* res'inous, gummy.

Resist, (rē-zist') *v. t.* to act or strive against; oppose: —*n.* resist'ance, opposition; strife:—*adjs.* resist'ible, that may be withstood; *resist'less*, all powerful.

Resolute, (rez'ō-lūt) *a.* firm to one's purpose: bold:—*ad.* res'olutely;—*ns.* *res'oluteness*: *resolu'tion*, fixed determination: steadiness; analysis; solution; formal proposal in a public assembly;—*pl.* a series of opinions on any subject.

Resolve, (rē-zolv') *v. t.* to separate component parts: analyze; explain; decide; declare:—*v. i.* to determine; *n.* fixed purpose; *a.* resolv'able, reducible to its elements:—*n.* resolv'ent, a chemical solvent; medicine to kill a tumor: *a.* dissolving.

Resonant, (rez'ō-nant) *a.* resounding:—*n.* res'onance, vibrations of sound: echo.

Resort, (rē-zort') *v. i.* to have recourse: to repair: to go: —*n.* concourse of people: a place much frequented.

Resound, (rē-zound') *v. t.* or *i.* to sound back; echo: to praise: spread one's fame.

Resource, (rē-sōrs') *n.* expedient: means of supply: aid: in *pl.* financial or any kind of means: *a. resource'ful*, fertile in devices; *resource'less*, without means.

Respect, (rē-spekt') *v. t.* to regard with esteem; to relate to;—*n.* honor; consideration; dignity: relation: reference; in *pl.* mutual courtesies: notable points; —*a.* respect'able, of good social standing or mental ability, &c.: moderate in excellence or number: not mean;—*ad.* respect'ably;—*n.* respectabil'ity;—*adjs.* respect'ed, held in esteem; *respect'ful*, civil; formal.

Respective, (rē-spekt'iv) *a.* having relation to;—*ad.* respect'ively, particularly.

Respire, (rē-spir') *v. i.* or *t.* to breathe; take rest: breathe out;—*a.* respir'able, fit for respiration: *respir'atory*, denoting the organs of breathing: *ns.* respira'tion, act of inhaling air; *res'pirator*, a net for the mouth.

Respite, (res'pit) *n.* delay; pause: a short rest; a reprieve;—*v. t.* to delay execution: relieve by a pause.

Resplendent, (rē-splen'dent) *a.* bright: very splendid; —*n.* resplen'dence, luster; *ad.* resplen'dently, brightly

Respond, (rē-spond') *v. t.* to answer: reply: to correspond or suit:—*a.* respond'ent, reciprocal: answering to demand;—*n.* one who answers, etc.: *n.* response', answer; audible expressions in prayer or worship: corresponding exhibitions of feeling, &c.:—*a.* respon'sive, respon'sory, answering;—*ad.* respon'sively.

Responsible, (rē-spon'si-bl) *a.* accountable; honest; rich;—*n.* responsibil'ity, liability; ample means;—*ad.* *respon'sibly*, reliably.

Rest, (rest) *n.* quiet: peace; sleep: a pause: what is left: that on which anything leans;—*v. t.* to be quiet; sleep; lean; abide; —*a.* rest'less, uneasy; unsettled; nervous: turbulent;—*n.* rest'lessness;—*a.* *res'tant*, left, as the footstalk, after the fruit falls.

Restaurant, (res-to-rant') *n.* a refreshment house: saloon.

Restive, (res'tiv) *a.* unwilling to go forward: obstinate: *n.* res'tiveness, uneasiness.

Restore, (rē stōr') *v. t.* to bring back: heal: repair: replace; revive;—*ns.* *restora'tion*, renewal: recovery: revival: *restitu'tion*, act of returning or making good; reparation: restor'er, one who renews or gives back: *restor'ative*, a curative medicine: *a.* acting as a promoter of strength.

Restrain, (rē-strān') *v. t.* to check; to repress: to hold back;—*n.* restraint', force: repression:—*a.* *restrain'able*, controllable: *restrain'edly*, with self-constraint.

Restrict, (rē-strikt') *v. t.* to limit; to restrain; to confine;—*a.* restrict'ive, rigid: —*n.* restric'tion, limitation.

Result, (rē-zult') *v. i.* to ensue; to proceed; to spring: arise;—*n.* a rebound: consequence; effect; conclusion;—*a.* result'ant, ensuing from combination or causes;—*n.* the effect of two or more co-operative forces;—*a* *result'less*, vain.

Resume, (rē-zūm') *v. t.* to take up or begin again; to continue an interrupted work or study;—*adjs.* *resum'able*, *resump'tive*;—*n.* résu'mé, (Fr.) a summary.

Resumption, (rē-zum'shun) *n.* going on after a stop; restoration of full specie payment after suspension; renewal of any labor or task.

Resurrection, (rez-ur-rek'-shun) *n.* revival from the grave; *a.* resur'gent, rising.

Resuscitate, (rē-sus'i-tāt) *v. t.* to revive; revivify;—*n.* resuscita'tion, a restoration from decay or seeming death;—*a.* resus'citative.

Retail, (rē-tāl') *v. t.* to sell in small quantities;—*n.* or *a.* sale in lots to suit purchasers;—*n.* retail'er, one who.

Retain, (rē-tān') *v. t.* to keep or hold; to employ;—*n.* *retain'er*, a lawyer's fee; a dependent;—*a.* retain'able.

Retaliate, (rē-tal'i-āt) *v. i.* to return like for like;—*adjs.*

Non est fumus absque igne.—There is no smoke without fire (no blame without fault).

Non opus admissio subdere calcar equo.—Do not spur a free horse.

Nos poma natamus.—We apples swim (see how smart we are).

retal′iative, *retal′iatory*, avenging ;—*n.* retalia′tion, retribution ; like for like.

Retard, (rē-tard′) *v. t.* to delay ; keep back ; defer ;—*n.* retarda′tion, obstacle.

Retch, (rech) *v. i.* to try to vomit ; to strain ; to heave.

Retention, (rē-ten′shun) *n.* custody ; restraint ; memory ;—*a.* retent′ive ;—*n.* reten′tiveness, grasp of mind.

Reticent, (ret′i-sent) *a.* very taciturn ;—*n.* ret′icence.

Reticule, (ret′i-kūl) *n.* a little bag to be carried in the hand ;—*adjs.* *re′tiary*, (rē′shi-ēr-ı) constructing a web to catch prey, as a spider ; *retic′ular*, *ret′iform*, *retic′ulate*, having interstices, as network ;—*n.* reticula′tion.

Retina, (ret′i-na) *n.* the innermost coating, or expansion of the optic nerve over the bottom, of the eye.

Retinue, (ret′i-nū) *n.* suit or train of attendants.

Retire, (rē-tīr′) *v. i.* to retreat; withdraw ;—*n.* retire′ment, privacy ; close of business or public life ;—*a.* retir′ing, reserved ; *retired′*, as from business ; secret ; private.

Retort, (rē-tort′) *n.* censure returned ; a chemical tube ;—*v. t.* to reply severely.

Retouch, (rē-tuch′) *v. t.* to improve by new touches.

Retrace, (rē-trās′) *v. t.* to go back ; renew an outline.

Retract, (rē-trakt′) *v. t.* to recant ; to recall ;—*adjs.* retract′ible, revokable ; *retrac′tile*, drawing back, as claws ; *retrac′tive*, withdrawing ; unsaying ;—*n.* retrac′tion, a recantation.

Retreat, (rē-trēt′) *n.* a retiring ; place of shelter ;—*v. i.* withdraw ; retire ; go back ;—*a.* *retreat′ing*, moving off

Retrench, (rē-trensh′) *v. t.* to lessen : to curtail ;—*v. i.* to economize ;—*n.* retrench′ment, reducing expenses.

Retribution, (ret-ri-bū′shun) *n.* punishment ; desert ;—*a.* retrib′utive, repaying.

Retrieve, (rē-trēv′) *v. t.* to recover ; regain ; repair ;—*a.* retriev′able, as a blunder or a loss of fortune ;—*n.* *retriev′er*, a dog for game, &c.

Retroactive, (rē-trō-ak′tiv) *a.* operating both ways ; retrospective ;—*n.* retroac′tion.

Retrocession, (rē-trō-sesh′un) *n.* a going backwards ; *v. t.* *retrocede′*, *go*, or *give*, back

Retrograde, (rē′trō-grād) *a.* going backward ;—*v. i.* to go backward ;—*ns.* retrograda′tion, retrogres′sion, a falling back ; a loss in excellence ;—*a.* retrogres′sive, declining ; backward.

Retrospect, (rē′trō-spekt) *n.* a view of things past ;—*n.* rētrospec′tion ;—*a.* retrospec′tive, looking back.

Return, (rē-turn′) *v. i.* to go or come back ; reply ;—*v. t.* to send back : to repay ;—*n.* a going back ; periodic renewal ; profit of business ; restitution ; official report ; election news ;—*a.* return′able, restorable ; due at stated times, as writs, executions, or reports ;—*a.* *return′ing*, as tides, eras, etc.

Retuse, (rē-tūs′) *a.* in *bot.*, blunt, as if bitten off at end.

Reunite, (rē-ū-nīt′) *v. t.* or *i.* to unite things disjoined ;—*n.* reūn′ion, an assembly.

Reveal, (rē-vēl′) *v. t.* to make known ; unveil ; disclose ;—*n.* *revela′tion*, act of disclosing ; divine communication ;—*n.* reveal′er ;—*a.* *revealed′*, communicated.

Revel, (rev′el) *v. i.* to play or dance : to carouse ;—*n.* a riotous feast ;—*n.* rev′elry.

Reveille, (rēv′ā-lē′) *n.* the beat of drum at daybreak.

Revenge, (rē-venj′) *n.* malicious return of injury ;—*v. t.* to punish in return for injury ;—*a.* revenge′ful, vindictive ;—*n.* reveng′er.

Revenue, (rev′en-ū) *n.* income ; profits, rents, &c. ; taxes, import duties, and other government receipts.

Reverberate, (rē-ver′ber-āt) *v. t.* or *i.* to resound ; rebound ; echo ;—*a.* rever′beratory, returning ; beating back : *n.* reverbera′tion.

Revere, (rē-vēr′) *v. t.* to regard with awe : honor ;—*n.* rev′erence, awe ; veneration ; obeisance ; a bow of courtesy ; a title of the clergy ;—*v. t.* to venerate ;—*adjs.* rev′erend, ministerial title, *Rev.* ; deserving honor ; venerable ; *rev′erent*, *reveren′tial*, humble ; submissive ; *ad.* *rev′erently*, in awe.

Reverie, (rev′er-ı) *n.* meditation : abstract musing.

Reverse, (rē-vers′) *v. t.* to invert ; change wholly or turn around ; overthrow ; annul ;—*n.* the opposite side ; adversity ; the back ; change ;—*a.* revers′ible, that may be changed or repealed ;—*n.* revers′al, a change or overthrowing ;—*ad.* *reverse′ly*, on other hand

Reversion, (rē-ver′shun) *n.* future right to property under a will, gift, or as an heir-at-law ;—*a.* rever′sionary, to be enjoyed in succession ;—*v. i.* revert′, to fall or refer back ; to return to the original owner or his heirs ; *a.* revert′ible, subject to repossession.

Review, (rē-vū′) *v. t.* to reconsider ; to inspect ;—*n.* careful or critical examination ; a critique ; a periodical ; military inspection ;—*ns.* review′al, a reconsideration ; review′er, a critic.

Revile, (rē-vīl′) *v. t.* to calumniate ; to reproach ;—*ns.* *revil′er*, a vilifier ; *revil′ing*, opprobrious language.

Revise, (rē-vīz′) *v. t.* to review ; amend ;—*n.* second proof-sheet ; a re-examination ;—*a.* *revised′*, altered.

Revision, (rē-vizh′un) *n.* act of revising or reviewing ;—*n.* revis′al ;—*a.* revis′ional.

Revive, (rē-vīv′) *v. t.* to restore or bring to life ;—*v. i.* to recover vigor, as from oblivion or depression ; *ns.* reviv′al, a recall to life or activity ; an awakening to spiritual concerns ; reviv′alist, a fervid preacher ; *a.*, *n.* *reviv′ing*, quickening.

Revivify, (rē-viv′i-fī) *v. t.* to reanimate ;—*ns.* revivifica′tion, *reviviscence*, a restoration to life or energy ;—*a.* *revivis′cent*, regaining life.

Revoke, (rē-vōk′) *v. t.* to reverse ; repeal ;—*a.* rev′ocable ; *n.* revoca′tion, repeal.

Revolt, (rē-volt′) *v. i.* to renounce allegiance ; to be

Nulla, ætas ad predescendum sera est.—Never too old to learn (better late than never).

Nil sine numine.—There is nothing without a Providence.—MOTTO OF COLORADO.

Nulla regula sine exceptione.—No rule without an exception.

shocked or offended:—*n.* a rebellion; —*a.* revolt'ing, disgusting;—*n.* *revul'sion*, sudden change produced by a shock to the feelings.

Revolution, (rev-o-lū'shun) *n.* rotation; circular motion; space measured by a revolving body; entire change in the constitution of government; open revolt: *a.* *revolu'tionary*, violent;—*n.* *revolu'tionist*, rebel: radical;—*v. t.* *revolu'tionize*, to transform, turn.

Revolve, (rē-volv') *v. i.* to move round;—*v. t.* to turn in the mind; consider;—*a.* revolv'ing, turning on an axis;—*n.* *revolv'er*, firearm with revolving barrels.

Reward, (rē-wawrd') *v. t.* to give in return; to requite, whether good or evil: punish;—*n.* compensation; retribution: fruits of labor; a sum offered for the discovery of a crime, criminal or goods:—*n.* reward'er;—*a.* *reward'able*, deserving.

Rhapsody, (rap'sō-di) *n.* an unconnected writing or discourse; a high flown gush of words;—*n.* rhap'sodist; —*a.* rhapsod'ic, rambling.

Rhetoric, (ret'o-rik) *n.* forcible and elegant language; —*a.* rhetor'ical, oratorical:—*n.* rhetoric'ian, an orator.

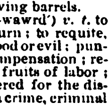
Rheum, (room) *n.* mucus.

Rheumatism, (roo'ma-tizm) *n.* a painful affection of the joints;—*a.* rheumat'ic.

Rhinoceros, (rī-nos'er-os) *n.* a very large animal, having a thick skin and one or two fibrous horns on the nose.

Rhododendron, (rō-dō den'-dron) *n.* evergreen shrub bearing roseal flowers.

Rhomb, (romb) *n.* a figure of four equal sides, but unequal angles;—*a.* rhom'-bic;—*n.* *rhom'boid*, a quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides equal, and no right angles.



Rhubarb, (roo'barb) *n.* a plant with edible stalks, for pies, &c., and a cathartic root.

Rhyme, (rīm) *v. i.* or *t.* to accord in sound; to make verses;—*n.* correspondence of sounds at the ends of lines; *ns.* rhym'ster, a mere versifier: *rhythm*, meter; a regular recurrence of accents;—*a.* rhyth'mical, harmonical, as music, motion.

Rib, (rib) *n.* a bone in the side; a timber in ships; a vein of a leaf; a line in cloth; a ridge or strata of rocks;—*a.* ribbed':—*v. t.* to make with rising lines.

Ribald, (rib'ald) *a.* vulgar; scurrilous;—*n.* ribald'ry.

Ribbon, (rib'on) *n.* a fillet of silk; a narrow strip.

Rice, (rīs) *n.* a cereal plant.

Rich, (rich) [comp. *rich'er*; superl. *richest*] *a.* wealthy; valuable; sumptuous; fertile; bright, as a color; harmonious; full of beauty; —*ad.* rich'ly;—*n.* *rich'ness*, abundance; fertility; value; sweetness; flowing imagery; *pl.* *riches*, opulence.

Rick, (rik) *n.* pile of hay, &c.

Rickets, (rik'ets) *n.* a disease of children, which distorts the body;—*a.* *rick'ety*, ready to tumble down.

Ricochet, (rik'o-shā) *n.* a rebound along the ground, as of a cannon ball; skipping of a flintstone on water.

Rid, (rid) *v. t.* to free; disengage; clear: *n.* ridd'ance.

Riddle, (rid'l) *n.* enigma: a large sieve;—*v. t.* or *i.* to clear from chaff, as grain; to *riddle* or cut with holes.

Ride, (rīd) *v. i.* to be borne by a horse, car, etc.: float on waves; to encumber a bill with extraneous provisions;—*n.* the act of being carried in any style;—*n.* rid'er, one who rides; a corrupt clause in a law.

Ridge, (rij) *n.* a long elevation of land: top of anything, as a furrow or roof; —*v. t.* to elevate or wrinkle.

Ridicule, (rid'i-kūl) *n.* wit exposing one to laughter; *v. t.* to laugh at; to deride; —*a.* ridic'ulous, absurd.

Rife, (rīf) *a.* prevalent: ripe; —*ad.* rife'ly;—*n.* rife'ness.

Riffraff, (rif'raf) *n.* sweepings; refuse; low people.

Rifle, (rī'fl) *n.* a gun with a rotary bore;—*v. t.* to rob.

Rift, (rift) *n.* a cleft:—*v. t.* or *i.* to rive; to burst; *a.* rif'ty.

Rig, (rig) *v. t.* to fit with sails or tackling: put on dress; to play practical jokes on; —*n.* dress; tackle: a joke that *fits*; *n.* rigg'ing, ropes.

Right, (rīt) *a.* straight: erect; fit; proper; true; lawful; on the right hand;—*n.* virtue; integrity; the right side; justice; just claim; property; privilege;—*ad.* in a straight line; according to rule; correctly; very; —*v. t.* to do justice to; set upright; straighten;—*v. i.* to take a proper position;—*ad.* right'ly, justly;—*n.* right'ness;—*a.* right'ful; —*ad.* right'fully, justly.

Righteous, (rīt'yus) *a.* just; religious;—*ad.* right'eously;—*n.* right'eousness, justice; holiness; integrity.

Rigid, (rij'id) *a.* stiff; hard to bend; severe;—*ad.* rig'idly;—*ns.* *rig'idness*, strictness; *rigid'ity*, stiffness.

Rigmarole, (rig'ma-rōl) *n.* a long story; repetition.

Rigor, (rig'or) *n.* strictness; severity of climate; *a.* rig'orous, harsh; very severe.

Rill, (ril) *n.* a small brook.

Rim, (rim) *n.* a border: edge; brim;—*v. t.* to hoop; bind.

Rime, (rīm) *n.* hoar-frost; dew

Rind, (rīnd) *n.* skin; bark.

Ring, (ring) *n.* a circle; circular ornament of gold, &c.; an area for races, &c.: group of persons; a sharp sound; chime of bells;—*v. t.* or *i.* to encircle; to tinkle; cause to sound, as a bell;—*ns.* *ring'leader*, head of a mob or of any mischief; *ring'dove*, the cushat or wood-pigeon; *ring'worm*, a skin disease with round itching pimples; *ring-bolt*, iron bolt with a ring; *ring'let*, a curl of hair; a circle; *rink*, skating pond: an area

Rinse, (rins) *v. t.* to cleanse with clean water; to wash.

Riot, (rī'ot) *n.* uproar; tumult; excessive feasting; luxury; disorder;—*v. i.* to revel; to be highly excited; —*n.* rī'oter, one of a mob; *a.*

Nec census nec clarum nomen avorum, sed probitas magnos ingeniumque facit.—OVID.—Not wealth nor ancestry, but honorable conduct and a noble disposition make men great.

Nunc aut nunquam.—Now or never.

ri'otous, seditious; tumultuous; luxurious; wanton.

Rip, (rip) *v. t.* to cut or tear asunder; to cut open;—*n.* a rent; a place torn; loafer.

Ripe, (rīp) *a.* mature; fit for use; finished; ready;—*ad.* ripe'ly;—*n.* ripe'ness, perfection;—*v. t.* or *i.* ri'pen, to make or grow ripe; to mature; perfect; prepare.

Ripple, (rip'l) *v. i.* or *t.* to fret on the surface: to agitate; to comb flax and free it from seeds;—*n.* a curl on the surface of water; a little wave;—*n.* ripp'ling, the music of running water;—*a.* purling.

Rise, (rīz) *v. i.* to get up; ascend; grow; be exalted; to appear above the horizon; to swell, as streams or rivers; to increase in value, price, &c.; to rebel; to prosper; to come to mind;—*n.* ascent; a steep; origin; increase; advance; elevation of the voice;—*ns.* *ri'ser*, one who rises; upright of a stair; *ri'sing*, act of getting up; an insurrection; resurrection; *a.* high.

Risible, (riz'i-bl) *a.* exciting laughter; amusing;—*n. pl.* the function of laughing;—*n.* risibil'ity; *ad.* ris'ibly.

Risk, (risk) *n.* hazard; peril; degree of danger; chance of loss or injury;—*v. t.* to expose to peril; to venture.

Rite, (rīt) *n.* a religious usage; ceremony;—*a.* rit'ual, formal;—*n.* form or book of divine service;—*n.* rit'ualism, lifeless forms in religion.

Rival, (rī'val) *n.* a competitor in business, &c.; one who strives to equal or excel others;—*a.* having like claims; emulating;—*v. t.* to aspire for the same thing; oppose;—*n.* rival'ry, strife for superiority; jealousy.

Rive, (rīv) *v. t.* to tear; split.

River, (riv'er) *n.* a stream.

Rivet, (riv'et) *v. t.* to fasten by clinching; make firm;—*n.* a bolt or nail clinched.

Rivulet, (riv'ū-let) *n.* brook.

Roach, (rōch) *n.* a species of black beetles or cockroaches which infest water-pipes

Road, (rōd) *n.* a public way for traveling; a place or *roadstead* for ships at anchor;—*ns.* *road'ster*, a fast road horse; *road'way*, bed of a railroad; a highway.

Roam, (rōm) *v. i.* to rove; to wander;—*n.* roam'er.

Roan, (rōn) *a.*, *n.* bay, sorel or dark, with white spots.

Roar, (rōr) *v. i.* to make a loud noise;—*n.* clamor.

Roast, (rōst) *v. t.* to cook before a fire; to treat to excess; *n.* that which is roasted;—*ns.* roast'er, a kitchen utensil; a fat pig; *roast'ing*, a scorching;—*a.* fiery.

Rob, (rob) *v. t.* to take forcibly; plunder; steal;—*ns.* robb'er, one who robs; *rob'bery*, unlawful taking or keeping of property; theft.

Robe, (rōb) *n.* a long gown; a rich dress;—*v. t.* to clothe.

Robust, (rō-bust') *a.* strong; vigorous;—*n.* robust'ness.

Rock, (rok) *n.* a large mass of stone; strength; protection;—*v. t.* or *i.* to move to and fro, as a cradle; to totter; *n.* *rock'er*, the curved support of a cradle or chair;—*a.* *rock'y*, hard; obdurate.

Rocket, (rok'et) *n.* fire-work.

Rod, (rod) *n.* a twig; a pole or 5½ yards; an instrument of punishment; an emblem of power; a shepherd's crook; a fishing rod; *fig.* punishment; authority.

Rode, (rōd) *v. p. t.* of *Ride.*

Rodent, (rō'dent) *a.* gnawing

Rodomontade, (rod'ō-mont-ād') *n.* boasting; bluster.

Roe, (rō) *n.* female of the hart; the spawn of fish;—*n.* *roe'buck*, a species of deer.

Rogue, (rōg) *n.* a dishonest person;—*n.* rōg'uery, knavish tricks; fraud; waggery;—*a.* rōg'uish, mischievous; knavish;—*ad.* rog'uishly; *n.* rog'uishness.

Roil, (roil) *v. t.* to make turbid by stirring; to irritate.

Roll, (rōl) *v. t.* or *i.* to turn; revolve; move as waves; rock from side to side; to be tossed about; to wallow; to spread under or press with a roller; to sound, as a drum beaten rapidly; to inwrap; to drive forward; move upon wheels;—*n.* act of rolling; that which rolls; a roller; parchment, paper, &c., wound into a circular form; a document; register; a kind of fancy bread; the continued sound of a drum;—*n.* *roll'er*, a cylinder used for levelling roads, grinding, &c.; a bandage;—in *pl.* heavy waves;—*a.* *roll'ing*, moving; used in rolling, as a *roll'ing-pin*, for dough, a *roll'ing-press*, for calendering cloth or paper;—*n.* *roll'ing-stock*, engines, cars, &c., of a railway.

Romance, (rō-mans') *n.* fiction; a narrative in prose or verse which passes beyond the limits of real life; any wonderful tale;—*n.* roman'cer;—*a.* roman'tic; wild; fanciful; fantastic.

Romanist, (rō'man-ist) *n.* a Ro. Catholic in religion.

Romp, (romp) *n.* a rude girl;—*v. i.* to play boisterously.

Rood, (rood) *n.* ¼ of an acre.

Roof, (roof) *n.* cover of a house; arch; vault of the mouth;—*v. t.* to cover;—*n.* roof'ing, materials for a roof; the roof itself;—*a.* roof'less, without shelter.

Rook, (rook) *n.* a crow;—*n.* *rook'ery*, a lodge for rooks; a miserable dwelling.

Room, (room) *n.* space; extent; an apartment; place of another; stead; freedom to act; *v. i.* to occupy the same rooms; *a.* room'y, spacious;—*n.* room'iness.

Roost, (roost) *n.* a perch on which fowls rest;—*v. i.* to rest, as a bird; *n.*, *a.* roost'ing

Root, (root) *n.* part of a plant which shoots into the earth; an edible root; anything like a root; an herb; a medicine; the original;—*v. i.* to take root;—*v. t.* to plant in the earth; plant deeply.—*Root up*, to destroy.

Rope, (rōp) *n.* a thick twisted cord or line;—*v. i.* to draw out in a glutinous string, as a beaten egg;—*a.* rop'y, adhesive;—*n.* rop'iness, viscousness;—*n.* *rope-walk*, a long shed or rope-yard.

Rosary, (rōz'ar-i) *n.* beads.

Rose, (rōz) *n.* a plant and flower of many species; a

Nullum sæculum magnis ingeniis clusum est.—No age is shut against great genius.—SENEC.

Nullus dolor est quem non longinquitas temporis minuat ac molliat.—There is no grief which time does not lessen and soften.—CICERO.

rosette ; perforated nozzle of a hose pipe, &c. : a pink color ;—*adjs.* rosā′ceous, in *bot.*, having petals arranged like those of the rose ; *ros′eal*, like a rose; *ros′eate*, rosy; blooming; red; *ros′y*, red; blushing; charming; —*n.* ros′iness ;—*ns.* rosette′, ribbons imitating a rose ; a rose-shaped ornament ; *rose-water*, a distillation from rose leaves ; *rose-wood*, a fine timber tree of Brazil, Honduras, &c.

Rosin, (roz′in) *n.* turpentine after distilling its oil.

Rostrum, (ros′trum) *n.* the platform from which a speaker addresses his audience ;—*ad.* ros′tral, pert. to.

Rot, (rot) *v. i.* or *t.* to putrefy; decay with damp : decompose ; corrupt ;—*n.* decay; disease of the potato ; *dry-rot* in timber; fatal distemper in sheep ;—*a.* rott′en, unsound ; treacherous.

Rotary, (rō′tar-i) *a.* turning like a wheel :—*v. t.* *ro′tate*, to cause to turn :—*v. i.* to turn round like a wheel :—*n.* rota′tion revolution : a series :—*a.* *ro′tatory*, going in a circle : following in turn ; *n.* *rota′tors*, muscles.

Rote, (rōt) *n.* a mechanical repetition of words.

Rotund (rō-tund′) *a.* round: circular ;—*n.* rotund′ity.

Rotunda, (rō tun′da) *n.* a round building or room.

Roue, (roo′a) *n.* a profligate : a rake ; a debauchee.

Rouge, (roozh) *n.* red paint ; —*v. t.* to paint the cheeks.

Rough, (ruf) *a.* uneven; uncut : unpolished ; unfinished; boisterous; violent; severe ; rude ; shaggy ; coarse ; dreadful ;—*ad.* rough′ly ;—*n.* rough ness; —*v. i.* rough′en, to become rough, as waves. &c : *rough customer*, a violent man.

Rough-shod, (ruf′shod) *a.* calked ;—*ad.* hurtful ; oppressive, as one who *rides rough-shod* over another.

Round, (round) *a.* spherical; circular; complete; plump: smooth ; flowing ; open : positive; bold:—*n.* a circle: a globe: a series of actions: a turn ; routine ; revolution: cycle: an accustomed walk ; step of a ladder : a song or dance having a frequent return to the same point: cheers, &c., in which many take part;—*v. t.* or *i.* to make or go round; surround: complete; make full and flowing :—*ad.* or *prep.* about ; near ; on all sides : circularly : — *ad.* round′ly, fully : boldly :—*n.* round′ness, sphericity ;—*a.* *round′about*, encircling ; circuitous : indirect ;—*ns.* *round′el*, *round′elay*, a circular figure ; a *round* song or dance ; *Round′head*, formerly, a *close-cropped* Puritan ; *round-robin*, a petition with names in a circle, so as not to show who signed first;—*a.* *round′ing*, nearly round ;—*n.* as full, rythmical sentences.

Rouse, (rouz) *v. t.* to stir; excite ; awake ; startle.

Rout, (rout) *n.* a defeat ; disorderly retreat ; a large party, &c ;—*v. t.* to put to flight; to dig out wood-cuts.

Route, (rōut) *n.* a course or way: line of march; track.

Routine, (roo-tēn′) *n.* regular course of duties, &c.

Rove, (rōv) *v. t.* to ramble.

Rover, (rōv′er) *n.* a wanderer ; inconstant person.

Row, (row) *n.* a fight ; fuss.

Row, (rō) *n.* things in a line; —*v. t.* to impel with oars ; to transport in a row-boat ; —*n.* rowing excursion.

Rowen, (rō′en) *n.* the second growth of grass in a season

Rowel, (row′el) *n.* the little wheel of a spur, &c. : a seton

Royal, (roy′al) *a.* regal: magnanimous :—*n.* ledger paper, 19 by 24: ship's sail :—*ns.* roy′alist, adherent of a king ; *roy′alty*, price paid to the inventor or owner for use of a patent : copyright: majesty: *ad.* roy′ally.

Rub, (rub) *v. t.* to wipe hard; to clean ; polish : to erase ; grate ;—*n.* friction ; difficulty: sarcasm: *n.* rub′bing

Rubber, (rub′er) *n.* caoutchouc : a game at cards.

Rubbish, (rub′ish) *n.* waste matter ; ruins ; nonsense.

Rubble, (rub′l) *n.* decomposed surface of a rock ; water-worn, or undressed stones used in masonry.

Rubric, (rū′brik) *a.* red ;—*n.* directions in a prayer-book; a thing settled; *a.* ru′brical

Ruby, (rū′bi) *n.* a stone of a red color ;—*a.* red ;—*adjs.* *rubes′cent*, *ru′bicund*, inclining to redness ; ruddy ; *rubefa′cient*, making red, as the face: *rubican*, (rō′bi-kan) bay, black or sorrel.

Ructation, (ruk-tā-shon) *n.* sudden belching of wind.

Rudder, (rud′er) *n.* the instrument by which a ship is steered.

Ruddy, (rud′i) *a.* of a lively flesh color ; red ;—*n.* rud′diness, redness :—*ad.* rudd′ily.

Rude, (rūd) *a.* uncivilized ; rough ; ignorant ; uncivil; —*ad.* rude′ly: *n.* rude′ness.

Rudiment, (rūd′i-ment) *n.* a first principle or state ; element :—*pl.* primaries of education ; *a.* rudiment′al, rudiment′ary, elementary.

Rue, (rū) *n.* a bitter plant :—*v. t.* to regret :—*a.* rue′ful, sorrowful ; lamentable.

Ruff, (ruf) *n.* plait ; frill.

Ruffian, (ruf′an) *n.* a boisterous fellow ; cut-throat ; —*a.* brutal ;—*a.* ruff′ianly, violent :—*n.* ruffi′anism.

Ruffle, (ruf′l) *v. t.* to plait : to vex: fret: disturb: to beat a drum :—*n.* trimming gathered or plaited ; a military flourish on a drum: *n.* *ruf′fling*, plaits, &c. ; agitation.

Rufous, (roo′fus) *a.* reddish.

Rug, (rug) *n.* a woolly mat.

Rugged, (rug′ed) *a.* rough ; harsh :—*n.* rugg′edness: *ad.* rug′gedly, with asperities.

Ruin, (rū′in) *n.* overthrow ; utter destruction :—*v. t.* to demolish : destroy in public estimation: corrupt; impoverish :—*a.* ru′inous.

Rule, (rūl) *n.* that which regulates : a principle ; standard : statute ; maxim: inch measure: sway ; command: *v. t.* to govern : determine ;

Nemo vir magnus aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit.—No man was ever great without divine inspiration.—CICERO.

Nullus est locus domesticâ sede jucundior.—There is no place more delightful than one's own fireside.—CICERO.

draw lines;—*v. i.* to decide; stand or range, as prices;—*n.* rul'er, governor; a measure, usually graduated;—*a.* rul'ing, predominant.

Rum, (rum) *n.* spirit distilled from sugar, &c.; *a.* curious

Rumble, (rum'bl) *v. i.* to make a low, hoarse noise;—*n.* rumb'ling, dull sound.

Ruminant, (rū'mi-nant) *a.* chewing the cud;—*v. i.* ru'minate, to bring the food or cud from the paunch to chew it over again; to meditate;—*n.* rumina'tion.

Rummage, (rum'āj) *n.* close search;—*v. t.* to search.

Rumor, (rō'mēr) *n.* a flying report: a current story.

Rump, (rump) *n.* end of the backbone, and around it.

Rumple, (rum'pl) *v. t.* to wrinkle;—*n.* a plait; fold.

Rumpus, (rum'pus) *n.* a noise

Run, (run) *v. i.* or *t.* to move rapidly; flow; form in a mould; dart; turn; extend; sew carelessly; to be in force or popular; to discharge, as a sore; to press for payment of a deposit; to publish in parts, as a story; to occupy the mind; to incur, as a risk; *n.* course; continued series; prevalence; popularity, as of a play; distance travelled; voyage; small stream: unusual demands on a bank; *n.* *run'away*, a fugitive person or animal;—*a.* fleeing from danger or restraint; done by or in flight;—*ns.* *run'ner*, a messenger: a racer; a rooting vine, as that of a pumpkin; *run'let*, a brook: *runn'ing*, a racing; that which runs or flows: *a.* kept for the race; continuous: easy: discharging.

Runic, (roon'ik) *a.* relating to the ancient Goths, etc.

Runt, (runt) *n.* a small pig; a short person: a dwarf.

Rupee, (roo-pē') *n.* E. I. coin.

Rupture, (rup'tūr) *n.* the act of bursting: a breach of friendship, &c.; in *med.*, the protrusion of any of the viscera;—*v. i.* to suffer alienation;—*v. t.* to burst.

Rural, (roor'al) *a.* belonging to the country; rustic;—*v. t.* rur'alize, to rusticate; to meditate rurally.

Ruse, (rooz) *n.* trick: fraud.

Rush, (rush) *n.* violent motion; a plant;—*v. i.* to rustle or whirl, as the wind; to move or plunge rashly, as an animal or crowd;—*a.* rush'y, thick with rushes, as wet ground;—*n.* *rush'-light*, a candle of rush wick.

Rusk, (rusk) *n.* a soft cake.

Russet, (rus'et) *a.* of a reddish brown color;—*n.* an apple with a rough brown skin.

Rust, (rust) *n.* the oxide of a metal; fungi or yellow spots on the leaves of plants;—*v. t.* or *i.* to contract rust; to impair by time and inactivity;—*a.* rust'y, covered with rust; old; dull;—*n.* rust'iness.

Rustic, (rus'tik) *a.* rural;—*n.* a country inhabitant;—*n.* rustic'ity, simplicity;—*v. i.* *rus'ticate*, to reside in the country;—*n.* rustica'tion.

Rustle, (rust'l) *v. i.* to make a rattling noise, as leaves: *n.* a whispering sound, as of a silk dress;—*n.* rust'ling.

Rut, (rut) *n.* the track of a wheel; pairing of animals.

Ruta-baga, (rū-tā'bā-gā) *n.* a rich saccharine turnip.

Ruth, (rōth) *n.* pity; regret: *a.* ruth'ful; *ad.* ruth'fully.

Ruthless, (rūth'les) *a.* cruel; pitiless;—*ad.* ruth'lessly.

Rye, (rī) *n.* an esculent grain; *n.* *rye-grass*, strong grass.

Ryot, (rī'ut) *n.* a Hindu cultivator; farmer; peasant.

S

SABAOTH, (sa-bā'oth) *n.* armies, as *Lord of Sabaoth*

Sabbath, (sab'ath) *n.* the day of rest: among Christians, the *first*, and among Jews, the *seventh*, day of the week;—*a.* sabbat'ic, denoting Sunday; enjoying or bringing rest: *n.* Sabbata'rian, one who keeps the Sabbath or 7th day holy.

Saber, (sā'ber) *n.* a short sword with a broad blade.

Sabianism, (sā'bi-an-izm) *n.* worship of heavenly bodies, angels, &c., *and* deity.

Sable, (sā'bl) *n.* a weasel and its fur;—*a.* dark; black.

Saccharine, (sak'a-rin) *a.* producing sugar; sugary.

Sacerdotal, (sas-er-dōt'al) *a.* priestly; *n.* sacerdot'alism.

Sachem, (sā'kem) *n.* a chief.

Sack, (sak) *n.* a bag; a loose coat or cloak: plunder; an old Spanish wine;—*v. t.* to ravage; to dismiss;—*ns.* sack'ing, pillaging: coarse cloth; canvas bags; *sack-cloth*, mourning garments: *sac*, in *nat. hist.*, a sack or bag for a liquid; *a.* sac'cate

Sacrament, (sak'ra-ment) *n.* the Lord's supper: a rite.

Sacred, (sā'kred) *a.* holy; inviolable: consecrated: *ad.* sa'credly;—*n.* sa'credness.

Sacrifice, (sak'ri-fīz) *v. t.* to kill: to offer to God in worship: to give up for something else: to devote to benevolent or public interests, to the exclusion of self;—*n.* a religious offering: that which is given up or lost for some end: self-devotion; *a.* sacrific'ial

Sacrilege, (sak'ri-lej) *a.* violation of sacred things;—*n.* sacrilē'gious, (*'jus*) profane.

Sad, (sad) *a.* heavy: serious: cast down; calamitous:—*ad.* sad'ly;—*n.* sad'ness;—*v. t.* sad'den, to make gloomy.

Saddle, (sad'l) *n.* a seat for the back of a horse: the two loins of mutton, &c.:—*v. t.* to put a saddle on: to load;—*ns.* sadd'ler, sadd'lery, a maker of, and materials for, horses' saddles.

Sadducee, (sad'ū-sē) *n.* one of a Jewish school who denied a future state, &c.

Sadiron, (sad'ī-urn) *n.* a flat iron for smoothing cloth.

Necessitas ultimum et maximum telum est.—Necessity is the last and strongest weapon.—L.

Nam ego illum periisse duco, cui puidem periit pudor.—I count him lost who is lost to shame.

The most curious offspring of shame is shyness.—S. SMITH.

Safe, (sāf) *a.* free from danger; secure;—*n.* an iron structure, lined with plaster, &c., to keep out fire, or with steel, to resist burglars; a chest for meats, &c.;—*ad.* safe'ly;—*ns. safe'ness, safe'ty*, freedom from danger or loss; close custody; *safety-valve*, a valve in the top of a steam boiler to let out superfluous steam.

Safeguard, (sāf'gärd) *n.* that which protects or defends; antidote; *n. safe-conduct*, a military passport or guard.

Saffron, (saf'rōn) *n.* a bulbous plant;—*a.* deep yellow.

Sag, (sag) *v. i.* to sink down by its weight; bend; yield.

Saga, (sā'ga) *n.* a tale; legend.

Sagacious, (sa-gā'shus) *a.* quick of scent; acute; discerning;—*ad.* saga'ciously, wisely;—*ns.* saga'ciousness, *sagac'ity*, quickness of perception or thought; tact.

Sage, (sāj) *a.* wise; judicious;—*n.* a wise, grave man; a plant;—*ad.* sage'ly, wisely; *n.* sage'ness, prudence; skill

Sagittarius, (saj-i-tā'ri-us) *n. Archer*, sign of the Zodiac; *a. sag'ittal*, like an arrow.

Sago, (sā'gō) *n.* a dry starch; the pith of several palms.

Said, (sed) *pret. pp.* of *Say*.

Sail, (sāl) *n.* a ship's canvas; a ship; a trip in a vessel;—*v. i.* or *t.* to move with sails on water; glide or float; fly or go through the air; begin a voyage: *ns. sail'er*, a ship; *sail'or*, a seaman; *sail'ing*, act of moving in water or air; navigation.

Saint, (sānt) *n.* one eminent for piety; *a.* saint'ed, holy.

Sake, (sāk) *n.* cause; purpose; interest; account; regard.

Salacious, (sal-ā'shus) *a.* lustful; wanton;—*n.* salac'ity.

Salad, (sal'ad) *n.* raw herbs.

Salamander, (sal-a-man'der) *n.* a species of lizard allied to the frog, fabled to live in fire;—*a.* salaman'drine.

Salary, (sal'a-ri) *n.* a stated allowance for services;—*a.* sal'aried, having wages.

Sale, (sāl) *n.* act of selling; market: demand;—*a.* sale'able, in good demand or order: *n.* sales'man, a clerk.

Saleratus, (sal'e-ra-tus) *n.* a species of cooking soda.

Salic, (sal'ik) *a.* denoting a French law excluding females from the throne.

Salient, (sā'li-ent) *a.* chief; projecting: prominent.

Salify, (sal'i-fī) *v. t.* to unite with an acid to form a salt.

Saline, (sal-in') *a.* consisting of salt;—*n.* a salt spring: *n.* salina'tion, a salt-washing.

Saliva, (sa-lī'va) *n.* a fluid secreted in the mouth; *spit*.

Salivate, (sal'i-vāt) *v. t.* to excite a copious flow of saliva: *n.* saliva'tion; *a.* sal'ivary.

Sallow, (sal'ō) *a.* pale; yellow; bilious;—*n.* a shrub; a willow;—*n.* sall'owness.

Sally, (sal'i) *n.* a rushing forth, as of troops; excursion; outburst of fancy, wit, &c.; *v. i.* to rush out; go forth;—*n. sally-port*, a gate.

Salmagundi, (sal-ma-gun'di) *n.* a mixture; a medley.

Salmon, (sam'un) *n.* a fish.

Saloon, (sa-loon') *n.* a hall.

Salt, (sawlt) *n.* a seasoning; excellence; piquancy: the combination of an acid with a base; *v.t.* to sprinkle with salt;—*a.* tasting of salt; growing in salt water: pungent;—*a.* salt'ish, salt'ed;—*ad.* salt'ly;—*n.* salt'ness.

Saltant, (sal'tant) **Saltatory**, (sal'ta-ter-i) *a.* leaping; dancing;—*n.* salta'tion.

Saltpeter, (sawlt-pē'ter) *n.* a salt composed of nitric acid and pure potash; nitre.

Salubrious, (sa-lū'bri-us) *a.* healthful; sanitary;—*ad.* salu'briously; *n.* salu'brity.

Salutary, (sal'ū-ter-i) *a.* promoting health or morals.

Salute, (sal-ūt') *v.t.* to address in terms of praise or honor; to greet with a kiss, bow, etc.; welcome with a discharge of cannon, &c.;—*n.* a greeting; military honors: a kiss, etc.;—*n.* saluta'tion, the style in which one is addressed;—*a. salu'tatory*, congratulatory;—*n.* a speech at a commencement; editorial greeting.

Salvage, (sal'vāj) *n.* reward for saving goods at sea.

Salvation, (sal-vā'shun) *n.* preservation; deliverance.

Salve, (sāv) *n.* an ointment.

Salver, (sal'ver) *n.* a plate.

Salvo, (sal'vō) *n.* military or naval salute;—*pl.* sal'vos.

Sal volatile, (sal-vo-lat'i-le('*il*) *n.* a solution of ammonia.

Same, (sām) *a.* identical: of the like kind;—*n.* same'ness, uniformity; insipidity

Samphire, (sam'fīr) *n.* a sea herb used for pickles.

Sample, (sam'pl) *n.* a specimen;—*v. t.* to try; to select one of a kind;—*n. samp'ler*, pattern; needlework.

Sanatorium, (san-a-to'ri-um) *n.* a health-station;—*adjs.* san'ative, healing; san'atory, conducive to health.

Sanctify, (sangk'ti-fī) *v. t.* to make holy; set apart to sacred use; *ns.* sanctifica'tion, act of making holy; *sanct'ifier*, one who frees from sin or evil, as the Holy Spirit; *sanc'tity*, purity; godliness; inviolability; *sanc'tuary*, house of worship, or the part round the altar; asylum; refuge;—*adjs. sanc'tifying*, purifying; *sanctimo'nious*, devout; *affecting* holiness.

Sanction, (sangk'shun) *n.* ratification; confirmation; support;—*v. t.* to ratify; authorize; countenance.

Sanctum, (sangk'tum) *n.* a retreat; editorial room.

Sand, (sand) *n.* particles of stones: a sandy beach; *v. t.* to sprinkle with sand; *adjs.* sand'y, loose like sand; of the color of sand; *sand'ed*, covered with sand, spotted;—*n.* sand'iness;—*ns. sand'piper*, a wading kind of snipe; *sand'stone*, stones composed of sand or grains of quartz, consolidated; *sandpaper*, polishing paper

Sandal, (san'dal) *n.* a shoe.

Sandwich, (sand'wich) *n.* two slices of bread with ham &c.;—*v. t.* to put between.

Sane, (sān) *a.* sound in mind;—*n.* san'ity, mental health; *ad.* sane'ly;—*n.* sane'ness.

Sangaree, (san-ga-rē') *n.* port wine and water sweetened.

Ne puer gladium.—Do not trust a boy with a sword.

Non tibi illud apparere si sumas potest.—If you spend a thing you cannot have it. ***You cannot eat your cake and keep it.***

Keep cool and you command everybody.—St. Just.

Sangfroid, (sang-frwa') *n.* cool blood : indifference.

Sanguinary, (sang'gwin-er-i) *a.* bloody ; murderous :—*a.* sanguin'eous, like blood.

Sanguine, (sang'gwin) *a.* ardent ; hopeful :—*ad.* san'guinely ; *n.* san'guineness.

Sanhedrim, (san'he-drim) *n.* council of Jewish elders.

Sanitary, (san'i-ter-i) *a.* designed to promote health.

Sanscrit, (san'skrit) *n.* old language of Hindostan.

Sap, (sap) *n.* vital juice or soft wood of plants, etc. :—*v. t.* to undermine ; subvert : —*adjs.* sap'less, not juicy ; sap'py, juicy ; soft : simple : —*n.* sap'ling, a young tree.

Sapid, (sap'id) *a.* palatable ; savory ;—*n.* sapid'ity, taste.

Sapient, (sā'pi-ent) *a.* wise ; discerning ; sage ; affecting knowledge :—*ad.* sa'piently :—*n.* sa'pience, wisdom.

Saponaceous, (sap-o-nā'shus) *a.* soap-like ; *v. t.* sapon'ify, to make or turn into soap.

Sapphire, (saf'īr) *n.* a gem.

Sarcastic, (sar-kas'tik) *a.* scornfully satirical :—*ad.* sarcas'tically ;—*n.* *sar'casm,* a bitter sneer ; reproach.

Sarcenet, (sārs'net) *n.* a silk.

Sarcophagus, (sār-kof'a-gus) *n.* a stone coffin or grave.

Sardine (sār'din) *n.* a small fish of the herring family : a cornelian

Sardonic, (sār-don'ik) *a.* denoting a kind of convulsive, bitter laughter, or grin

Sardonyx, (sār'don-iks) *n.* a reddish-yellow gem : onyx.

Sarsaparilla, (sār-sa-pa-ril'a) *n.* twining shrub : a herb.

Sash, (sash) *n.* a silk band ; badge : a window-frame.

Sassafras, (sas'a-fras) *n.* a sort of laurel, or its bark.

Sat, (sat) *pret.* of *Sit,* to rest.

Satan, (sā'tan) *n.* the devil :—*a.* satan'ic, diabolical ; bad.

Satchel, (sach'el) *n.* a small bag for books, papers, &c.

Sate, (sāt) *v. t.* to satisfy :—*v. t.* sa'tiate, to glut :—*ns.* sati'ety, satia'tion, surfeit.

Satellite, (sat'el-līt) *n.* an obsequious follower ; an attendant planet or moon.

Satin, (sat'in) *n.* a glossy silk.

Satinet, (sat-in-et') *n.* a thin satin ; a woolen fabric.

Satire, (sat'īr) *n.* severity of remark ; ridicule : wit ;—*a.* satir'ical, sarcastic ; —*ad.* satir'ically ;—*v. t.* sat'irize, to censure severely ;—*n.* sat'irist, a keen writer, &c.

Satisfy, (sat'is-fī) *v. t.* to content : to recompense : discharge : convince :—*n.* *satisfac'tion,* gratification ; comfort ; amends ; payment ; atonement ; conviction ; — *a.* *satisfac'tory,* pleasing ; atoning ; paying : convincing :—*ad.* satisfac'torily ; — *n.* satisfac'toriness ;—*ad.* sat'isfyingly

Saturate, (sat'ūr-āt) *v. t.* to fill to the full ;—*n.* satura'tion, state of being filled.

Saturday, (sat'ūr-dā) *n.* the seventh day of the week.

Saturn, (sat'urn) *n.* tenth of the solar planets ; ancient Roman god, said to bless the labors of the sower :—*n.* *saturnā'lia,* a festival noted for boisterous license and enjoyment :—*adjs.* saturnā'lian, licentious ; intemperate ; *satur'nian,* happy, as the golden age ; pure.

Saturnine, (sat'er-nin) *a.* grave ; heavy ; gloomy.

Satyr, (sa'ter) *n.* a fabulous wicked sylvan deity.

Sauce, (saws) *n.* liquid seasoning for food ; impudence ; —*v. t.* to give a relish to ; to be saucy or pert in language ;—*a.* *sau'cy,* impertinent ; impudent ; — *ad.* sauc'ily ;—*ns.* *sauc'iness,* insolence ; *sauce'pan,* a vessel in which any small thing is boiled ; *sau'cer,* the shallow platter for a cup, etc.

Saunter, (sawn'ter) *v. i.* to wander idly ;—*n.* aimless roving ; — *a.* saun'tering, loitering ;—*n.* saun'terer.

Sausage, (saus'āj) *n.* meat chopped and seasoned.

Savage, (sav'āj) *a.* uncivilized ; wild ; fierce :—*n.* a brutal person ; barbarian ; [illegible] —*ns.* sav'-[illegible], cruelty.

Savanna, (sa-van'a) *n.* a vast open meadow or plain.

Savant, (sa'vang') *n.* *pl.* sa'vans, (Fr.) men of letters.

Save, (sāv) *v. t.* to preserve ; rescue ; reserve ; spare ;—*v. i.* to be economical :—*n.* sav'er ;—*a.* *sav'ing,* parsimonious ; not lavish ; not turning to loss ; redemptory :—*prep.* except :—*n.* escape of expense ; economy ; salvation :—*pl.* money laid by :—*ns.* *save-all,* a contrivance to avoid waste ; *sav'ings-bank,* an institution which pays interest on deposits ; — *ad.* sa'vingly, frugally :—*n.* sa'vingness.

Saviour, (sāv'yur) *n.* one who preserves ; Christ.

Savor, (sā'ver) *n.* taste ; odor ; —*v. i.* to be like ; have the quality of :—*adjs.* sā'vorless, wanting taste or smell ; *sā'vory,* pleasant ; piquant ; —*n.* a garden plant ;—*ad.* sa'vorily :—*n.* sa'voriness.

Saw, (saw) *n.* an instrument for cutting ; a proverb :—*v. t.* or *i.* to divide with a saw ; —*n.* saw'yer :—*n.* *sawdust.*

Say, (sā) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* said] to speak ; utter ; affirm ; report :—*n.* remark.

Saying, (sā'ing) *n.* a maxim.

Scab, (skab) *n.* crust of sores ; itch of horses or sheep :—*adjs.* scabbed, scabb'y, incrusted, as sores ; paltry ; sorry :—*n.* scab'ies, the itch.

Scabbard, (skab'ard) *n.* the sheath of a sword ; *v. t.* hide

Scaffold, scaffolding, (skaf'old-ing) *n.* a temporary platform ; a gallows.

Scagliola, (skal-yō'la) *n.* ornamental plaster work.

Scald, (skawld) *v. t.* to burn with hot liquid, &c. ;—*n.* a burn caused by steam or boiling liquid ; scurf on the head ; a Norse bard :—*a.* scald'ing, burning ; hot.

Scale, (skāl) *n.* a balance or its oval dish ; a thin layer ; crusty covering of a fish ; gradation ; series ; gamut ; —*v. t.* to scrape off scales ; to mount on ladders :—*v. i.* to peel off in thin lamina ; —*adjs.* *scale'less,* wanting scales ; scal'able, that may be climbed ; *sca'ly,* like or

Nunquam ad liquidum fama perducitur.—Fame never reports things in their true light.

Nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus.—Never less alone than when alone.

Nul bien sans peine.—Nothing is gained without work.

formed of scales; rough; *mean* (slang); *n.* scal'iness.

Scallop, (skal'up) *n.* a genus of shell-fish; segments of circles marked on the edge; —*v. t.* to cut the border into curves;—*a.* *scall'oped*, (as a piece of cloth, or dish of oysters):—*n.* scal'loping.

Scalp, (skalp) *n.* skin of the head; — *v. t.* to strip the skull of integuments;—*n.* *scalp'ing-knife*, a tomahawk

Scalpel, (skal'pel) *n.* a knife.

Scamp, (skamp) *n.* a knave.

Scamper, (skamp'er) *v. i.* to run with speed; escape.

Scan, (skan) *v. t.* to examine

Scandal, (skan'dal) *n.* disgrace; aspersion; injurious gossip; — *v. t.* *scan'dalize*, to give offence to; shock: reproach; defame; —*a.* *scan'dalous*, infamous.

Scansorial, (skan-sō'ri-al) *a.* formed for climbing, as an order of birds called *scanso'res*; *a.* *scan'dent*, as vines

Scant, (skant) *v. t.* to limit; to straiten;—*a.* not full or liberal; not sufficient;—*n.* scarcity:—*a.* *scant'y*, short; small:—*advs.* scant'ily, scant'ly:—*ns.* scant'iness, scant'ness, short supply.

Scantling, (skant'ling) *n.* narrow pieces of timber.

Scape-goat, (skāp'gōt) *n.* a mean fellow who bears another's faults:—*n.* *scape'-grace*, a reckless youth.

Scapula, (skap'ū-la) *n.* the shoulder-blade; *a.* scap'ular

Scar, (skār) *n.* any mark or blemish:—*v. t.* to mark, etc.

Scarce, (skārs) *a.* not common; rare: not copious:—*ad.* hardly:—*ad.* *scarce'ly*, scantly: hardly; not easily:—*ns.* scarce'ness, *scarc'ity*, deficiency; rareness.

Scare, (skâr) *v. t.* to terrify: frighten:—*n.* panic; fright: *n.* *scare'crow*, image set up to intimidate birds; vain cause of terror; a beggar.

Scarf, (skârf) *n.* loose part of dress on neck or shoulders; —*n.* *scarf'-skin*, cuticle.

Scarify, (skar'i-fī) *v. t.* to let blood by incisions of the skin; scratch:—*ns.* scarifica'tion; *scar'ifier*, a lancet, &c.: a harrow for the soil.

Scarlet, (skâr'let) *n.* deep red color:—*a.* deeply red;—*ns.* *scar'let-fever*, *scarlati'na*, a contagious fever which *reddens* the skin; *scar'let-runner*, a plant; a bean.

Scarp, (skârp) *n.* a declivity.

Scathe, (skāth) *v. t.* to injure; to waste; destroy;—*adjs.* *scath'less*, harmless; *scath'ing*, withering; sharp.

Scatter, (scat'er) *v. t.* disperse; sprinkle; spread thinly:—*v. i.* to be dissipated;—*adjs.* scat'tered, dispersed; *scat'tering*, here and there; very few;—*n.* a sudden flight.

Scavenger, (skav'en-jer) *n.* a street sweeper or cleaner.

Scene, (sēn) *n.* place of occurrence or exhibition; locality: a spectacle; view; part of a play; an unpleasant interview:—*n.* *scen'ery*, series of scenes or landscapes: imagery;—*adjs.* scen'ic(al), dramatic; theatrical, etc.; *scenograph'ic*, drawn in perspective;—*n.* *scenog'raphy*, art of representation in perspective.

Scent, (sent) *n.* odor: smell: track:—*v. t.* to smell; perfume: *adjs.* scent'less, inodorous; scent'ed, perfumed

Sceptic, (skep'tik) *n.* one who doubts, esp. the truth of revelation: one who adopts received opinions with caution:—*a.* *scep'tical*, doubtful; hesitating:—*ad.* scep'tically:—*n.* *scep'ticism*, universal doubt; infidelity.

Scepter, (sep'ter) *n.* power.

Schedule, (sked'ūl) *n.* inventory, list, or table:—*v. t.* list.

Scheme, (skēm) *n.* a plan; project: contrivance; system: diagram;—*v. t.* or *i.* to contrive; form a plan; —*n.* *schem'er*, artful person; —*n.* *schem'ing*, intriguing.

Schism, (sizm) *n.* a division or separation, esp. from diversity of religious opinion; —*a.*, *n.* schismat'ic.

Schist, (shist) *n.* slate-rock.

Scholar, (skol'ar) *n.* a learner; a man of letters;—*n.* schol'arship, learning; erudition; —*adjs.* schol'arly, denoting a lettered education; *scholas'tic*, practised in schools; excessively subtle or nice.

Scholiast, (skō'li-ast) *n.* annotator:—*n.* schō'lium, note.

School, (skool) *n.* a place of instruction; institution of learning, its pupils and exercises; system of doctrine, or disciples of a particular teacher; house of discipline: *v. t.* to instruct; train; tutor;—*ns.* *school'ing*, instruction: lecture: reprimand: price for teaching; *school'master*, teacher; instructor:—*fem.* school'mistress; *school'house*, a building or room for teaching.

Schooner, (skōōn'er) *n.* small sharp-built vessel.

Sciagraph, (sī'ā-grâf) *n.* in *arch.*, inside profile of a building;—*n.* *sciag'raphy*, the art of delineating shadows as they fall in nature.

Sciatica, (sī-at'ik-a) *n.* hip rheumatism or gout:—*a.* *sciat'ic*, connected with the hip, as *sciatic nerve*, *artery*.

Science, (sī'ens) *n.* knowledge arranged under general truths and principles; certainty grounded on demonstration: any art or species of knowledge, whether abstract principles or the phenomena and forces of nature; *a.* *scientif'ic*, learned; exact; — *n.* *scien'tist*, one versed in any science.

Scintillate, (sin'til-āt) *v. i.* to send out sparks; sparkle; *n.* scintilla'tion, sparkling.

Sciolist, (sī'ol-ist) *n.* pretender to science;—*n.* *sci'olism*, superficiality in learning.

Scion, (sī'un) *n.* a twig for grafting; a shoot; a child.

Scirrhus, (skir'us) *n.* a hard tumor in the flesh: — *a.* *schir'rous*, indurated.

Scission, (sizh'un) *n.* a cut.

Scissors, (siz'urz) *n.* a small pair of blades on a pivot.

Sclerotic, (skle-rot'ic) *a.* noting the hard resistant coat, or tunic, of the eyeball:—*n.* white of the eye; hardener

Scoff, (skof) *v. t.* to treat w

Ne remettez pas à demain ce que vous pouvez faire aujourd'hui. Do not defer until to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Non quam multis placeas, sed qualibus stude.—Do not care how many, but whom you please.—Syrus.

scorn; *v. i.* to jeer; deride; —*n.* ridicule; —*n.* scoff′er.

Scold, (skold) *v. t.* or *i.* to chide: rebuke; find fault; —*n.* a rude, clamorous person; —*n.* scold′er; *n.* *scold′ing*, harsh language: —*a.* railing: —*ad.* scold′ingly.

Sconce, (skons) *n.* a fort: a candlestick; a metallic reflector; the head; brains.

Scoop, (skoop) *n.* a large ladle; a sweep: —*v. t.* to cut into a hollow: to lade out.

Scope, (skōp) *n.* aim; drift; extent: room: license: end.

Scorbutic, (skor-bū′tik) *a.* diseased with the scurvy.

Scorch, (skorch) *v. t.* to burn on the surface: parch: pain by heat; —*v. i.* to be dried up: —*a.* *scorch′ing*, burning

Score, (skōr) *n.* notch; line; 20: account: debt; charge; reason; motive: sake; a musical composition: —*v. t.* to line: furrow: engrave.

Scoriæ, (skō′ri-ē) *n.* dross; slag; ashes from a volcano.

Scorn, (skorn) *n.* extreme contempt: slight; subject of ridicule; —*v. t.* to despise; contemn: disregard; —*v. i.* disdain; think unworthy; —*n.* *scorn′er*, scoffer; —*a.* *scorn′ful*, contemptuous; insolent; defiant; —*ad.* scorn′fully.—*To laugh to scorn*, deride; disdain; *play scorn*, reject suitors.

Scorpion, (skor′pi-un) *n.* an insect with a poisonous sting; sign of the Zodiac.

Scot, (skot) *n.* a native of Scotland: —*a.* Scotch: —*v. t.* to cut: notch —*Scot-free*, without payment: unhurt.

Scoundrel, (skoun′drel) *n.* a rascal: a base fellow; —*n.* *scoun′drelism*, rascality.

Scour, (skour) *v. t.* to clean; whiten; purge; —*v. i.* rove; range; run: —*n. pl.* dysentery in cattle; —*n.* scour′ing, flux; looseness; a running here and there; a cleaning.

Scourge, (skurj) *n.* a whip; punishment; great affliction: pest; one who worries or destroys: —*v. t.* chastise: *n.* scourg′er, *scourg′ing*

Scout, (skout) *n.* one sent to observe the enemy, &c.: —*v. t.* to reject with disdain.

Scow, (skow) *n.* a flat boat.

Scowl, (skowl) *v. i.* to wrinkle the brows in anger; regard with a frown; —*n.* a hard, gloomy look; —*a.* scowl′ing.

Scrag, (skrag) *n.* something lean or thin: —*a.* scragg′ed, scragg′y, raw-boned: rough

Scramble, (skram′bl) *v. i.* to struggle tumultuously; to catch or rush for anything thrown down; clamber: —*n.* eager contest, as for office or gain; —*ns.* *scram′bler*, a greedy contestant: *scram′bling*, disorderly strife; a climbing on all-fours.

Scrap, (skrap) *n.* piece; bit; extract from a newspaper, etc.—*Scrap′-book*, a blank book for clippings, &c.

Scrape, (skrāp) *v. t.* to rub with something sharp: to erase; skin; to gather by great efforts or penurious diligence; —*v. i.* to make a harsh noise; play ill on a fiddle: make an awkward bow: —*n.* perplexity; distress; a bow, with the foot drawn back.—*Scrape acquaintance*, introduce one's self; to curry favor; —*ns.* scrap′er, a piece of iron, &c., on which to clean the soles of shoes; *scrap′ing*, act of rubbing or amassing; —*pl.* trifling gains; debris.

Scratch, (skrach) *v. t.* to tear or mark, as with the nails; —*n.* a slight wound.

Scrawl, (skrawl) *v. t.* or *i.* to write or mark badly; —*n.* bad, inelegant writing.

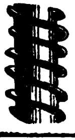
Scream, (skrēm) *v. i.* to utter a shrill cry: —*n.* a shriek.

Screech, (skrēch) *v. i.* to shriek; *n.* harsh, shrill cry.

Screed, (skrēd) *n.* a straight piece of wood for levelling; a long harangue or tirade.

Screen, (skrēn) *v. t.* to shelter: defend; hide; to sift coal, &c.; —*n.* that which shelters from danger or observation; a movable partition in rooms; a long sieve.

Screw, (skrū) *n.* a cylinder grooved spirally, on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power; a propeller; a jaded horse; —*v. t.* to turn, fasten, or press with a screw; to twist; to extort; force: squeeze; —*n.* *screw-driv′er*, a tool for turning screws.—*Screw loose*, something wrong or amiss.



Scribble, (skrib′l) *v. i.* or *t.* to write carelessly; —*n.* a scrawl; —*ns.* *scrib′bler*, a petty author; *scribe*, a writer: clerk; secretary; in *Jew. Hist.* a doctor of law.

Scrimp, (skrimp) *v. t.* make too small: save by stinginess: *n.* a miser; *a.* scant′y.

Scrip, (skrip) *n.* a writing; temporary shares of stock; —*n.* *script*, writing type; —*a.* *scrip′tory*, not oral.

Scripture, (skript′ūr) *n.* the Old and New Testaments; —*a.* script′ural, biblical.

Scrivener, (skriv′en-er) *n.* a copyist: writer; a broker.

Scrofula, (skrof′ū-la) *n.* tubercles; swellings of the glands, &c.: *a.* scrof′ulous.

Scroll, (skrōl) *n.* a writing folded as a roll: schedule: (*arch.*) a spiral ornament.

Scrub, (skrub) *n.* a worn out brush; a mean drudge; low underwood; —*v. t.* or *i.* to rub hard: to scour; to pinch; save: drudge; —*a.* *scrubb′y*, worthless: stunted in growth, as brush.

Scruple, (skrū′pl) *n.* doubt: perplexity; 20 grains; any small quantity; —*v. i.* to hesitate: demur; —*a.* *scru′pulous*, conscientious; cautious: nice; exact; —*ad.* scru′pulously; —*ns.* *scru′pulousness*, *scrupulos′ity*.

Scrutinize, (skrū′ti-nīz) *v. t.* to examine closely; —*n.* scru′tiny, search: inquiry; —*a.* *scru′tinizing*, intent.

Scud, (skud) *v. i.* to fly; be driven with haste; —*n.* a low, thin, moving cloud.

Scuffle, (skuf′l) *n.* a confused quarrel: —*v. i.* to grapple.

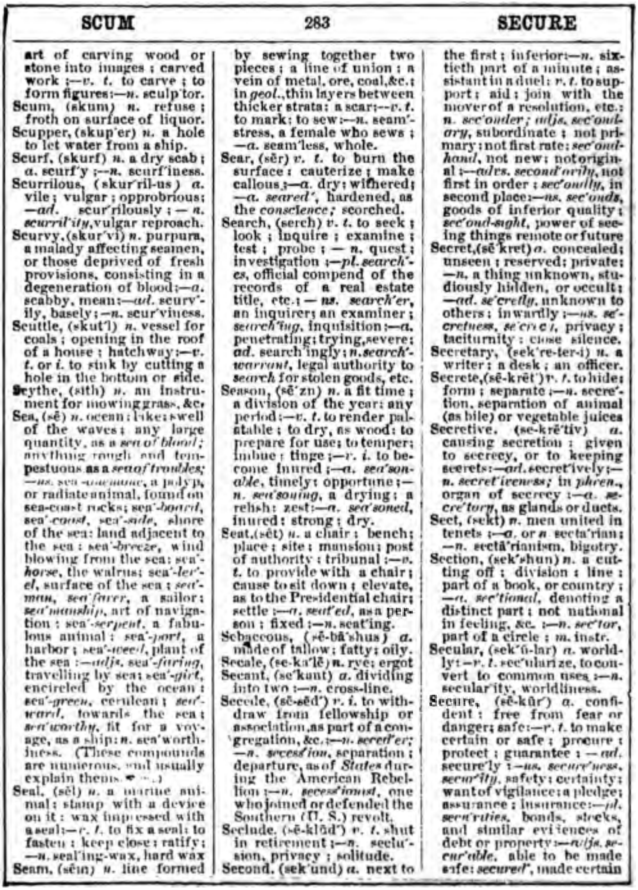
Scull, (skul) *n.* oar for both hands; a boat: —*v. t.* impel.

Scullery, (skul′ėr-i) *n.* the place for kitchen utensils; —*n.* *scull′ion*, a drudge.

Sculpture, (skulp′tūr) *n.* the

Nè caldo nè gelo resta mai in cielo.—Winter never rots in the sky.

Ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas.—Never sign a paper you have not read, nor drink water you have not examined.



SCUM 283 SECURE

art of carving wood or stone into images; carved work;—*v. t.* to carve; to form figures:—*n.* sculp'tor.

Scum, (skum) *n.* refuse; froth on surface of liquor.

Scupper, (skup'er) *n.* a hole to let water from a ship.

Scurf, (skurf) *n.* a dry scab; *a.* scurf'y;—*n.* scurf'iness.

Scurrilous, (skur'ril-us) *a.* vile; vulgar; opprobrious; —*ad.* scur'rilously; — *n.* *scurril'ity*, vulgar reproach.

Scurvy, (skur'vi) *n.* purpura, a malady affecting seamen, or those deprived of fresh provisions, consisting in a degeneration of blood;—*a.* scabby, mean:—*ad.* scurv'ily, basely;—*n.* scur'viness.

Scuttle, (skut'l) *n.* vessel for coals; opening in the roof of a house; hatchway:—*v. t.* or *i.* to sink by cutting a hole in the bottom or side.

Scythe, (sith) *n.* an instrument for mowing grass, &c.

Sea, (sē) *n.* ocean; lake; swell of the waves; any large quantity, as a *sea of blood*; anything rough and tempestuous as a *sea of troubles*; —*ns.* sea'-*anemone*, a polyp, or radiate animal, found on sea-coast rocks; sea'-*board*, sea'-*coast*, sea'-*side*, shore of the sea: land adjacent to the sea: sea'-*breeze*, wind blowing from the sea: sea'-*horse*, the walrus; sea'-*lev'el*, surface of the sea; *sea'man*, *sea'farer*, a sailor; *sea'manship*, art of navigation; sea'-*serpent*, a fabulous animal; sea'-*port*, a harbor; sea'-*weed*, plant of the sea:—*adjs.* sea'-*faring*, travelling by sea; sea'-*girt*, encircled by the ocean; sea'-*green*, cerulean; *sea'ward*, towards the sea; *sea'worthy*, fit for a voyage, as a ship: *n.* sea'worthiness. (These compounds are numerous, and usually explain themselves.)

Seal, (sēl) *n.* a marine animal; stamp with a device on it: wax impressed with a seal:—*v. t.* to fix a seal: to fasten; keep close; ratify; —*n.* seal'ing-wax, hard wax

Seam, (sēm) *n.* line formed by sewing together two pieces; a line of union; a vein of metal, ore, coal, &c.; in *geol.*, thin layers between thicker strata: a scar;—*v. t.* to mark; to sew:—*n.* seam'stress, a female who sews; —*a.* seam'less, whole.

Sear, (sēr) *v. t.* to burn the surface; cauterize; make callous;—*a.* dry; withered; —*a.* *seared'*, hardened, as the *conscience*; scorched.

Search, (serch) *v. t.* to seek; look; inquire; examine; test; probe; — *n.* quest; investigation;—*pl.* *search'es*, official compend of the records of a real estate title, etc.; — *ns.* *search'er*, an inquirer; an examiner; *search'ing*, inquisition;—*a.* penetrating; trying, severe; *ad.* search'ingly; *n.* *search'-warrant*, legal authority to *search* for stolen goods, etc.

Season, (sē'zn) *n.* a fit time; a division of the year: any period:—*v. t.* to render palatable; to dry, as wood: to prepare for use; to temper; imbue; tinge;—*v. i.* to become inured;—*a.* *sea'sonable*, timely; opportune;—*n.* *sea'soning*, a drying; a relish: zest:—*a.* *sea'soned*, inured: strong; dry.

Seat, (sēt) *n.* a chair; bench; place; site; mansion; post of authority; tribunal;—*v. t.* to provide with a chair; cause to sit down; elevate, as to the Presidential chair; settle;—*a.* *seat'ed*, as a person; fixed;—*n.* seat'ing.

Sebaceous, (sē-bā'shus) *a.* made of tallow; fatty; oily.

Secale, (se-kā'lē) *n.* rye; ergot

Secant, (se'kant) *a.* dividing into two;—*n.* cross-line.

Secede, (sē-sēd') *v. i.* to withdraw from fellowship or association, as part of a congregation, &c.;—*n.* *seced'er*; —*n.* *seces'sion*, separation; departure, as of *States* during the American Rebellion;—*n.* *seces'sionist*, one who joined or defended the Southern (U. S.) revolt.

Seclude, (sē-klōd') *v. t.* shut in retirement;—*n.* seclu'sion, privacy; solitude.

Second, (sek'und) *a.* next to the first; inferior:—*n.* sixtieth part of a minute; assistant in a duel: *v. t.* to support; aid; join with the mover of a resolution, etc.: *n.* *sec'onder*; *adjs.* *sec'ondary*, subordinate; not primary; not first rate; *sec'ond-hand*, not new; not original;—*advs.* *second'arily*, not first in order; *sec'ondly*, in second place;—*ns.* *sec'onds*, goods of inferior quality; *sec'ond-sight*, power of seeing things remote or future

Secret, (sē'kret) *a.* concealed; unseen; reserved; private; —*n.* a thing unknown, studiously hidden, or occult; —*ad.* *se'cretly*, unknown to others; inwardly;—*ns.* *se'cretness*, *se'crecy*, privacy; taciturnity; close silence.

Secretary, (sek're-ter-i) *n.* a writer; a desk; an officer.

Secrete, (sē-krēt') *v. t.* to hide; form; separate;—*n.* secre'tion, separation of animal (as bile) or vegetable juices

Secretive, (se-krē'tiv) *a.* causing secretion; given to secrecy, or to keeping secrets:—*ad.* secret'ively;—*n.* *secret'iveness*; in *phren.*, organ of secrecy;—*a.* *secre'tory*, as glands or ducts.

Sect, (sekt) *n.* men united in tenets;—*a.* or *n.* secta'rian; —*n.* sectā'rianism, bigotry.

Section, (sek'shun) *n.* a cutting off; division; line; part of a book, or country; —*a.* *sec'tional*, denoting a distinct part; not national in feeling, &c.;—*n.* *sec'tor*, part of a circle; *m.* instr.

Secular, (sek'ū-lar) *a.* worldly:—*v. t.* sec'ularize, to convert to common uses;—*n.* secular'ity, worldliness.

Secure, (sē-kūr') *a.* confident; free from fear or danger; safe:—*v. t.* to make certain or safe; procure; protect; guarantee; — *ad.* secure'ly;—*ns.* *secure'ness*, *secu'rity*, safety; certainty; want of vigilance; a pledge; assurance; insurance:—*pl.* *secu'rities*, bonds, stocks, and similar evidences of debt or property:—*adjs.* *secur'able*, able to be made safe: *secured'*, made certain

Nitimur ay mejor espejo, que el amigo viejo.—The best mirror is an old friend.

Non convalescit planta, quæ sæpe transfertur.—The plant, which is often transplanted, does not prosper.—SENECA.

Originality provokes originality.

Sedan, (sē-dan') *n.* a portable coach; chair

Sedate, (sē-dāt) *a.* calm; undisturbed;—*ad. sedate'ly,* soberly;—*n. sedate'ness,* serenity; composure.

Sedative, (sed'a-tiv) *n.* that which composes;—*a.* moderating; allaying pain, &c.

Sedentary, (sed'en-ter-i) *a.* sitting much; inactive; *ad. sed'entarily,* within doors.

Sedge, (sej) *n.* a coarse grass.

Sediment, (sed'i-ment) *n.* that which settles; dregs; *a. sedimenta'ry,* as settlings.

Sedition, (sē-dish'un) *n.* tumult; insurrection;—*a.* sedit'ious, turbulent; illegal.

Seduce, (sē-dūs') *v. t.* to entice; lead astray; corrupt:—*ns. seduc'er,* a rake; *seduce'ment,* allurement; *seduc'tion,* act of enticing from virtue;—*adjs. seduc'ing, seduc'tive,* apt to mislead.

Sedulous, (sed'ū-lus) *a.* very diligent: industrious;—*ad. sed'ulously,* laboriously: *ns.* sed'ulousness, sedul'ity.

See, (sē) *n.* seat of a bishop, etc.; diocese:—*v. t.* [*pret.* saw; *pp.* seen] to behold: observe; perceive; experience; visit:—*v. i.* to be attentive; understand:—*ex.* lo! look!—*See to,* attend to:—*ns. seer,* one who sees; a prophet; *see'ing,* vision; —*conj.* since; it being so.

Seed, (sēd) *n.* that which produces animals or plants; original; offspring: first principle:—*v. t.* to sow seed; lay down to grass:—*ns. seed'-bud,* germ of fruit; *seed'ling,* a plant springing from seed *seed'-time,* season for sowing; *seed'-lobe,* leaf of a plant which nourishes the seed: *seeds'man,* a dealer in seeds; a sower: *pl.* seeds'men:—*a.* seeding.

Seedy, (sēd'i) *a.* threadbare.

Seek, (sēk) *v. t.* [*pret., pp.* sought] to look or ask for; endeavor to find:—*v. i.* to make search or inquiry; use solicitation: try:—*n. seek'er,* inquirer:—*a. self-seek'ing,* covetous; selfish.

Seem, (sēm) *v. i.* to appear; have resemblance or likelihood.—*It seems,* appears;—*a. seem'ing,* simulated; specious;—*n.* semblance;—*ad. seem'ingly,* apparently.

Seemly, (sēm'li) *a.* becoming; decent;—*ad.* suitably;—*n. seem'liness,* beauty; fitness.

Seesaw, (sē'saw) *n.* a reciprocating motion:—*v. i.* or *a.* move up, down, to-and fro.

Seethe, (sēth) *v. t.* to boil: *n., a. seeth'ing,* intensely hot.

Segment, (seg'ment) *n.* a portion; part of a circle cut off; —*a. segment'al,* in parts:—*n. segmenta'tion,* a dividing.

Segregate, (seg're-gāt) *v. t.* to separate from others;—*a.* select;—*n.* segrega'tion.

Seidlitz, (sed'litz) *n.* an effervescing aperient.

Seignior, (sēn'yor) *n.* a title of honor: the lord of a manor.—*Grand Seignior,* Sultan of Turkey;—*n. seign'iorage,* authority, &c.; payment for use of a patent

Seine, (sēn) *n.* a fishing net.

Seismology, (sis-mol'o-ji) *n.* science of earthquakes.

Seize, (sēz) *v. t.* to take suddenly or forcibly: grasp: apprehend:—*a.* seiz'able:—*ns. seiz'in,* possession; *seiz'ure,* capture: hold; grasp.

Seldom, (sel'dm) *ad.* rarely.

Select, (sē-lekt') *v. t.* cull by preference from a number; —*a.* well chosen: choice:—*ns. select'ness,* superiority; *selec'tion,* choice: *pl.* a book of select pieces: *select'man,* a town officer:—*a. select'ive,* exercising a choice.

Self, (self) *n.* personality; individuality: identity; one's personal interest: selfishness:—*pl.* selves; —*a* very; particular: one's own:—*ns. self-deni'al,* control of the selfish propensities: *self-esteem',* good opinion of self; *self-interest,* selfishness; *self-possess'ion,* calmness:—*adjs. self-ev'ident,* not requiring proof; *self-exist'ent,* independent of any other being;—*n.* self-exist'ence; *a. self-suffic'ient,* haughty;—*n. self-suffi'ciency,* arrogance: *a. self'willed,* obstinate: *self'same,* identical:—*a. sel'fish,* regarding self-interest solely; *self-satisfying,* contenting one's own mind:—*n. self-seeking,* a pursuit of personal ends only:—*a.* selfish:—*ad.* self'ishly:—*n.* self'ishness, neglect of others; self love.

Sell, (sel) *v. t.* [*pret.* sold] to give for a price: vend: to betray:—*v. i.* transfer; be sold: fetch a price:—*n* sell'er:—*a. sel'ling,* asking.

Selvage, (sel'vāj) *n.* border.

Semblance, (sem'blans) *n.* likeness; faint appearance.

Semaphore, (sem'a-fōr) *n.* a telegraph using *signals.*

Semen, (sē'mēn) *n.* seed of animals or plants:—*a. sem'inal,* spermatic: radical.

Semi, (sem'i) signifies *half.*

Semibreve, (sem'i-brēv) *n.* a long note of two minims.

Semicircle, (sem'i-serk-l) *n.* half round: *a.* semicir'cular.

Semicolon (sem'i-kō-lon) *n.* the point(;)

Semi-diameter, (sem-i-dī-am'e-ter) *n.* straight line from the circumference to the center of a circle: radius.

Seminary, (sem'i-ner-i) *n.* an educational institution.

Semi-transparent, (sem'i-trans-pā'rent) *a.* half clear.

Semivowel, (sem'i-vow-el) *n.* consonant with a half vowel sound, as *w* in *wine.*

Sempiternal, (sem-pi-ter'nal) *a.* eternal in the future.

Senary, (sen'er-i) *a.* of six.

Senate, (sen'āt) *n.* any deliberative body: upper branch of a legislature or of U. S. Congress:—*n.* sen'ator:—*a. senato'rial,* as a district, etc.

Send, (send) *v. t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* sent] to dispatch: inflict: grant: diffuse: emit: throw:—*v. i.* transmit a message.—*Send for,* cause to be brought: request to come

Senile, (sē'nīl) *a.* attendant on old age:—*ns.* senil'ity; *senes'cence,* decay by time.

Senior, (sēn'yur) *a.* elder:—*n.* aged or older person: one longer in office: *n.* senior'ity

Sennight, (sen'nit) *n.* a week

Sense, (sens) *n.* a faculty by which objects are perceiv-

Nam quæ inscitia est, adversum stimulum calces?—What ignorance to kick against the pricks?

Nullum magnum ingenium sine mixturâ dementiæ fuit.—There has never been any great genius without a spice of madness.—SENECA.

ed; slight touch; hearing: smell; taste: the meaning; understanding: judgment; reason; opinion; conviction;—*pl. The Senses*;—*a. sense'less*, unfeeling; foolish;—*n. sensa'tion*, perception; feeling; a stir excited by an event or statement; *a. sensa'tional*, melodramatic, as a novel, &c.

Sensible, (sens'i-bl) *a.* having perception by sense, mind, or conscience; easily affected; delicate; intelligent; wise; satisfied;—*ad. sens'ibly*, perceptibly; judiciously;—*ns. sensibil'ity, sen'sibleness*, susceptibility; good sense; acute feeling.

Sensitive, (sens'i-tiv) *a.* having sense or feeling; easily offended or abashed;—*ad.* sens'itively:—*ns. sens'itiveness*, nice sensibility; *sens'itive plant*, the Mimosa, whose leaves close when touched; *senso'rium*, seat of sensation; the brain.

Sensual, (sens'ū-al) *a.* affecting sense only; carnal:—*n.* sensual'ity, indulgence; vice;—*a. sen'suous*, passionate; *v. t. sen'sualize*, debase; *n. sen'sualism*, luxury; lust.

Sentence, (sent'ens) *n.* decision; judgment pronounced; short saying; a period in writing:—*v. t.* to doom.

Sententious, (sen-ten'shus) *a.* short; pithy; axiomatic;—*ad.* senten'tiously:—*n. senten'tiousness*, pithy brevity.

Sentient, (sen'shi-ent) *a.* using senses; perceiving; *ad. sen'tiently*, by feeling, etc.

Sentiment, (sen'ti-ment) *n.* a thought prompted by feeling: a notion; maxim; a toast;—*a. sentiment'al*, affectedly solemn or tender; —*ad.* sentiment'ally;—*ns. sentimental'ity*, affectation; *sentiment'alist*, fine talker.

Sentinel, (sen'ti-nel) *n.* one who guards from danger.

Sepal, (sē'pal) *n.* leafy division of the cup of a flower.

Separate, (sep'ar-āt) *v. t.* or *i.* to divide; set apart; disjoin; withdraw; be parted; —*a.* divided; distinct; secluded;—*ad. sep'arately*, singly; *a.* sep'arable; *n. separa'tion*, a parting, division; disunion; divorce † *sep'arateness*, entire isolation.

Sepawn, sepon, (sē-pon') *n.* porridge of maize-meal.

Sepia, (sep'i-a) *n.* the cuttlefish; a fine brown color.

Septangular, (sept-ang'gū-lar) *a.* with seven angles.

September, ninth month.

Septenary, (sep'ten-er-i) *a.* consisting of 7;—*n.* seven; *v. t., a. sep'tuple*, sevenfold

Septennial, (sep-ten'yal) *a.* being every seventh year

Septic, (sep'tik) *a* tending to promote putrefaction: *n. sep'ticæmia*, blood-poison.

Septuagenary, (sep-tū-aj'en-er-i) *a.* consisting of 70;—*n. septuagena'rian*, a person seventy years old.

Septuagint, (sep'tū-a-jint) *n.* the (LXX.) Greek version of the Old Testament.

Septum, (sep'tum) *pl.* sep'ta;—*n.* any wall of separation.

Sepulcher, (sep'ul-ker) *n.* a tomb;—*v. t.* bury: *a. sepul'chral*, monumental; suggesting the grave, as a deep, hollow cough;—*ad.* sepul'chrally: *n. sep'ulture*, burial

Sequel, (sē'kwel) *n.* a succeeding part; result;—*a.* se'quent, consequent;—*n. se'quence*, series; method.

Sequestrate, (sē-kwes'trāt) *v. t.* to set apart;—*n.* sequestra'tion, a setting apart; seclusion;—*a. seques'tered*, retired, as a valley, &c.; *v. t. seques'ter*, to take possession of, as the property of a debtor: to withdraw or retire, as from society.

Seraglio, (sē-ral'yō) *n.* the Sultan's palace or harem.

Seraph, (ser'af) *n.* an angel of the highest order;—*pl.* ser'aphs, ser'aphim;—*a. seraph'ic*, angelic; sublime.

Serenade, (ser-ē-nād') *n.* nocturnal musical performance;—*v. t.* to entertain with out-door night-music.

Serene, (sē-rēn') *a.* placid; calm: quiet; unclouded;—*ad. serene'ly*, quietly;—*n.* seren'ity, even temper.

Serf, (serf) *n.* a feudal slave.

Serge, (serj) *n.* twilled cloth.

Sergeant, (sär'jent) *n.* a non-commissioned or police officer.—*Sergeant at-arms*, officer of a legislative body.

Serial, (sē'ri-al) *a.* denoting order or periodicity;—*n.* a periodical story in a paper.

Series, (sē'rēz) *n.* succession; course; sequence; variety.

Serious, (sē'ri-us) *a.* sober; grave; attended with danger;—*ad.* se'riously;—*n. se'riousness*, earnestness.

Sermon, (ser'mun) *n.* a discourse on a Bible text.

Serpent, (ser'pent) *n.* an animal that creeps; group of stars; a malicious person:—*a. ser'pentine*, winding; spiral; meandering;—*n.* a spotted magnesian stone.

Serrate, (ser'rāt) *a.* notched; —*ns.* serra'tion, ser'rature.

Serried, (ser'rid) *a.* crowded; compacted in files, as men.

Serum, (sē'rum) *n.* thin part of the blood; whey of milk: —*a. se'rous*, thin; watery.

Servant, (serv'ant) *n.* a domestic: a word of civility.

Serve, (serv) *v. t.* to work for; obey; supply; perform; suffice; satisfy; worship; *v. i.* to attend; wait; minister; produce the end desired;—*n. serv'ice*, employment: business; achievement; benefit; assistance to another; purpose: use; favor; religious exercises; order or set of dishes at table: *service-pipe*, a gas or water pipe:—*a. serv'iceable*, beneficial; active:—*n. ser'viceableness*, usefulness.

Servile, (serv'il) *a.* slavish; cringing:—*ns. servil'ity*, obsequiousness; *serv'itor*, adherent; follower: *serv'itude*, slavish dependence.

Sesame, (ses'a-mē) *n.* a herbaceous plant with oily seeds; *n. ses'amum*.—OPEN SESAME, word spoken to unlock the door of success. (A. N.)

Sesquialter, (ses'kwi-al'ter) *a.* denoting the relation of 1½ to 1: *sesquip'licate*, in a ratio of 1½ to 1, or 3 to 2; *sesquipe'dal*, containing 1½

Omnis fors ferendo superanda est.—Every fortune is to be overcome by enduring.

Non ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.—Having suffered, I know how to help those who are in distress.—VIRGIL.

Pax in bello.—Peace in war.

foot; long worded; *sesquipedalian*, composed of, or using long words.

Sessile, (sĕs′sil) *a.* in a sitting position, as a leaf not supported by a footstalk.

Session, (sesh′un) *n.* sitting of a court or public body.

Sesspool.(C)(ses′pōl) *n.* a hollow to receive sediment.

Set, (set) *v. t.* to place; plant; fix; spread, as sails; pitch, as a tune; stud, as stars the heavens; catch birds with a dog;—*v. i.* to sink, as the sun; decline, as popularity; congeal, as water or cream; go about anything: fix the eyes;—*a.* determined: established: formal; *n.* number of things alike or suited to each other; a clique: a lot; plants for transplanting;—*a., n. set′ting.*—*To set aside*, to put away; annul; *set at naught*, to despise; *set forth*, to exhibit; publish; *set-off*, to adorn; *n.* account set against another; a decoration; *set-down*, a scolding; *set-to*, a contest.

Seton, (sē′ton) *n.* artificial wound kept open by thread

Settee, (set′tē) *n.* a long sofa.

Setting, (set′ing) *n.* direction of wind or tide; a falling below the horizon; the hardening of plaster, &c.; the mounting of a jewel.

Settle, (set′l) *n.* seat; bench; *v. t.* to establish; compose; calm; decide: conclude; shape; adjust; pay; colonize;—*v. i.* to sink to the bottom; subside; become stationary; establish a residence; quit a desultory life; take any lasting state; repose; grow calm; make a jointure for a wife; to adjust differences or accounts;—*a. set′tled*, stable; pacified; convinced;—*ns. set′tledness*, confirmed state; *set′tlement*, an adjustment; payment; a confirmation; jointure: colony: place settled; *set′tler*, adjuster; colonist; *set′tling*, a paying: subsidence; contraction; hardening;—*pl.* dregs.

Seven, (sev′n) *a.* six and one

Seventh, (sev′enth) *a.* ordinal of 7;—*n.* one part in 7.

Sever, (sev′er) *v. t.* to part:—*n. sev′erance*, separation.

Several, (sev′er-al) *a.* many: sundry; different; various:—*ad. sev′erally*, singly; *n. sev′eralty*, separateness.

Severe, (sē-vēr′) *a.* painful; cruel: austere; strict; inclement; searching; concise;—*ad.* severe′ly, rigorously;—*n. sever′ity*, harshness: inclemency: rigor.

Sew, (sō) *v. t.* to unite with needle and thread;—*v. i.* work at the needle or machine;—*n. sew′ing*, needlework, etc.; a uniting.

Sewer, (sū′er) *n.* a passage underground for water and filth;—*n.* sew′erage, sew′age, drainage; refuse.

Sex, (seks) *n.* the distinction of male and female;—*a.* sex′ual:—*n.* sexual′ity; *ad.* sex′ually: *a. sex′less*, of no sex: THE SEX, womenkind

Sexagenarian, (seks-a-jen-ā′ri-an) *n.* a person of 60.

Sexennial, (seks-en′yal) *a.* happening once in 6 years.

Sextant, (seks′tant) *n.* optical instrument with an arc of 60 deg.= the 6th part of a circle.

Sextile, (seks′til) *n.* aspect of 2 planets when sixty degrees apart.

Sextillion, (seks-til′yun) *n.* 1 followed by 36 ciphers: in French notation, 21 ciphers

Sexton, (seks′tun) *n.* officer who conducts funerals.

Sextuple, (seks′tū-pl) *a.* sixfold: six times told.

Shabby, (shab′i) *a.* mean; ragged:—*ad.* shabb′ily:—*n. shab′biness*, paltriness; rags

Shackle, (shak′l) *v. t.* to fetter: bind: *n. pl.* handcuffs.

Shad, (shad) *n.* a river fish.

Shade, (shād) *n.* interception of light: obscurity: gloom: a screen; degree of light; color: a shelter: a minute change; the dark part of a picture: spirit: ghost:—*v. t.* to cover from light: to darken:—*n. pl. shades*, the lower regions; night:—*n. sha′ding*, a deepening of the colors of a picture: a screening; *a. shad′y*, umbrageous; *ad.* shad′ily; *n.* shad′iness.

Shadow, (shad′ō) *n.* a reflection cast by an object intercepting the light; a representation; darkness; shelter; shade in a picture; an inseparable companion; a type; fair appearance;—*v. t.* to cloud; to darken; to represent faintly;—*adjs. shad′owy*, unreal; typical; gloomy; *shad′owed*, darkened; *shad′owing*, pursuing: sheltering:—*n.* shade in a picture; a typifying:—*n. shadow′iness*, the state of being unsubstantial;—*a. shad′owless*, transparent

Shaft, (shaft) *n.* an arrow; straight part of a column: passage into a mine: pole of a carriage; handle of a weapon; spire of a church: an axis, as connected with steam power: *fig.* the sharp thrusts of misfortune, malice, etc. *a. shaft′ed*, as a pit

Shaggy, (shag′gi) *a.* hairy; rough;—*n.* shagg′iness.

Shagreen, (sha-grēn′) *n.* leather prepared from the skins of horses, asses, sharks, &c.

Shah, (shà) *n.* a Persian king.

Shake, (shāk) *v. t.* or *i.* to agitate; disturb: to cause to move backwards or forwards, or to waver in opinion: to shiver;—*a. shak′y*, insecure, as a creditor; full of cracks, as timber; unsteady; feeble; *ns. Shak′er*, one of a sect of celibates; *shak′ing*, vibratory motion: concussion: punishment: *shakedown*, bed on the floor

Shale, (shāl) *n.* slate-stone.

Shall, (shal) *v. i.* an auxiliary verb used in future tense; to be under obligation; in the *first* person, *shall* foretells or declares: in the *second* and *third*, it promises, commands, asserts, etc., or it is used in *asking* permission or direction.

Shallow, (shal′ō) *a.* silly; not deep;—*n.* shoal water;—*n. shallow′ness*, silliness: lack of depth: *a. shallow-brained*

Sham, (sham) *n.* anything deceitful: a humbug:—*a.* false; pretended: fictitious: *v. t.* to feign; impose upon.

Optimum obsonium labor.—Labor is the best sauce.

On a beau mener le bœuf à l'eau s'il n'a soif.—In vain do you lead the ox to the water if he is not thirsty.

Omne principium grave.—All beginnings are difficult.

Shambles, (sham'blz) *n. pl.* a place where meat is sold.

Shambling, (sham'bling) *n.*, *a.* shuffling, awkward gait.

Shame, (shām) *n.* sense or cause of disgrace; reproach; emotion, expressed sometimes by blushes; ignominy;—*v. t.* to make ashamed:—*adjs.* *shame'faced*, bashful: easily confused; *shame'less*, audacious; immodest;—*n.* shame'lessness;—*a.* *shame'ful*, infamous; full of indignity; indecent; *ad.* shame'fully, basely:—*n.* shame'fulness, enormity

Shampoo, (sham-poo') *v. t.* to wash and rub the head.

Shank, (shangk) *n.* bone of the leg: long part of a tool.

Shanty, (shan'ti) *n.* a hut.

Shape, (shāp) *v. t.* to mould; embody; adapt: regulate; conceive:—*n.* external figure:—*adjs.* *shape'less*, wanting regular form: *shape'ly*, well made: symmetrical:—*n.* *shape'liness*, comeliness.

Share, (shâr) *n.* a part: a plow-iron:—*v. i.* to divide;—*ns.* *share'holder*, one who owns a share of R.R. stock, etc.: *shar'er*, participant; *shar'ing*, participation.

Shark, (shârk) *n.* a voracious fish or person: a cheat.

Sharp, (shârp) *a.* having a thin edge: acid; acute:—*v. t.* *sharp'en*, to point: to grind:—*ad.* *sharp'ly*, keenly: severely:—*n.* *sharp'ness*, acuteness: shrewdness: sarcasm: eagerness; shrillness; emaciation of features;—*adjs.* *sharp'-set*, ravenous: keen: *sharp'-sighted*, *sharp'-witted*, shrewd: sagacious;—*n.* *sharp'shooter*, a soldier: *sharp'er*, a cheat.

Shatter, (shat'er) *v. t.* break.

Shave, (shāv) *v. t.* to pare off; to just miss in passing; to defraud:—*ns.* *shav'er*, a sharper: barber: lad: chap; *shav'ing*, act of taking off the beard; a thin slice.

Shawl, (shawl) *n.* a mantle.

She, (shē) *pron.* a female.

Sheaf, (shēf) *n.* a bundle of stalks, &c.;—*pl.* sheaves.

Shear, (shēr) *v. t.* clip wool from sheep;—*n.* *shear'er*;—*n.* *shears*, blades on a pivot.

Sheath, (shēth) *n.* a case:—*v. t.* *sheathe*, to put in a scabbard:—*n.* *sheath'ing*, a metal protection, esp. of a ship.

Sheave, (shēv) *n.* a wheel.

Shed, (shed) *n.* a slight building:—*v. t.* to cast off; spill;—*ns.* shed'ding, shed'der.

Sheen, (shēn) *n.* brightness; *a.* *sheen'y*, splendid: shining

Sheep, (shēp) *n. sing.* or *pl.* an animal valuable for its wool and flesh; a dunce; church people; God's flock; *a.* *sheep'ish*, diffident: shy.

Sheer, (shēr) *a.* clean: pure: without a break: precipitous:—*ad.* absolutely;—*v. i.* to deviate from a course.—*To sheer off*, to turn aside.

Sheet, (shēt) *n.* linen for a bed: a piece of paper:—*pl.* unbound leaves;—*ns.* *sheet'-anch'or*, last refuge: *sheet'ing*, wide muslin; a cover.

Shekel, (shek'el) *n.* coin, 62c.

Shekinah, (shē-kī'na) *n.* Divine presence in a cloud.

Shelf, (shelf) *n.* a support; a ledge; a shoal;—*n. pl.* *shelves*, ranges of boards, &c., to lay things on:—*v. t.* *shelve*, put on a shelf: put aside or out of the way, as an unprofitable ally or official, or unpopular measure; *n.* *shelv'ing*, boards for shelves;—*a.* *shelv'y*, shallow

Shell, (shel) *n.* a covering; external crust, as of seeds, eggs, kernels, oysters, &c.; superficial part; a bomb; something thin or insecure; —*v. t.* to strip, as peas, &c.; force from the cob, as corn; —*n.* *shell-fish*, lobsters, &c.; *a.* *shelled'*, as corn: fired on

Shellac, (shel'lăk) *n.* lac-resin, melted and strained.

Shelter, (shel'ter) *n.* a protection;—*v. t.* to protect:—*a.* *shel'terless*, exposed: forlorn: *shel'tered*, guarded.

Shepherd, (shep'erd) *n.* a tender of sheep: a swain; a pastor; *fem.* shep'herdess.

Sherbet, (sher'bet) *n.* water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

Sheriff, (sher'if) *n.* county officer who serves executions, &c., and keeps jail.

Sherry, (sher'i) *n.* a dry wine.

Shibboleth, (shib'bō-leth) *n.* test or criterion of a party.

Shield, (shēld) *n.* a buckler; escutcheon; defence: a protector;—*v. t.* defend: keep off;—*a.* shield'less, defenceless.

Shift, (shift) *v. t.* or *i.* alter; change; practise indirect methods; move; act or live by mean expedients, or with difficulty; *n.* evasion; artifice; last resource; a chemise; *n.* *shift'er*, trickster: shirk;—*a.* *shift'less*, uncertain in aim and act.

Shillalah, (shil-lā'lā) *n.* an Irish term for a cudgel.

Shilling, (shil'ing) *n.* a silver coin; the sum of 25 cents.

Shilly-shally, (shill-I-shall-I) *v. i.*, *a.*, *n.* procrastination.

Shimmer, (shim'er) *v. i.* glimmer with white light.

Shin, (shin) *n.* the leg bone.

Shindy, (shin'di) *n.* disturbance: commotion: a dance.

Shine, (shīn) *v. i.* [*pret.*, *pp.* shone] to emit rays of light: to be bright, glossy, gay, splendid, eminent, clear, or propitious; *n.* fair weather; luster:—*a.* *shin'y*, bright; unclouded; *shin'ing*, resplendent: *n.* play of light.

Shingle, (shing'gl) *n.* a thin board: coarse sea gravel; a sort of tiling:—*v. t.* to cover with shingles, &c.;—*n. pl.* a cutaneous disease: tetter.

Ship, (ship) *n.* a vessel with steam-power, or 3 masts; —*v. t.* to put on board, &c.; —*ns.* ship'ment, act of shipping; goods; *ship'wreck*, destruction of a ship: ruin; —*v. t.* destroy by running on shore;—*ns.* ship'wright, builder of ships: *shipp'ing*, tonnage: ships collectively; *a.*, *ad.* *ship-shape*, properly.

Shire, (shīr) *n.* a county, etc.

Shirk, (sherk) *v. t.* or *i.* to avoid or get off from duty.

Shirt, (shert) *n.* body linen, etc., for men;—*n.* shirt'ing.

Shive, (shīv) *n.* a thin slice.

Shiver, (shiv'er) *n.* a little piece: a shaking fit;—*v. t.* to shatter;—*v. i.* shake in the wind: quake: shudder with cold or fear;—*a.* *shiv'*-

Omne ravum carum.—What is scarce is dear.

On fait sonvent tort à la verite par la manière dont oú se sert pour la défendre.—Injury is often done to the cause of truth by the manner it is defended.

I have more zeal than wit.—P.

ered, riven; *shiv'ery*, cold; loose; *n. shiv'ering*, a trembling; demolition; *a.* cold.

Shoal, (shōl) *n.* multitude of fishes swimming; a sandbank where the sea is not deep: *a.* shallow: *a. shoal'y*, full of shallow places.

Shock, (shok) *n.* a sudden concussion or collision; violent effect on the mind or nerves; 16 sheaves in a pile; a thick mass of short hair; *v. t.* to surprise; disgust; dismay;—*a. shock'ing*, horrible;—*ad.* shock'ingly.

Shoddy, (shod'di) *n.* inferior kind of felt made from old woolen goods; fine society which puts on a great show of tinsel, without real gentility or intelligence.

Shoe, (shoo) *n.* cover of the foot (of *horses* as well as *persons*) or of the runner of a sled, &c.;—*pl.* shoes;—*v. t.* [*pret.* I shod; *pp.* shod] to fit with shoes; cover the bottom;—*ns. shoe'black*, a polisher of shoes; *shoe'ing*, farriery; *shoe'string*, a tie; *shoe'maker*, a cobbler.

Shoo, (shū) *v. t.* to scare fowls from the garden;—*int.* hush a baby to sleep.

Shoot, (shoot) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* shot] to dart; jut; strike; thrust; sprout; discharge a gun or arrow; to feel a quick glancing pain; *n.* a young branch;—*ns. shoot'er*, a gun or gunner; *shoot'ing*, a discharging; a killing with fire-arms;—*a.* darting, as a quick pain.

Shop, (shop) *n.* a place where anything is sold; room for manufacturing; *v. t.* to buy goods in stores;—*ns. shop'-keeper*, a retailer; *shop'-lifter*, a thief; *shop'lifting*, a stealing; kleptomania.

Shore, (shôr) *n.* sea-coast; river bank; a buttress; a prop;—*v. t.* to prop a wall, &c.; *a. shore'less*, boundless

Short, (short) *a.* not long in duration or extent; not long enough; repeated by quick iterations; near at hand; scanty; insufficient; narrow; abrupt; laconic; brittle; friable;—*ad.* not long; *n. short'ness*, brevity; deficiency.—*In short*, in a few words; *v. t. short'en*, curtail; contract;—*ad. short'ly*, quickly; briefly; *ns. shorts*, bran and coarse parts of meal; *fig.* without funds; *short'coming*, a failure in duty or expectation;—*pl.* sins of omission; *short'ening*, contraction; lard or drippings to make crust brittle; *short'hand*, writing in sign characters; phonography; *short'ribs*, ribs below the sternum;—*adjs. short'dated*, due soon, as a note; *short'lived*, not living or lasting long; *short'sighted*, unable to see far, visually or intellectually;—*n.* short'sightedness; *a. short'-winded*, asthmatic; pursy.

Shot, (shot) *n.* flight of a missile or load of a gun; the distance passed by it; a good marksman; globules of lead; *fig.* a reckoning.

Should, (shood) *pret.* of *shall*, denoting intention or duty

Shoulder, (shōl'der) *n.* joint that connects the human arm, or the fore leg of a beast, with the body; a joint of meat; rising part; prominence;—*fig.* that which sustains;—*v. t.* to take on the shoulder; push; assume all the blame;—*ns. shoul'der-blade*, the scapula; *shoul'der-knot*, an epaulet.

Shout, (shout) *n.* cry of triumph or exhortation;—*v. i.* utter a jubilant cry;—*v. t.* express noisily; tell loudly;—*n. shout'ing*, hallooing.

Shove, (shuv) *v. t.* or *i.* push before one; drive; *n.* a push

Shovel, (shuv'el) *n.* a utensil for throwing earth, &c.;—*v. t.* to move with a shovel.

Show, (shō) *v. t.* to [*pret.* showed; *pp.* shown] exhibit to view; make to see, perceive or know; prove; inform; publish; teach; explain; discover; point out; conduct; guide; offer; bestow; set off;—*v. i.* appear; look; present;—*n.* spectacle; parade; ostentatious display; object attracting notice; public appearance; a semblance; pomp; phantoms, not reality; plausibility; a pretence;—*a. show'y*, gaudy; gay; cutting a dash;—*ad.* show'ily;—*n.* show'iness;—*n. show'ing*, demonstration; exhibit; statement.

Shower, (show'er) *n.* rain, either moderate or violent; profusion;—*v. t.* or *i.* to pour down; wet or drown with water; bestow liberally; be rainy;—*a. show'ery*, rainy; *show'er-bath*, water descending on the head.

Shred, (shred) *v. t.* to cut into small pieces;—*n.* a bit.

Shrew, (shroo) *n.* a scold.

Shrewd, (shrood) *a.* artful; acute in judgment; astute; *ad.* shrewd'ly; *n.* shrewd'ness, discerniment; ability.

Shriek, (shrēk) *v. i.* to utter a shrill cry;—*n.* a scream.

Shrift, (srift) *a.* a confession.

Shrill, (shril) *a.* piercing; sharp; tremulous in sound;—*ad.* shril'ly; *n.* shrill'ness

Shrimp, (shrimp) *n.* a crustaceous fish;—*a.* wrinkled.

Shrine, (shrin) *n.* a case or box, as for relics; an altar.

Shrink, (shringk) *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* shrunk] to recoil, as from fear, disgust, pain, &c.; make less;—*n. shrink'age*, contraction; diminution;—*n.* and *a. shrink'ing*, a withering; a drawing back through fear or conscience;—*a.* shrunk'en, shrivelled; lessened.

Shrivel, (shriv'l) *v. t.* or *i.* to contract into wrinkles.

Shroud, (shroud) *n.* a cover; sail-ropes or sails; a winding sheet;—*v. t.* to cover; darken; dress for the grave

Shrub, (shrub) *n.* a bush; a small woody plant; a drink;—*a. shrubb'y*, bushy;—*n. shrubb'ery*, ornamental trees

Shrug, (shrug) *v. t.* to contract, as the shoulders;—*n.* a motion of aversion, etc.

Shudder, (shud'er) *n.* a tremor as with horror;—*v. i.* to quake; tremble;—*a.* or *n. shud'dering*, fearful, &c.

Shuffle, (shuf'l) *v. t.* to change the position of cards; confuse, remove; get rid of;—*v. i.* evade; shift off; move with an irregular gait;—*n.* a mixing

On commence par être dupe, on finit par être fripon.--One begins by being a fool and ends in being a knave.

On perd tout le temps qu'on pent mieux employer.—All that time is lost which might be better employed.

of cards ; artifice ; — *ns. shuf'fler*, a prevaricator ; *shuf'fling*, confusion; slovenly walk ; trick ; evasion.

Shun, (shun) *v. t.* to avoid.

Shunt, (shunt) *v. t.* to turn a train upon a side-rail.

Shut, (shut) *v. t.* or *i.* to close ; confine ; bar ; exclude; contract; conclude; —*v. i.* to close itself, as a flower ;—*ns. shut'ter*, window blind ; *shut'ting-up*, closing ;—*pl.* shuts, valves.

Shuttle, (shut'l) *n.* device for interweaving threads ;—*n. shuttle'cock*, cork, etc., beaten backward and forward; *fig.* inconstancy ; turncoat.

Shy, (shī) *a.* reserved; wary; cautious ; distant ;—*v. i.* to start ; to take fright :—*ad.* shy'ly; *n. shy'ness*, timidity.

Sibilant, (sib'i-lant) *a.* hissing ;—*n.* sound of *s, z, sh, zh, tsh* ;—*n.* sibila'tion.

Sibyl, (sib'il) *n.* pagan prophetess:—*a.* sib'ylline, pert. to

Sick, (sik) *a.* afflicted with disease: ill in the stomach; disgusted ; used by the sick ;—*v. t. sick'en*, to disgust ; make ill ;—*v. i.* grow sick ; be satiated ; decay ; wither: be turned from :—*a. sick'ish*. foolish ; gushing ; revolting ;—*a. sick'ly*, unhealthy ; languid; insalubrious ;—*n.* sick'liness ;—*n. sick'ness*, disease: malady

Sickle, (sik'l) *n.* hand reaper.

Side, (sid) *n.* broad or long part: edge: party; interest; faction; line of descent ;—*a.* lateral ; indirect ;—*v. t.* to embrace an opinion.

Sideboard, (sid'bōrd) *n.* a side table to hold dishes, etc.

Sidelong, (sid'long) *a.* lateral; not straight or direct :—*ad.* obliquely ;—*v. i.* si'dle, go with one side first, or shyly; —*adrs. side'ling, side'ways, side'wise*, sloping ; inclining ; — *ns. side'saddle*, a lady's seat on horseback ; *sid'ing*, a railroad switch.

Sidereal, (si-dē're-al) *a.* astral

Siege, (sēj) *n.* a war against fortifications ; long attack.

Sienna, (si-en'a) *n.* red paint.

Siesta, (sē-es'ta) *n.* a day-nap.

Sift, (sift) *v. t.* to separate by a sieve ; scrutinize; try evidence ;—*ns. sieve*, a perforated vessel through which flour, &c., may be shaken ; *sift'ing*, scrutiny ; analysis.

Sigh, (sī) *v. i.* to breathe long and deep, as from sadness, longing, or debility ;—*v. t.* to express by sighs: mourn; —*n.* audible respiration ;—*n.* or *a. sigh'ing*, longing.

Sight, (sit) *n.* eye: visual perception ; sense of seeing; open view: show: spectacle, good or bad ; knowledge ; point fixed, as on a gun, to guide the eye ; great number ;—*v. i.* to take aim; see; —*adjs. sight'ed*, seen afar off; *quick* or *short* in sight; *sight'less*, blind ; invisible ; *sight'ly*, comely ; conspicuous ;—*n.* sight'liness.

Sign, (sin) *n.* symbol ; token; proof ; omen ; phenomenon ; memorial ; gesture ; a name or advertisement over a store ; a mark in algebra: in *med.*, a symptom; —*v. t.* to subscribe ; ratify by hand or seal ;—*ns. sig'nature*, name of a person written by himself, or by his X mark ; a stamp ; in *print.*, figures to denote the forms: *sign'er*, the name at the bottom of a deed, etc.

Signal, (sig'nal) *n.* a sign to give notice; token :—*v. t.* to inform by gestures or flags; *pl.* sig'nals ;—*a.* great ; extraordinary ;—*ad. sig'nally*, remarkably ; *v. t. sig'nalize*, celebrate ; make eminent.

Signet, (sig'net) *n.* a seal.

Significant, (sig-nif'i-kant) *a.* expressive ; momentous ; —*ad.* signif'icantly, forcibly ;—*ns. signif'icance*, import ; force ; moment ; *significa'tion*, the meaning of words, signs, etc. ;—*v. t. sig'nify*, to make known ; declare ;—*v. i.* to mean ; express; have weight: *a.* signif'icative, expressive.

Silence, (sī'lens) *n.* stillness ; muteness ; secrecy ; calmness: oblivion ; *int.* be silent! *v. t.* to still ; appease ; stop; forbid to speak :—*a. si'lent*, taciturn ; quiet ; still : dumb; not pronounced, as a letter; *ad.* si'lently :—*a.* silenced'.

Silex, (sī'leks) silica, (sil'i-ka) *n.* flint, rock-crystal, quartz, etc.,—the most abundant solid constituent of our globe ; silicic acid ;—*n. sil'icate*, compound of silicic acid with a base, chiefly alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, or soda ;—*a. silic'ious*, denoting silex in sand and other earths, or quartz.

Silhouette, (sil'oo-et) *n.* profile traced in black on the shadow of the face or figure cast on white paper.

Silk, (silk) *n.* fine thread of *silk-worms;* cloth made of it ; filaments of maize ;—*a.* denoting silk :—*a. silk'en, silk'y*, soft: glossy ; smooth.

Sill, (sil) *n.* foundation timber or stone of a house.

Silly, (sil'i) *a.* foolish : simple; stupid ;—*n.* sill'iness.

Silurian, (si-loo'ri-an) *a.* strata below old red sandstone.

Silt, (silt) *a.* salt mud : sand.

Silvan, (y) (sil'van) *a.* woody.

Silver, (sil'ver) *n.* money ; a white metal ;—*a.* made of silver ;—*v. t.* to make bright; —*a. sil'very*, white ; clear ; soft ; gentle ; quiet ; mellow.—*Be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*, be born rich or fortunate :—*n.* sil'vering, a coating of silver

Similar, (sim'i-lar) *a.* like : resembling ; uniform :—*ad.* sim'ilarly :—*ns. similar'ity*, likeness ; *sim'ile*, comparison ; illustration ; simil'itude, resemblance ; simile.

Simmer, (sim'er) *v. i.* to boil.

Simony, (sim'on-i) *n.* buying or selling holy things.

Simoom, (si-moom') *n.* a hot wind from a sandy desert.

Simper, (sim'per) *v. i.* to smile foolishly ;--*n.* a silly smile; —*a.* sim'pering, idiotic.

Simple, (sim'pl) *a.* sincere ; open ; true ; straight-forward; guileless; credulous: unsuspecting ; harmless ; silly ; not wise ; single ; only one ; elementary ; homogeneous ;—*n.* single ingredient in medicine ; herb ; *ns. simple'ness*, artlessness ; folly ; *simplic'ity*, plainness; not finery ; not cunning or deceit ; not subtilty ; not abstruseness; sincerity : silliness ;—*ad. sim'ply*, plain-

Onor di bocca assài giova e poco costa.—Pleasant words are valued, and do not cost much.

Oculi picturâ tenentur, aures cantibus.—The eyes are charmed by paintings, the ears by music.

According to her cloth she cut her coat.—DRYDEN.

ly : weakly ; only ; merely ; —*v. t. sim'plify*, to render plain : free from obscurity ; —*n. simplifica'tion* ;—*a., n. sim'plifying*, adaptation to a simple understanding.

Simulate, (sim'ū-lāt) *v. t.* to counterfeit ; imitate ; pretend ;—*n. simula'tion*.

Simultaneous, (sim-ul-tā'nē-us) *a.* acting together ; being at the same time.

Sin, (sin) *n.* a violation of divine law, or rule of duty ;—*v. i., t.* to depart knowingly from religious duty ; wrong

Since, (sins) *prep.* after ; *ad.* from the time that ; ago :—*con.* because ; considering.

Sincere, (sin-sēr') *a.* honest ; pure ; unfeigned ; —*ad. sincere'ly*, genuinely ; —*n. sincer'ity*, frankness, etc.

Sine, (sin) *n. geom.*, tangent.

Sinecure, (sin'e-kūr) *n.* office with a salary, but without work ;—*pl.* official spoils.

Sinew, (sin'ū) *n.* a tendon ; strength ; muscle ; nerve ; —*a. sin'ewy*, tensile ; strong

Sinful, (sin'ful) *a.* wicked ; unholy ;—*ad. sin'fully*, not piously ; criminally ;—*ns. sin'fulness*, alienation from God ; depravity ; *sin'ner*, a transgressor ; an unregenerate person ; *sin'-offering*, expiatory sacrifice :—*a. sin'less*, innocent ; pure ; perfect ;—*n.* sin'lessness.

Sing, (sing) *v. t.* or *i.* [*pret.* sang, sung ; *pp.* sung] to form the voice to melody ; to articulate musically ; to chant ; recite in verse :—*ns. sing'er*, a vocal musician ; *sing'ing*, uttering of sweet sounds ; *sing'-song*, bad speaking ;—*a.* drawling.

Singe, (sinj) *v. t.* to burn the surface :—*n.* slight burn.

Single, (sing'gl) *a.* unmarried ; individual ; unassisted : alone ; not completed ; not duplicated ; having one only on each side ; unmixed : sincere ; simple ; pure ; —*v. t.* separate ; choose one from others ;—*n. sin'gleness*, sincerity ; simplicity ;—*ad. sin'gly*, only ; honestly.

Singular, (sing'gū-lar) *a.* remarkable ; rare ; odd ; in *gram.* denoting one pe[illegible] or thing ;—*n. singular'ity*, character or manners different from other people ; a curiosity ;—*ad. sin'gularly*, oddly ; strangely.

Sinister, (sin'is-ter) *a.* left ; evil ; unfair ; unlucky ;—*adjs. sin'istral*, reversed ; *sin'istrous*, wrong ; absurd ; *ad.* sin'isterly, sin'istrously ;—*a.* sinistror'sal, in *bot.*, rising from left to right.

Sink, (singk) *n.* [*pret., pp.* sunk] a drain ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to settle ; fall ; subside ; decline ; degrade ; lessen ; plunge to the bottom ; dig ; make by digging ; to keep out of sight :—*n.* a basin or drain :—*ns. sink'er*, lead attached to a fish-line ; *sink'ing-fund*, fund to reduce a public debt :—*a.* sink'ing.

Sinuous, (sin'ū-us) *a.* winding in and out ;—*n. sinuos'ity*, a bending or turning.

Sip, (sip) *n.* a taste with the lips ;—*v. i.* or *t.* to taste.

Siphon, (sī'fun) *n.* a bent tube for drawing liquor, or for conducting water.

Sir, (ser) *n.* a masculine title.

Sire, (sir) *n.* father ; a male.

Siren, (sī'ren) *n.* a goddess who enticed men by singing, and devoured them ; a fascinating woman ; anything insidious and deceptive ;—*a.* bewitching.

Sirloin, (ser'loin) *n.* beef loin

Sirocco, (si-rok'ō) *n.* a noxious south-east wind (*It.*).

Sirup, syrup, (sir'up) *n.* molasses ; a sweet solution.

Sister, (sis'ter) *n.* a woman born of the same parents ; a christian ; human being ; one of the same faith, condition or nature ; female of the same kind ;—*ns. sis'ter-in-law*, sister of husband or wife ; *sis'terhood*, a society of women ;—*a. sis'ter-like, sis'terly*, kind ; gentle.

Sit, (sit) *v. i.* [*pret.* and *pp.* sat] to be placed ; be in session ; to perch ; rest ; brood ; occupy a seat ; be in any situation ; — *ns. sit'ter*, a person being painted, &c. ; *sit'ting*, a session ; a pew ; eggs to be hatched ; time for which one takes a rest-[illegible]re, as for a likeness, &c. ;—*n. sitz'-bath*, a bathing tub for invalids ; *sit-up*, watch with the sick.

Site, (sīt) *n.* spot ; situation.

Situate, (sit'ū-āt) *a.* placed ; fixed ; residing ; —*v. t.* to locate ; place :—*n. situa'tion*, position ; office ; employment ; temporary state.

Six, (siks) *a., n.* five and one : 6, or vi. ;—*a. six'fold*, six times told ;—*a.* or *n. six'teenth*, ordinal of sixteen (16) ; *sixth*, ordinal of six ; —*ad. sixth'ly*, sixth place ; *a. six'-score*, 120 ; *a., n. six'tieth*, ordinal of sixty (60).

Size, (sīz) *n.* bulk ; quantity of superficies ; a glutinous matter used for giving consistency, etc., to certain textile fabrics, paper, &c. ; —*n. siz'ing*, any gluey substance :—*adjs. siz'able*, quite large ; proportionate ; *siz'y*, viscous ;—*v. t. size*, to varnish ; thicken with size.

Skate, (skāt) *n.* sliding shoe ; a flat fish ; *v. i.* slide on ice.

Skein, (skān) *n.* a knot or number of knots of thread.

Skeleton, (skel'ē-tun) *n.* the bones of the body artificially joined ; the outline of anything ;—*fig.* a very thin person or animal ;—*n. skel'eton-key* (for picking locks)

Sketch, (skech) *n.* plan ; outline ; *v. t.* draw ; tell briefly ; —*a.* sketch'y, incomplete.

Skewer, (skū'er) *n.* a pin to fasten roasts ;—*v. t.* fasten.

Skid, (skid) *n.* two pieces of timber put ladder-wise.

Skiff, (skif) *n.* a light boat.

Skill, (skil) *n.* familiar knowledge ; dexterity in practice ; —*a. skilled'*, expert ; learned ; *skill'ful*, able ; adroit ; —*ad.* skill'fully ;—*n.* skill'fulness, ability in art.

Skillet, (skil'et) *n.* a kettle.

Skim, (skim) *v. t.* or *i.* to take off scum ; brush slightly the surface ; — *ns.* skim'mer, a large perforated spoon ; *skim'-milk*, without cream.

Skin, (skin) *n.* covering of the flesh ; hide ; rind, etc. ; *v. t.* to cover ; to rob ; cheat ; peel ; flay ;—*adjs. skin'-deep*, superficial ; false ; skin'ny, wanting flesh ;—*n. skin'flint*, a niggard.

Omnium rerum principia parva sunt.--The beginnings of all things are small.—CICERO.

Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie, which we ascribe to Heaven.—(All's Well That Ends Well).—SHAKESPEARE.

In for a penny, in for a pound.

Skip, (skip) *v. i.* to leap lightly; dance joyfully;—*v. t.* to omit in reading or study; pass:—*n.* a light bound:—*n.* skip'per, a sailing master

Skirmish, (sker'mish) *n.* a slight battle: trial of wit;—*v. i.* to fight in parties.

Skirt, (skert) *n.* a border; part of a garment which hangs below the waist; extreme part:—*v. t., i.* to run or travel along the edge; to be or live on the border.

Skittish, (skit'ish) *a.* easily frightened: *ad.* skit'tishly, shyly;—*n.* skit'tishness.

Skivers, (ski'vers) *n.* skins.

Skulk, (skulk) *v. i.* to lurk; hide:—*n.* skulk'er, a sneak.

Skull, (skul) *n.* the bone that incloses the brain: head.

Skunk, (skungk) *n.* a fetid animal of the weasel kind.

Sky, (ski) *n.* the aerial region; the next world; the weather;—*a.* *sky'ey*, ethereal; *sky-born*, heavenly; *sky'ward*, upward;—*ns.* sky'lark, a bird that mounts and sings: *sky'larking*, frolicking; nocturnal play; a courting: *sky'light*, window in a roof or ceiling; *sky'rocket*, a firework which bursts high in the air.

Slab, (slab) *n.* a plane of stone; the outside of a sawed log.

Slabber, (slab'er) *v. i.* to drop saliva: drivel; to smear.

Slack, (slak) *a.* lax; relaxed; remiss:—*n.* a line or rope not tense, or hard drawn; *ad.* partially: loosely: tardily; weakly:—*ad. slack'ly*;—*n.* *slack'ness*;—*v. i.* or *t.* *slack'en*, abate: flag: relax.

Slag, (slag) *n.* dross: cinders.

Slake, (slāk) *v. t.* to quench, as thirst; mix with water and crumble, as lime.

Slam, (slam) *v. t.* to shut with force:—*n.* a loud noise.

Slander, (slan'der) *v. t.* to injure by false reports;—*n.* false reports maliciously uttered;—*n.* slan'derer;—*adjs.* slan'dering, belying; backbiting: slan'derous, calumnious; injurious.

Slang, (slang) *n.* vulgar talk.

Slant, slanting, (slant'ing) *a.* sloping; inclining:—*advs.* slant'ly, slant'wise, slant'ingly, obliquely; not perpendicularly:—*n.* *slant*, a slope; *v. t.* turn aside; slope.

Slap, (slap) *v. t.* to strike with the open hand:—*n.* a blow with something flat.

Slash, (slash) *v. t.* to cut long cuts;—*n.* a rent: a random cut:—*a.* slash'ing, severe.

Slat, (slat) *n.* a fence board.

Slate, (slāt) *n.* a flat piece of gray stone to cover buildings or to write upon:—*v. t.* to tile a roof:—*ns.* *slāt'er*, a roofer; *slāt'ing*, roofing.

Slattern, (slat'ern) *n.* a woman negligent of neatness.

Slaughter, (slaw'ter) *n.* destruction of life:—*v. t.* to kill; slay:—*n.* *slaugh'ter-house*, a place for butchering cattle:—*adjs.* slaugh'tering, slaugh'terous, destructive: murderous.

Slave, (slāv) *n.* a person subject to the will of another, or to the control of low appetites and passions; a drudge: *v. i.* to toil: drudge:—*ns.* *slave'holder*, owner of slaves; *slave'trade*, traffic in human beings: *slav'ery*, bondage:—*a.* *slav'ish*, laborious; mean:—*ad.* slav'ishly:—*n.* slav'ishness.

Slaver, (slav'er) *n.* spittle; drivel:—*v. i.* to drop saliva.

Slay, (slā) *v. t.* [*pret.* slew; *pp.* slain] to put to death;—*n.* slay'er, a destroyer.

Sled, (sled) *n.* a farm sleigh.

Sledge, (slej) *n.* a hammer.

Sleek, (slēk) *a.* soft: glossy; *v. t.* to smooth the person; *ad.* sleek'ly;—*n.* sleek'ness.

Sleep, (slēp) *n.* repose; rest; suspension of the mental and corporal powers:—*v. i.* to slumber: rest; be motionless, inattentive or unnoticed, (as, 'the matter *sleeps*'): live thoughtlessly, as while 'the conscience *sleeps*;' be dead:—*n.* sleep'er, one not awake: a drone; a floor or railway timber:—*n.* or *a.* *sleep'ing*, denoting a sleeper or a soporific powder:—*a.* *sleep'less*, tireless; watchful; always awake; *ad.* sleep'lessly:—*ns.* sleep'lessness, a wakefulness; *sleep'walker*, a somnambulist;—*a.* *sleep'y*, drowsy; somniferous; dull; lazy: *ad.* sleep'ily; *n.* sleep'iness

Sleet, (slēt) *n.* frozen rain.

Sleeve, (slēv) *n.* the arm of a coat, dress, &c.—*Laugh in the sleeve*, deride or exult secretly: *hang on a sleeve*, fawn: be dependent.

Sleezy, (sle'zi) *a.* flimsy; thin

Sleigh, (slā) *n.* a vehicle for travelling on runners or snow.

Sleight, (slīt) *n.* *a.* artful trick: dexterous practice; *sleight of hand.*

Slender, (slen'der) *a.* small in the waist: shapely; thin: slight: weak: scant: sparing: less than enough: *ad.* slen'derly, poorly: *n.* slen'derness, thinness: scarcity.

Slice, (slīs) *n.* a thin piece;—*v. t.* to cut into parts.

Slide, (slīd) *v. i.* or *t.* [*pret.* and *pp.* slid] to move along the surface: to slip; pass unnoticed: fall imperceptibly from good to bad; *backslide*: flow smoothly;—*n.* a skating, &c., on ice; even course: the fall of a mass of earth or rock:—*n.* slid'ing, slipping: skating.

Slight, (slīt) *a.* thin; weak; negligent: superficial: casual:—*v. t.* to disregard: offend; do carelessly:—*n.* neglect: an act of scorn; *advs.* slight'ly, somewhat; carelessly; *slight'ingly*, with neglect or contempt;—*n.* slight'ness, slenderness.

Slim, (slim) *a.* slender: weak.

Slime, (slīm) *n.* a glutinous matter; mire;—*a.* slī'my.

Sling, (sling) *n.* a strap and two strings for throwing stones; a fling; a hanging bandage for a broken arm; a weak grog:—*v. t.* to hurl.

Slink, (slingk) *v. i.* to sneak: *n.* beast born prematurely.

Slip, (slip) *v. i.* or *t.* to slide; to err: steal away; escape; fall out of the memory; let loose: omit; throw off; put in slyly;—*n.* a sliding; a false step; a mistake; a twig: a strip, as of paper; a ship's berth:—*ns.* *slip'*-

Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety.—(Henry IV).—SHAKESPEARE.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild; in wit a man, simplicity a child.—POPE.

You cannot acquire *something* from *nothing*.

knot, a bow-knot easily untied: slip'per, loose shoe; —*adjs. slip'pered*, wearing low, easy shoes ; *slip'pery*, smooth ; icy ; glib ; knavish ; hard to hold ; uncertain ; unstable :—*n.* slipp'eriness; *slip-shod*, slovenly.

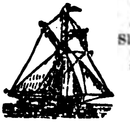
Slit, (slit) *n.* long cut ; rent : —*v. t.* to divide lengthwise.

Sliver, (sli'ver) *v. t.* to divide into thin pieces;—*n.* a slice.

Slobber, (slob'ber) *v. t.* to spill, as from the mouth.

Sloe, (slō) *n.* a thorn ; plum.

Sloop, (sloop) *n.* one-masted, cutter-rigged vessel.



Slop, (slop) *v. t.* wet ; spill, &c. ; —*n.* wetness by negligence ; a mean liquor or food ;—*pl.* dirty water ; dregs ; —*a.* slop'py, miry and wet.

Slope, (slōp) *a.* inclining ; slanting ;—*n.* a declivity ; slant ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to incline; *a. slo'ping*, oblique; falling.

Slot (slot) *n.* a flat bar ; mortise;—*v. t.* to slit or groove.

Slothful, (slōth'ful) *a.* idle ; lazy ; sluggish ;—*n.* sloth, indolence ; a slow animal.

Slouch,(slouch) a hanging down ; a slattern; a clownish gait ;—*v. t.* to go about as a loafer ;—*a.* slouch'ing; *a. slouched'*, depressed, &c.

Slough,(slou) *n.* a miry place; *v. t.* (sluf) come off, as skin.

Sloven, (sluv'en) *n.* a person careless of dress and neatness ; — *a.* slov'enly, disorderly ;—*n.* slov'enliness.

Slow, (slō) *a.* not fast ; not hasty ; not prompt ; not progressive; dilatory; dull; —*v. t.* to lessen speed;—*ad.* slow'ly, deliberately ; sluggishly;—*n.* slow'ness, tardiness ; dullness ; *a. slow'est.*

Sludge, (sluj) *n.* slush ; mire.

Slue, slew,(slū) *v.t.* to revolve

Slug,(slug) *n.* a drone; snail.

Sluggard, (slug'ard) *n.* person habitually lazy ;—*a.* slugg'ish, slow; phlegmatic; —*ad. slug'gishly* ;—*n. slug'gishness*, natural indolence

Sluice, (slūs) *n.* water-gate ; floodgate ; vent for water, or anything; *v. t.* open ; wet.

Slumber, (slum'ber) *v. i.* be supine; to sleep;—*n.* sleep; —*ns.* slum'berer, one in a doze or a careless state ; slum'bering, state of repose ;—*a.* slum'berous, soporific ;—*ad.* slum'beringly.

Slums, (slums) *n.* the back streets of a city, having a poor, vicious population.

Slur, (slur) *v. t.* to soil; sully; pass over lightly ; conceal ; disgrace ;—*n.* a mark in music; a slight reproach: *a. slurred'*, done imperfectly.

Slush, (slush) *n.* dirty liquid; melting snow ; a greasy mixture ;—*a. slush'y*, wet.

Slut, (slut) *n.* bitch ; slattern.

Sly, (slī) *a.* artful ; cunning; —*ad.* sly'ly, *on the sly* ; secretly; craftily; *n.* sly'ness.

Smack, (smak) *v. i.* to kiss ; crack ; slap ; have a taste ; —*n.* a kiss ; a taste ; sound of the lips; coasting vessel.

Small, (smawl) *a.* little in quantity or degree ; petty; mean ; weak ; minute ;—*n.* slender part of a thing, as 'the *small of the back* ;'—*n.* small'ness ;—*n. small'-pox*, a malignant eruptive fever

Smart, (smart) *a.* active ; quick; keen; lively; acute; spruce ;—*v. i.* to feel pain of body or mind ; be made to suffer;—*n.* keen pain of mind or body ;—*ad.* smart'ly, briskly ; wittily ;—*n.* smart'ness ;—*v. t.* smar'ten.

Smash, (smash) *n.* a crash ;—*v. t.* break violently; crush; —*ns. smash'er*, something very large or hurtful ; a baggage carrier : *smash-up*, a break down ; bad accident

Smatter,(smat'er) *v. i.* to talk superficially ;—*ns.* smatt'erer, pretender ; *smatt'ering*, a slight knowledge.

Smear, (smēr) *v. t.* to daub.

Smell, (smel) *v. t.* to perceive by the nose ; to exercise sagacity ;—*v. i.* to strike the nostrils ; to have odor ;—*n.* odor ; power of smelling.

Smelt, (smelt) *v. t.* to fuse ore ;—*n.* a small fish ;—*n. smelt'ing*, the process of ex-

from

Smile, (smīl) *v. i.* to look as when pleased; express, by the mouth, joy, slight irony, &c. ; to be propitious ;—*n.* a look of pleasure ; favor ; *a.* smil'ing, kind; auspicious; *ad.* smilingly, delightedly.

Smirch, (smirch) *v. t.* to soil.

Smirk, (smerk) *n.* a grimace; —*v. t.* to smile affectedly;—*a. smirk'ing*, soft-looking.

Smite,(smit) *v. t.* strike; kill; blast ; afflict ; affect ;—*v. i. smit'*, 'smitten with love.'

Smith,(smith) *n.* a worker in metals, &c. ;—*n.* smith'y.

Smock, (smok) *n.* a shirt: *smock-frock*, a loose gown.

Smoke, (smōk) *n.* the vapor from burning bodies;—*v. i.* to emit a dark exhalation by heat; burn; be kindled; raise dust like smoke by moving very fast; steam; inhale tobacco; *fig.* smell or hunt out ;—*v. t.* to hang in smoke; dry; scent; medicate ; to expel by smoke ; use for smoking, as a pipe or cigar ;—*ns. smok'er*, one addicted to tobacco; *smok'ing*, act or habit of one who or that which smokes ;—*a. smo'ky*, as a chimney, fire, air, etc. ; obscure; *ad.* smo'kily.—*End in smoke*, fail utterly, after much parade.

Smooth, (smōōth) *a.* even on the surface ; insinuating ; regular; glossy; soft; gently flowing ;—*v. t.* to level; palliate; calm; *ad.* smooth'ly, easily ; blandly ; — *n.* smooth'ness, easy flow of words ; sleekness ; *smooth-tongued*, suave ; flattering.

Smother, (smuth'er) *v. t.* to stifle ; suffocate ; conceal ; —*a. smoth'ering*, choking.

Smouldering, (smōl'der-ing) *a.* burning and smoking ; —*v. i.* smoul'der, burn with latent flame;—*v. t.* smother

Smudge, (smuj) *v. t.* to blot.

Smuggle, (smug'l) *v. t.* to import, convey, or manage secretly:—*n.* smugg'ler.

Smut, (smut) *v., n.* soot ; mildew on wheat ; obscenity ; *a.* smutt'y ; *n.* smutt'iness.

Snacks, (snaks) *n. shares.*

Snaffle, (snaf'l) *n.* a bridle.

Snag, (snag) *n.* a knot ; jag ; *ag'gy*, clogged by trees.

Palma non sine pulvre.—The palm is not gained without the dust of labor.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.—Let him who has won it bear the palm (receive the reward).

Perficitur dum cæditur.—He is made perfect by correction.

Snail, (snāl) *n.* a slimy, slow, creeping land animal; any drone, as a *snail-like* man.

Snake, (snāk) *n.* a serpent; *a. sna'ky,* deceitful; winding.

Snap, (snap) *v. t.* to break short; to crack;—*v. i.* to bite at; seize eagerly; address sharply;—*n.* act or noise of breaking short;—*a. snapp'ish,* sharp in reply.

Snare, (snár) *n.* a noose; gin; net; trap for the unwary;—*v. t.* to entangle;—*a. sna'ry.*

Snarl, (snärl) *v. i.* to growl; *v. t.* to tangle;—*n.* entanglement; snarl'er, grumbler; cynic; *a. snarl'ing,* snappish

Snatch, (snach) *v. t.* to seize hastily;—*n.* a catch; mite.

Snath, (snäth) *n.* a handle.

Sneak, (snēk) *v. i.* to creep slyly or meanly: to hide;—*n.* poltroon;—*a.* sneak'ing.

Sneer, (snēr) *v. i., n.* express with a grimace or cynical remark;—*ad.* sneer'ingly.

Sneeze, (snēz) *v. i.* to emit air audibly by the nose;—*n.* convulsive action of the nostrils;—*n.* sneez'ing.

Sniff, (snif) *v. t.* or *i.* to draw with the breath through the nose: to scent;—*n.* perception by the nose, as air.

Sni(g'g)cker, (snik'er) *v. t.* to laugh in the throat;—*n.* giggle; titter; *a., n.* snick'ering, suppressed laugh.

Snip, (snip) *v. t.* to cut off:—*n.* a cut with scissors: bit.

Snipe, (snip) *n.* a marsh bird.

Snivel, (sniv'l) *n., v. i.* to run at the nose; cry:—*n.* sniv'eler, a weak lamenter, who views all things in a lugubrious light;—*a.* sniv'eling

Snob, (snob) *n.* intrinsically vulgar person, who apes gentility:—*a.* snobb'ish;—*n.* snobb'ishness, vulgarity

Snooze, (snōōz) *n.* doze: nap: *v. i.* to sleep comfortably.

Snore, (snōr) *v. i.* to breathe hoarsely in sleep:—*n.* noisy respiration thro' the nose.

Snort, (snort) *v. i., n.* blow through the nose, as horses.

Snout, (snout) *n.* hog's nose.

Snow, (snō) *n.* a frozen vapor which falls in flakes;—*v. i.* to fall in flakes;—*ns.* snow'-*ball, drift, bank,* etc.; *a.* snow'y, white; spotless.

Snub, (snub) *v. t.* to insult, rebuke;—*n.* an incivility;—*n. snub'-nose,* a flat nose.

Snuff, (snuf) *n.* burnt wick; pulverized tobacco;—*v. t.* to crop a candle; draw in with the breath; to scent.

Snuffle, (snuf'l) *v., n.* speak or inhale through the nose.

Snug, (snug) *a.* lying close; private; free from inconvenience, yet not splendid; *ad.* snug'ly, safely;—*ns.* snug'ness, compactness; neatness; *snug'gery,* a retired comfortable room; *v. t. snug'gle(up),* creep near to

So, (sō) *ad.* thus; therefore; in like manner; be it so; very, as, he was *so good; so forth,* more of a like kind; *so, so,* tolerably well.

Soak, (sōk) *v. t.* or *i.* to steep; wet; *a.* soak'ing, drenching

Soap, (sōp) *n.* compound of fat and alkali;—*v. t.* lather. —*Soft soap,* flattery; deceit

Soar, (sōr) *n., v. i.* to mount on the wing; to tower with the mind; *n.* or *a.* soar'ing.

Sob, (sob) *v. i.* to sigh tearfully:—*n* convulsive cry; *n.* sobb'ing, a heaving cry.

Sober, (sō'ber) *a.* not wild or passionate; not intoxicated; earnest; calm: *v. t.* make grave;—*v. i,* settle to a regular life:—*ad.* so'berly, coolly; moderately; *ns.* so'berness, sobri'ety, temperance; gravity; calmness;—*a. sober-minded,* serious.

Sobriquet, (sob'ri-kā) *n.* a name given or assumed.

Sociable, (sō'shi-a-bl) *a.* conversable; familiar;—*n.* a friendly evening party;—*ad.* so'ciably, agreeably;—*ns.* so'ciableness, sociabil'ity, good fellowship; gayety

Social, (sō'shal) *a.* pertaining to society or to a general or public interest; convivial; companionable;—*ad.* so'cially;—*ns.* so'cialness, social'ity;—*v. t. so'cialize,* to unite antagonistic elements in society; to thaw coldness and reserve in conversation;—*ns. so'cialism,* a political system which aims at comparative equality in the distribution of property, at the competence of the many rather than the opulence of the few, at co-operation rather than competition; *so'cialist,* a socialistic reformer; *sociol'ogy,* science of social life, politics, etc.

Society, (sō-sī'e-ti) *n.* union of persons; company; a fraternity; people at large.

Sock, (sok) *n.* half-stocking.

Socket, (sok'et) *n.* receptacle.

Sod, (sod) *n.* grass lands; turf;—*v. t.* cover with turf.

Soda, (sō'da) *n.* fixed mineral alkali, the basis of salt: *ns. soda'-water,* a minute quantity of soda in water highly charged with carbonic acid gas; *so'dium,* base of soda.

Sodden, (sod'n) *a.* doughy.

Sofa, (sō'fa) *n.* stuffed seat.

Soft, (soft) *a.* easily yielding; gentle; mild; not hard, as well water; weak;—*v. t.* soften, (sof'n) alleviate; make or become soft;—*ad.* soft'ly, tenderly; silently;—*n.* soft'ness, mildness; effeminacy; smoothness;—*a. soft'ened,* mollified; made less hard;—*a.* or *n. soft'ening;*—*a. soft-headed,* foolish; simple; *soft-hearted,* pitiful; meek;—*n. soft-sawder,* flattery;—*a. soft-spoken,* very affable.

Soggy, (sog'i) *a.* wet: soaked.

Soi-disant, (swē'di-zäng') *a.* pretended; self-styled.

Soil, (soil) *v. t.* to daub; to stain;—*v. i.* to tarnish;—*n.* compost; upper stratum of earth; mould; country;—*a. soiled',* contaminated;—*n.* or *ppr. soil'ing,* feeding cattle, &c., on green food.

Soiree, (swär'ā) *n.* evening party: a public meeting.

Sojourn, (sō'jern) *v. i.* to stay for a time; live as not at home;—*n.* casual and no settled habitation:—*ns.* sō'journer, sō'journing.

Sol, (sōl) in *mus.,* fifth tone of the diatonic scale;—*v. t. sol-fa',* to sing the mus. syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.

Solace (sol'ās) *v. t.* to comfort; cheer; allay:—*n.* consolation: relief: pleasure; *n. sol'acement,* comforting.

Solanum, (sō-lā'num) *n.* systematic name of several

Plura crapula quam gladius.—Gluttony kills more than the sword.

Parlez du loup et vous verrez sa queue.—Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.

Post nubila Phœbus.—After clouds, sunshine.

edible plants, as the potato, and of others that are poisonous, as nightshade.

Solar, (sō'lar) *a.* denoting the sun or its influence; *solar system*, the sun and celestial bodies moving round it.

Sold, (sōld) *pret. pp.* of *sell*.

Solder, (sol'der) *v. t.* to unite two metallic surfaces by a fusible cement; to mend; —*n.* a metallic cement.

Soldier, (sōl'jer) *n.* warrior; *a.* sol'dier(like)ly, martial; brave; —*ns.* sol'diership, martial qualities; sol'diery, collective military forces.

Sole, (sōl) *n.* bottom of foot, shoe, &c.;—*v. t.* to renew the sole;—*a.* single;—*ad.* sole'ly, only;—*n.* sole'ness.

Solecism, (sol'ē-sizm) *n.* an absurdity or impropriety; —*a.* sol'ecis'tic, incorrect.

Solemn, (sol'em) *a.* devotional; sacred; serious; awful; appealing to God, as by an oath;—*ad.* sol'emnly;—*ns.* *sol'emness*, *solem'nity*, a religious ceremony; seriousness; gravity; grave stateliness;—*v. t.* sol'emnize, to perform, as a marriage ceremony; to celebrate; make grave;—*n.* solemniza'tion.

Solicit, (sō-lis'it) *v. t.* to ask; seek; invite;—*ns.* solicita'tion, importunity; *solic'itor*, petitioner; a lawyer.

Solicitous, (sō-lis'i-tus) *a.* anxious; careful; concerned;—*n.* *solic'itude*, anxiety; carefulness; *ad* solic'itously, carefully; *n.* solic'itant.

Solid, (sol'id) *a.* firm; compact; sound;—*n.* a hard, dense body; not fluid;—*ns.* SOLIDAR'ITY, the mutual interests and responsibilities of nations; international *oneness* of the people; joint, or joint and separate liability; *ad.* *sol'idly*, firmly; truly;—*ns.* *sol'idness*, soundness; *solid'ity*, firmness; strength; density;—*v. t.* *solid'ify*, strengthen; consolidate; *v. i.* harden; *a.* solid'ified; *n.* solidifica'tion

Soliloquy, (sō-lil'ō-kwi) *n.* a talking alone or to one's self;—*v. t.* solil'oquise, discourse in solitude; muse.

Solitary, (sol'i-ter-i) *a.* lonely; retired; single; gloomy;—*ns.* *sol'itude*, quiet; seclusion; a desert; *sol'iped*, an animal whose hoofs are not cloven; *solitaire'*, a hermit; ornament for the neck; a diamond; a game for *one*.

Solo, (sō'lō) *n.* air to be sung or played by one person;—*n.*, *ad.* *so'lus*, alone (theat.)

Solstice, (sol'stis) *n.* point where the sun ceases to recede from the equator.

Soluble, (sol'ū-bl) *a.* capable of solution, or of dissolving in a fluid;—*n.* solubil'ity

Solution, (sol-ū'shun) *n.* explanation of a difficulty, a doubt, of a course of conduct, or a problem; liquefying action of a fluid on a solid; a liquid medicinal or other preparation;—*a.* *sol'utive*, laxative; explicative.

Solve, (solv) *v. t.* to explain; unfold; to remove;—*adjs.* solv'able, explainable; *solv'ent*, having means to pay all debts;—*n.* fluid that dissolves a solid;—*n.* *sol'vency*, pecuniary responsibility.

Somatic, (sō-mat'ik) *a.* belonging to the body;—*n.* *so'matology*, materialism.

Somber, sombre, (som'bėr) *a.* dusky; dull; melancholy; —*n.* *som'berness*, darkness; —*ad.* *som'brously*, gloomily

Some, (sum) *a.* denoting an indefinite quantity, number, or degree; one; any; part;—*ns.* *some'body*, one; any person unknown to the speaker; a person of consideration; *some'thing*, *some'what*, more or less; a part; *som'ersault* (or set), a leap and overturning;—*a.* *some'time*, former:—*ad.* or *n.* once, past or future; at one time or other;—*pl.* now and then; at intervals; certain times;—*ad.* *some'how*, one way or another; I know not how; *some'where*, in a place uncertain.

Somnambulist, (som-nam'bū-list) *n.* sleep-walker; *somnil'oquist*, a sleep-talker.

Somniferous, somnific, (som-nif'ik) *a.* causing sleep.

Somnolent, (som'nō-lent) *a.* inclined to sleep:—*n.* som'nolence, drowsiness.

Son, (sun) *n.* a male child; native; produce of anything, as "sons of pride," "light."

Sonata, (sō-na'tȧ) *n.* a tune for an instrument only.

Song, (song) *n.* a tune; poem; strain; poetry; lay; notes of birds; a mere trifle;—*ns.* *song'ster*, a singer, as a bird; —*fem.* song'stress; *son'net*, a poem of fourteen lines.

Sonorous, (sō-nō'rus) *a.* giving loud or shrill sounds; high-sounding;—*ad.* sono'rously;—*n.* sono'rousness.

Soon, (soon) *ad.* shortly; early; promptly; willingly.

Soot, (soot) *n.* black smoke.

Sooth, (soo*th*) *a.*, *n.* truth;—*n.* sooth'sayer, predicter.

Soothe, (sooth) *v. t.* to calm; lull by blandishments;—*a.* *sooth'ing*, tranquillizing.

Sop, (sop) *n.* soft food; anything given to pacify, as 'a *sop* to Cerberus;'—*v. t.* to steep in liquor;—*a.* sop'py.

Sophistical, (sō-fis'ti-kal) *a.* fallacious; not sound;—*ns.* soph'istry, soph'ism, specious, but fallacious reasoning; subtlety; *soph'ist*, insidious, captious logician.

Sophisticate, (sō-fis'ti-kāt) *v. t.* to adulterate; corrupt;—*a.* *sophis'ticated*;—*n.* *sophistica'tion*, a debasement

Soporiferous, (sō-po-rif'er-us) *a.* causing sleep;—*a.* or *n.* soporif'ic, opiate; anodyne.

Soprano, (sō-prä'nō) *n.* air; the highest female voice.

Sorcery, (sor'ser-i) *n.* magic; witchcraft;—*n.* sor'cerer.

Sordes, (sôr'dēz) *n.* dregs.

Sordid, (sor'did) *a.* covetous; mean; vile;—*ad.* sor'didly; —*n.* sor'didness, baseness.

Sore, (sôr) *n.* grief; flesh tender and painful; place excoriated;—*a.* easily vexed; *sore-pressed*, beset by dangers or afflictions;—*ad.* *sore*, *sore'ly*, grievously; vehemently;—*n.* sore'ness.

Sorosis, (sō-rō'sis) *n.* fleshy fruit, as the pine apple.

Sorrel, (sor'el) *n.* sour plant; *a.*, *n.* reddish-brown color.

Sorrow, (sor'ō) *n.* pain for present evil or lost good; grief; sadness;—*v. i.* to mourn;—*a.* sor'rowful, dejected; grieving:—*ad.* sorr'-

Plures adorant solem orientem quam occidentem.—The rising sun is more adored than the setting (success is applauded).

Possunt, quia posse videntur.—They can, who think they can,

Primus inter pares.—First among his peers.

owfully ;—*ns.* sor'rowfulness, grief ; sadness ; *sorr'owing*, regretting audibly ; —*a.* *sor'rowless*, obdurate.

Sorry, (sor'i) *a.* grieved for any fault or mishap ; vexatious; dismal; poor; worthless ;—*ad.* sorr'ily, meanly.

Sort, (sort) *n.* species ; kind ; manner:—*v. t.* to separate ; —*n.* *sort'ing*, arrangement; —*pl.* *sorts*, varieties.—*Out of sorts*, dejected : unwell.

Sortie, (sor'tē) *n.* hasty sally.

Sot, (sot) *n.* a drunkard :—*a.* sott'ish, stupid ; drunken.

Sotto-voce, (sot'to'-vō'chā) *ad.* in a low or under-tone.

Sou, (soo) *n.* 20th of a franc.

Sough, (sow) *v. i.* whistle, as air;—*n.* sough'ing, sighing.

Sought, (sawt) *pret.* of *seek*.

Soul, (sōl) *n.* immaterial and immortal spirit of man ; the seat of life and intellect ; essence ; interior or active power ; fire ; grandeur of mind : intelligent being ;—*a.* soul'less, spiritless ; lifeless ; mean.

Sound, (sound) *n.* noise : report ; meaningless talk : a strait; air-bladder of a fish: —*a.* solvent ; whole ; perfect ; strong ; right ; valid ; orthodox ; safe : fast, as sleep ;—*ad.* heartily ; completely ;—*v. i.* or *t.* to emit or make a noise ; try depth with a plummet ; probe; test; question ;—*n.* sound'ings, shoal parts of a sea ; —*ad.* sound'ly, stoutly ; justly ; — *n.* sound'ness, heartiness: truth; solidity; —*a.* sound'ing, sonorous.

Soup, (soop) *n.* a liquid extract of meat, seasoned.

Sour, (sour) *a.* acid ; crabbed: —*v. i.* to become acid ; grow peevish :—*v. t.* make harsh, cross, or tart ;—*ad.* sour'ly, grimly ;—*ns.* sour'ness, bitterness ; austerity ; sour'ing, turning acid, &c. ; *sour'krout*, cabbage cut up, salted, and fermented.

Source, (sōrs) *n.* a spring ; fountain ; original : root.

Souse, (sous) *n.* a pickle of salt, &c. :—*v. t.* to plunge.

South, (south) *n.* a point towards the sun at noon :—*a.* or *ad.* in a southern direction ;—*ns.* or *a.* south-east, point of winter sunrise : south-west, winter sunset ; south'ing, course south ; south'ron, a native of the South :—*adjs.* south-east'erly, south-west'erly, (or'ern); south'erly, south'ern, towards the south :—*ad.*, *n.* south'ward, regions south.

Souvenir, (soov'nēr) *n.* a remembrancer ; a gift.

Sovereign, (sov'er-in) *a.* supreme ; superior ; utmost ; —*n.* a ruler; Eng. coin, $5; *n.* sov'ereignty, supremacy.

Sow, (sō) *v. t.* [*pp.* sowed, sown] to scatter seed ; to spread ; *ns.* sow'er, sow'ing

Sow, (sow) *n.* female pig : lead

Spa, (spâ) *n.* mineral spring.

Space, (spās) *n.* distance between objects ; room ; a period of time :—*v. t.* to lead lines ; separate words.

Spacious, (spā'shus) *a.* wide; palatial ;—*n.* spa'ciousness.

Spade, (spād) *n.* a tool for digging; a card ; *v. t.* to dig.

Span, (span) *n.* nine inches ; a short time ; spread of an arch between abutments:—*v. t.* measure ; reach over.

Spangle, (spang'gl) *n.* boss of shining metal; a bright object :—*v. t.* to adorn :—*v. i.* glitter ;—*a.* spang'led, beset.

Spaniel, (span'yel) *n.* a pet dog ; a fawning person.

Spank, (spangk) *v. t.* to strike; slap:—*n.* *spank'er*, the after-sail of a ship;—*a.* *spank'ing*, stout ; dashing ; breezy.

Spar, (spâr) *n.* a mineral ; a piece of timber : a rafter, beam, &c. :—*v. i.* to dispute; —*n.* sparr'ing, quarreling.

Spare, (spâr) *a.* scanty ; lean : thin ; superfluous:—*v. t.* to use frugally ; part with ; lose willingly ; forbear ; treat tenderly ; save ; indulge; grant:—*a.* spar'ing, scarce : scanty ; parsimonious; merciful;—*ad.* spar'ingly, savingly ; tenderly.

Spark, (spârk) *n.* a particle of fire, vitality, &c. ; lover; —*n.* spark'le, luster ;—*v. i.* to glitter ; shine ;—*a.* spark'ling, brilliant ; lively.

Sparrow, (spar'ō) *n.* a bird.

Sparse, (spârs) *a.* thinly scattered ;—*n.* sparse'ness.

Spartan, (spâr'tan) *a.* hardy.

Spasm, (spazm) *n.* involuntary contraction of muscles : cramp ; *a.* spas'modic.

Spat, (spat) *v. t.*, *n.* a dispute.

Spatter, (spat'er) *v. t.* to soil.

Spatula, (spat'ū-la) *n.* knife.

Spavin, (spav'in) *n.* a bony excrescence on a horse's leg ; *a.* spav'ined, lame, etc.

Spawn, (spawn) *n.* fish eggs; offspring ;—*v. t.* produce.

Spay, (spā) *v. t.* to castrate.

Speak, (spēk) *v. i.* to utter words ; pronounce ; say ; accost ; proclaim ; harangue; —*n.* speak'er, president of a legislature, &c. ;—*a.* *speak'ing*, conveying thought ; clear ; expressive ; propagating sound, as a trumpet.

Spear, (spēr) *n.* a pointed weapon ; *v. t.* to stab, as fish.

Special, (spesh'al) *a.* particular ; uncommon ; limited in range ; distinctive ;—*v. t.* spec'ialize, particularize ; —*ad.* spec'ially, peculiarly; —*n.* spec'ialty, a profession, pursuit, or object, which engrosses chief or exclusive attention, or for which a person is distinguished.

Specie, (spē'shā) *n.* gold and silver coin, bars, &c.

Species, (spē'shēz) *n.* sort ; kind ; class : a specific variety of anything ; group.

Specific, (spē-sif'ik) *a.* distinguishing one from another ; precise ; *n.* a certain remedy ;—*ad.* specif'ically.

Specify, (spes'i-fī) *v. t.* to mention ; show by particular marks of distinction ;—*n.* *specifica'tion*, statement of particulars ; the distinct points of a patent claim ; requirements of a building contract, &c. ; mention.

Specimen, (spes'i-men) *n.* sample to show the rest.

Specious, (spē'shus) *a.* superficial ; plausible ;—*ad.* spe'ciously ;—*n.* spe'ciousness.

Speck, (spek) *n.* blemish ; small spot ;—*v. t.* to spot ;—*a.* speck'led, spotted.

Spectacle, (spek'ta-kl) *n.* a show ; a sight ;—*pl.* spec'tacles, eye-glasses ; *a.* spectac'ular, showy ; grand.

Spectator, (spek-tā'ter) *n.* a looker-on ; a beholder.

Probitas verus honor.—Probity is true honor.

Prendre la lune avec les dents.—To seize the moon with one's teeth. *An effort to accomplish impossibilities.*

Poca roba, poca pensiero.—Little wealth, little care.

Specter, (spek'ter) *n.* ghost; —*a.* spec'tral, unearthly.

Spectrum, (spek'trum) *n.* image of an object continued after the eyes are closed: display of prismatic colors on a screen;—*pl.* spec'tra;—*n.* spectro'scope, instrument to determine the composition of spectra.

Speculate, (spek'ū-lāt) *v.i.* to meditate; to buy in expectation of a rise in price; —*a.* spec'ulative, venturous in business; theoretical; notional;—*ns.* specula'tion, gambling in buying goods; mental scheme or views; contemplation; spec'ulator, a trader, &c.; a theorist.

Speculum, (spek'ū-lum) *n.* a glass that reflects; *a.* spec'ular, like a mirror, &c.

Speech, (spēch) *n.* articulate utterance; an oration;—*a.* speech'less, unutterable.

Speed, (spēd) *n.* quickness; dispatch; success;—*v. t.* to hasten; prosper;—*v. i.* to fare: succeed; make haste; *a.* spee'dy, fast; *ad.* speed'ily, soon;—*n.* speed'iness.

Spell, (spel) *n.* words to charm; a turn at work; a short time;—*v. i.* to form words of letters; *v. t.* read by naming letters singly; write words correctly;—*n.* or *n.* spell'ing;—*ns.* spell'ing-bee, competition in orthography; spell'er, spell'ing-book, word primer.

Spend, (spend) *v. t.* to expend; to consume;—*n.* spend'thrift, a prodigal;—*a.* *spent*, wasted; exhausted

Sperm, (sperm) *n.* whale oil; *n.* *spermace'ti*, waxy matter from the whale's head.

Sphere, (sfēr) *n.* orb; globe; circuit; employment; duty; —*a.* spher'ical, globular;—*ns.* *spheric'ity*, roundness; *spher'ule*, little sphere.

Spheroid, (sfēr'oid) *n.* a body oblong, or oblate, nearly spherical

Sphinx, (sfingks) *n.* in *myth.* a female with a human face but a lion's body, who propounded riddles and devoured those who failed to answer them: an Egyptian statue of the same form.

Spice, (spīs) *n.* an aromatic substance used in sauces; anything pungent, as wit; —*v. t.* to season; tincture; —*adjs.* *spiced*, seasoned; *spic'y*, sarcastic; piquant.

Spick and span, brand new.

Spider, (spī'der) *n.* an insect.

Spigot, (spig'ut) **Spile**, (spīl) *n.* a pin or peg for a small hole in a cask.—To "save at the spigot and lose at the bung hole," is to be mean and careful about trifles while great interests suffer.

Spike, (spīk) *n.* ear of corn; a large nail;—*v. t.* to fasten with a spike;—*a.* spik'y, as a sharp point;—*a.* spi'cate.

Spikenard, (spīk'nārd) *n.* a plant; a balsam or salve.

Spill, (spil) *v. t.* pour; shed.

Spin, (spin) *v. t.* or *i.* to draw out: to twist into threads.

Spinach, (spin'āj) *n.* a plant.

Spindle, (spin'dl) *n.* pin to form thread on; long slender stalk; fusee of a watch; —*a.* spind'ling, slender.

Spine, (spīn) *n.* back-bone; a thorn; spike: *adjs.* *spi'nous*, thorny; *spin'al*, vertebral.

Spinster, (spin'ster) *n.* an unmarried woman; old maid.

Spire, (spīr) *n.* a winding like a screw; a tapering body; a coil; shoot; top; wreath; steeple;—*a.* spir'al, winding; *spi'ry*, coiled.

Spirit, (spir'it) *n.* breath; vital force; the soul; a ghost; intellectual being; mental disposition; real meaning; excitement; chief quality; volatile or distilled liquor; —*pl.* mental activity; liveliness; liquors; *adjs.* *spir'ited*, bold; vivacious; *spir'itless*, tame; dull; *spir'ituous*, alcoholic;—*n.* *spir'it-rap'pings*, mysterious communications supposed to proceed from spirit-world.

Spiritual, (spir'it-ū-al) *a.* incorporeal: unseen; divine; intellectual; not gross; not lay or temporal;—*ad.* spir'itually;—*n.* spiritual'ity, immateriality; essence distinct from matter; pure acts of the soul; mental refinement;—*n.* spir'itualness

Spiritualize, (spir'it-ū-al-īz) *v. t.* to refine the intellect; to free from sensuality;—*n.* spir'itualism, belief in spirit-rapping, and its allied manifestations or tenets.

Spit, (spit) *n.* an iron prong for meat: a spade-depth of earth; saliva;—*v. t.* to put on a spit; pierce; to eject forcibly, as spittle; to rain.

Spite, (spīt) *n.* grudge; ill-will; malice;—*v. t.* to thwart; vex by malicious acts;—*a.* *spite'ful*, malignant;—*ad.* spite'fully;—*n.* spite'fulness, malice, &c.—*Spite of*, in defiance of.

Spittle, (spit'l) *n.* saliva;—*n.* spittoon', a box for saliva; *spit'fire*, a violent person.

Splash, (splash) *v. t.* to dash with water;—*n.* mud; blot.

Splay, (splā) *a.* broad; flat, as feet; turned outwards.

Spleen, (splēn) *n.* a spongy gland over the kidneys; ill-humor; caprice; melancholy; *a.* sple'netic, peevish

Splendid, (splen'did) *a.* gorgeous; magnificent; *splen'dent*, shining; great;—*ad.* splen'didly;—*n.* splen'dor, luster; pomp; eminence.

Splice, (splīs) *v. t.* to unite two ends of a rope by overlaying them;—*n.* a joining.

Splinter, (splint'er) *n.* thin piece of wood; fragment of anything broken lengthwise;—*v. t.* splint, in *surg.*, to confine a broken limb by wooden splints; to split into thin pieces;—*v. i.* to be shivered;—*a.* splint'ered.

Split, (split) *v. t.* to rend or divide lengthwise; break into factions, as a party;—*v. i.* to crack; suffer disruption; burst with laughter; become discordant; divulge a secret;—*n.* longitudinal rent; a faction; secession; —*n.* split'ting, separation.

Spoil, (spoil) *v. t., i.* to rob; to decay; *n.* plunder; waste; —*pl.* public offices divided among victors or partisans; *ns.* *spoil'er*, one who mars or plunders; *spolia'tion*, robbery; privation;—*a.* *spoilt*, over-indulged; stale.

Per troppo dibatter la verità si perde.—In too much controversy the truth is lost.

Più vide un occhio del patron che quattro de' servitori.—The eye of the master sees more than four eyes of the servants.

Such stuff the world is made of.

Spoke, (spōk) *pret.* of *speak;* --*n.* one of the bars from the nave to the rim of a wheel ; step of a ladder ;—*a. spok'en,* oral, not written : *n. spokes'man,* chief talker.

Spondee, (spon'dē) *n.* foot of two long syllables, as bēllō; —*a.* sponda'ic, as verse.

Sponge, (spunj) *n.* a class of organisms which have not acquired the distinctive character of plants or animals, found attached to rocks, &c., under water, and consisting of a porous substance which imbibes liquids ; yeast in dough :—*v. t.* to wet ; wipe away ; cleanse with a sponge; blot out completely ;—*v. i.* to suck in, as a sponge; hang on others for maintenance, favors, etc. ;—*ns. spong'er,* one who lives by mean arts ; *spong'ing,* living upon others: *spong'iness,* softness and fullness of cavities, as a sponge; *a. spon'gy,* porous ;—*n. spong'iole,* in *bot.,* the thread-like roots of plants which suck fluid nutriment from the soil.

Sponsor, (spon'ser) *n.* surety; godfather or godmother at baptism:—*a.* sponso'rial;—*a. spon'sal,* pert. to a spouse or to marriage; *n. spon'sion,* a solemn act or engagement on behalf of another.

Spontaneous, (spon-tā'ne-us) *a.* voluntary ; self-impelled : natural ;—*ad.* sponta'neously ;—*n.* spontane'ity.

Spool, (spool) *n.* a cane or reed to wind yarn upon.

Spoon, (spoon) *n.* concave utensil for supping liquids; --*ns. spoon'bill,* a wading bird with a rounded bill ; *spoon'ful,* any small quantity ; about half an ounce.

Spore, (spōr) *n.* a minute grain or body consisting of one or more cells, which serves as a *seed* in flowerless plants like the fern :—*a.* sporad'ic, scattered : affecting only a few people.

Sport, (spōrt) *n.* pastime : diversion : jest ; game : toy ; play: ridicule: laughter:—*v. t.* to *disport ;* play: frolic; trifle:—*v. t* to make merry; display, as a personal ornament ;—*adjs. sport'ful,* ludicrous; gay : done in jest; *sport'ive,* playful ; — *ad.* sport'ively ;—*ns.* sport'iveness, gayety : good humor; *sport'ing,* field diversions, &c.; *sports'man,* one fond of the recreations of hunting, fishing, shooting, games

Spot, (spot) *n.* a blemish ; a place :—*v. t.* to mark ; disgrace :—*a.* spot'less, pure ; *n.* spot'lessness: *a. spot'ted, spot'ty,* specked ; stained. —*On the spot,* immediately.

Spouse, (spouz) *n.* a husband or wife ;—*a.* spouse'less ; *a.* spou'sal, nuptial; matrimonial; bridal: *n.* espousal.

Spout, (spout) *n.* a projecting mouth ; a pipe ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to pour or issue out of a narrow orifice; to mouth; *speechify* ;—*n.* or *a.* spout'ing.-*Up the spout,* in pawn.

Sprain, (sprān) *n.* excessive strain of the ligaments of a joint:—*v. t.* to overstrain.

Sprawl, (sprawl) *v. i.* lie flat on the floor, &c., as a baby; —*a. sprawl'ing,* struggling.

Spray, (sprā) *n.* sea foam ; a fine rain; a branch; shoots.

Spread, (spred) *v. t.* or *i.* to extend: open: cover: widen; shoot out, as branches or roots; scatter; emit; diffuse : publish : propagate; —*n.* extent ; shade, etc. : a liberal repast ;—*a.* or *n.* spread'ing, expanding.

Spree, (sprē) *n.* frolic ; revel.

Sprig, (sprig) *n.* twig : scion.

Sprightly, (sprīt'li) *a.* gay ; lively ;—*n.* spright'liness.

Spring, (spring) *v. i.* to rise out of the ground ; arise : leap ; bound ;—*v. t.* to fire, as a mine ; start ; contrive suddenly ; surprise by a bold stroke; open, as a leak: --*n.* the season of the year when plants begin to grow: a leap ; a fountain ; elastic force or body ; active power: a source ; original ;--*a. spring'y,* watery ; nimble ; elastic ;—*n.* spring'iness ;—*n. springe* (*nj*), a snare; *v. t.* catch in a trap;—*ns. spring'ing,* growth ; a leap ; base of an arch ; *spring'tide,* high tide; *spring'time,* season of youth, seed-planting, &c.; beginning of life.

Sprinkle, (sprin'kl) *v. t.* or *i.* to wet with drops of water; baptise; cover slightly with salt, etc.:—*n.* a light rain ; small quantity ;—*n.* or *a.* sprink'ling:—*n.* sprink'ler, watering pot : hose-nozzle.

Sprite, (sprīt) *n.* a spirit.

Sprod, (sprŏd) *n.* a salmon.

Sprout, (sprout) *v. i.* to shoot; bud ;—*n.* shoot of a plant ; *a. sprout'ing,* germinating.

Spruce, (sprūs) *a.* neat: trim; —*n.* evergreen fir tree;—*ad.* spruce'ly ;—*n.* spruce'ness.

Sprue, (sprū) *n.* sore mouth.

Spry, (sprī) *a.* active ; alert.

Spue, (spū) *v.t.* (*B.*) to vomit

Spume, (spūm) *n.* foam; *v. t.* to froth;—*n.* spumes'cence.

Spunk, (spungk) *n.* wood easily set on fire ; temper : *a. spun'ky,* quick; spirited.

Spur, (spur) *n.* instrument with sharp points : anything standing out, as a small from a larger range of mountains, a root, or a hard projection on a cock's legs : instigation ;—*v. t.* to prick a horse with spurred heels: to incite ; inspire; *a. spurred',* as rye with ergot.

Spurious, (spū'ri-us) *a.* not genuine ; false ;—*ad.* spu'riously ;—*n.* spu'riousness.

Spurn, (spurn) *v. t.* disdain; —*n. spurn'ing,* a rejection.

Spurt, (spurt) *v. i.* to rush out: —*n.* a jet ; a sudden effort.

Sputter, splutter, (splut'er) *v. i.* to speak hastily, &c.:—*n.* moist drops ; rapid talk.

Spy, (spī) *n.* one who watches another's actions ;—*v. t.* or *i.* inspect secretly ; search ; —*n.* spy'-glass, a telescope.

Squab, (skwob) *n.* a young pigeon; *a.* fat; plump; bulky

Squabble, (skwob'l) *v. i.* to quarrel:—*n.* a wrangle ; *n., a. squab'bling,* contentious.

Squad, (skwod) *n.* a party :—*n.* squad'ron, a fleet; troops

Squalid, (skwol'id) *a.* foul ; filthy : poor; *n.* squal'idness, squal'or, dirty poverty.

Squall, (skwawl) *n.* a sudden gust of wind : loud scream; *v. i.* cry loudly; *a.* squall'y.

Principiis obsta; sero medicina paratur, Cum mala per longas convaluere moras.—Resist beginnings; it is too late to employ medicine when the evil has grown strong by inveterate habit.—OVID.

Smooth as monumental alabaster.

Squamose, (skwā'mōs) a. in *bot.*, covered with scales.

Squander, (skwon'der) v. t. waste: spend lavishly;—n. squan'derer, a spendthrift; —a. *squan'dering*, prodigal.

Square, (skwār) a. having four equal sides and right angles; cornered; having various angles, as 'three-square,' &c.; parallel: exactly suitable; strong, stout, as *square*-built; equal; exact; honest, as *square*-dealing, or *on the square*;—n. figure of four equal sides: an area of four sides, with houses on each side; a squadron; length of the side of any figure squared; square root, as 4 x 4=16: a measuring rule with a right angle; rule; regularity: justness of workmanship or conduct;—v. t. to make square or equal: to multiply by itself; adjust; shape; fit;—v. i. to suit or fit with; —*ad. square'ly*, honestly; suitably;—n. *square'ness*.—*Square yards*, spaces, each a yd. long and broad; *yards square*, as many yds. long as broad, as 4 *yards square* equal 16 *square yards*.

Squash, (skwosh) n. a plant; a soft body:—v. t. to crush.

Squat, (skwot) v. i. to sit close to the ground;—n. posture of a toad;—a. cowering; short; thick;—n. *squat'ter*, a trespasser: a settler.

Squeak, (skwēk) v. i. to utter a sharp cry;—n. harsh sound

Squeal, (skwēl) n. cry of pain or hunger:—v. i. to cry out.

Squeamish, (skwēm'ish) a. fastidious in taste; nice; —n. squeam'ishness;—*ad. squeam'ishly*, sickishly.

Squeeze, (skwēz) v. t. or i. to press close; to oppress;—n. compression; pressure;—a., n. *squeez'ing*, a crowding

Squelch, (skwelsh) v. t. to crush; to put down; n. a fall

Squib, (skwib) n. a lampoon; a joke; v. t. utter sarcasms.

Squill, (skwil) n. a lily-like plant with onion-roots.

Squint, (skwint) v. i. or t. to look obliquely;—n. distortion of the eyes;—a. [illegible] *eyed*, awry

Squire, (skwīr) n. a title; Esq.

Squirm, (skwerm) v. t. to wind, twist and struggle.

Squirrel, (skwir'el) n. a nimble rodent animal.

Squirt, (skwert) v. t. to eject; —n. a pipe to eject liquids.

Stab, (stab) v. t. to pierce;—n. a wound with a knife.

Stable, (stā'bl) a. fixed; firm; durable;—n. a house for beasts;—v. t. to house;—*ad. sta'bly*, fixedly; *ns. sta'bleness*, constancy; *stabil'ity*, firmness; immovability; *sta'bling*, horse stalls.

Stack, (stak) n. a pile of hay, grain, &c.;—v. t. to heap.

Staff, (staf) n. prop; stay; a stick for support: 5 lines and spaces for music: general's or editor's aids, &c.

Stag, (stag) n. male red deer.

Stage, (stāj) n. a platform; raised floor; theater; scenic or dramatic entertainments; progress of a journey, life, experience, conviction, a disease, &c.; degree of progress:—*ns stage-coach*, a public vehicle; *stage-play*, theatrical performance; *stage-play'er*, an actor; *stag'ing*, a structure.

Stagger, (stag'er) v. i. to reel; hesitate:—v. t. to shock; unsettle: n. unsteady motion; *a. stag'gering*, as a blow:—*n. stag'gers*, cattle disease.

Stagnant, (stag'nant) a. not flowing: motionless; impure; dull:—*ns.* stag'nancy, stagna'tion, a cessation of motion, (applied to *standing* water, blood in veins, or *moral* or *civil* images):—v. i. stag'nate, be still: have no course: become sluggish.

Staid, (stād) *pret.* and *pp.* of *stay*;—a. steady; grave:—*n. staid'ness*, regularity, &c.

Stain, (stān) v. t. to discolor; spot; dye; sully the character;—n. a blot; disgrace; —*ns.* stain'er, a dyer; stain'ing, a tinting, &c.; *a. stain'less*, spotless: innocent.

Stair, (stār) n. a step for ascending;—n. stair'case.

Stake, (stāk) n. pointed stick; post; wager; martyrdom; —v. t. to hazard; measure.

Stalactite [illegible]) n. a calcare[illegible] water, hanging in caverns like icicles, called *stalag'mite*, if it forms floors: a. stalac'tic

Stale, (stāl) a. tainted; old; vapid; trite;—n. stale'ness.

Stalk, (stawk) n. the stem of a plant, fruit, etc.; v. i. to strut; a. or n. *stalk'ing*, a striding

Stall, (stawl) n. a place for beasts; table in a market; —v. t. to stable cattle;—a. stall-fed, not grazing.

Stallion, (stal'yun) n. a horse kept for mares or stock.

Stalwart, (stawl'wert) a. tall; brave; tenacious;—n. an uncompromising partisan.

Stamen, (stā'men) n. [*pl.* stā'mens] male organs in the fructification of plants; —*pl. stam'ina*, tone or vigor of mind, or of the animal system; the principal strength of anything; a. *stam'inate*, as male plants

Stammer, (stam'er) v. i. to hesitate in speaking;—a. or n. *stam'mering*, stuttering.

Stamp, (stamp) v. t. to strike downward with the foot; to mark; imprint; coin; form; fix deeply;—n. instrument for making impressions or cutting materials into a certain shape: cast; form; character; legal mark; a or n. stamp'ing.

Stampede, (stam-pēd') n. a sudden fright of animals.

Stanch, (stānsh) v. t. to stop, as a flowing of blood;—a. firm; sound; constant; strong:—a. stanch'less; *ad.* stanch'ly;—n. stanch'ness.

Stanchion, (stan'shun) n. a prop; post; erect support.

Stand, (stand) v. i. to be on the feet; be stationary; remain or become erect; occupy a certain position; stop; keep one's ground; be fixed or firm; persist; insist; endure; run for office; hold a course at sea, &c.; to continue valid; be stalwart in one's convictions; make delay; be with respect to any particular; v. t. withstand; await; abide; suffer;—n. a stall or table for traffic, &c.; a stop; perplexity; embarrassment; arms; resistance; a platform for speakers or spec-

Pereza llave de pobreza.—Sloth is the key to poverty.

Preso por uno, preso por ciento. In for a penny, in for a pound.

Pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum.—The dutifulness of children is the foundation of all virtues.—CICERO.

tators at a fair, race, &c.—*Stand against*, to resist: *-by*, to support; *-just*, to be unmoved; *-for*, to run for office: *at a stand'still*, nonplussed: without work.

Standard, (stand'ard) *n.* ensign borne in battle: a flag: that which is of undoubted authority: a rule or model: a test of other things of the same kind; settled rate; fixed value; a large-growing fruit tree, not a dwarf; *a.* legal: usual: *a.* stand'ing, settled; lasting; stagnant, not running; fixed: erect, not fallen;—*n.* position in society, in one's profession, or in letters: continuance; station; condition; place.

Stannery, (stăn'ner-i) *a.*, *n.* a tin mine;—*a.* stan'nic.

Stanza, (stan'za) *n.* verses.

Staple, (stā pl) *n.* loop of iron; principal productions of a country; main element; thread of textile fabrics; raw materials; — *a.* established; principal; settled.

Star, (star) *n.* any luminous nocturnal heavenly body, other than the moon; strictly speaking, a *fixed* star; an ornament; asterisk (*); a brilliant person;—*v. t.* to mark with * *; *adjs. starred*, studded with stars: *starr'y*, like the stellar heavens; *star'like*, bright: illustrious: *star'less*, dark;—*n.* starr'iness;—*ns.* star'-gazer, an astronomer, etc.: *star'ling*, a singing bird: bridge pile.

Starboard, (stàr'bōrd) *n.* the right hand side of a ship.

Starch, (starch) *n.* flour to stiffen cloth;—*a.* precise:—*v. t.* saturate with starch-water;—*ad. starch'edly*;—*n. starch'edness*, formality.

Stare, (stâr) *v. i.* to look with eyes wide open: *n.* a gaze: *a. sta'ring*, wide open (eyes)

Stark, (stark) *a.* gross; stiff; strong;—*ad.* (-'ly) wholly.

Start, (stàrt) *v. i.* or *t.* to move suddenly; to begin;—*n.* a sudden motion; the outset.

Startle, (stàrt'l) *v. t.* to alarm suddenly: *a.* start'ling, exciting; *star'tled*, shocked.

Starve, (stàrv) *v. i.* to perish with hunger;—*v. t.* to deprive of necessary food or mental aliment;—*ns.* starva'tion, hunger; deprivation; starve'ling, a lean, weak, pale, unfed animal or plant;—*a.* thin; hungry.

State, (stāt) *n* condition; situation; circumstances of nature or fortune: crisis: the community: civil power; one of the geographical or political divisions of the U. States: general government; matters of administration; polity; quality; pomp: dignity;—*a.* public; ceremonial; grand;—*v. t.* to set forth: narrate: represent: express orally or in writing;—*a. stāt'ed*, established; regular; appointed;—*ad.* stat'edly;—*ns. state'ment*, account of particulars; a declaration: *state-paper*, official document: *states'man*, a politician skilled in government: *states'manship*, art or skill in legislation, etc.

Stately, (stāt'li) *a.* august; grand;—*ad.* majestically;—*n.* state'liness, grandeur.

Statics, (stat'iks) *n. pl.* the science of bodies at rest;—*a.* stat'ic, resting in equilibrium; pert. to weight, etc.

Station, (stā'shun) *n.* situation; office: rank; state of rest; employment; position: character; railroad depot; police office;—*v. t.* to fix in a certain place.

Stationary, (stā'shun-er-i) *a.* fixed; still; not improving

Stationery, (stā'shun-ĕr-i) *n.* paper, ink, blank books, &c

Statistics, (sta-tis'tiks) *n.* a numerical statement of the several elements of the strength, population, revenues, productions, and the civil condition of a country; any reliable collection of facts;—*a.* sta'tistical, tabular, &c.: *n.* statistic'ian.

Statue, (stat'ū) *n.* solid image of any person or being:—*ns. stat'uary*, representations of life in marble, bronze, &c.: a sculptor; *statuette'*, a small statue;—*a. statuesque'*, majestic, &c.

Stature, (stat'ūr) *n.* height;—*a. stat'ured*, grown full size

Status, (stà'tus) *n.* condition.

Statute, (stat'ūt) *n.* legislative enactment;—*a.* stat'utory, established by law; *stat'utable*, conformable to law; *n. statute-book*, body of law

Stave, (stāv) *n.* a thin board for casks; a stanza;—*v. t.* to break or burst; to delay.

Stay, (stā) *v. i.* to remain in a place or state; wait; stop; dwell; trust;—*v. t.* restrain; stop;—*n.* continuance; a stop: prop;—*a.* stayed', fixed: *stay'ing*, persevering.—*Stay the stomach*, lunch before meals: to appease desire;—*pl. stays*, a bodice

Stead, (sted) *n.* place; room.

Steadfast, (sted'fast) *a.* true; firm; resolute;—*ad.* stead'fastly;—*n.* stead'fastness.

Steady, (sted'i) *a.* firm; uniform: regular; sober; attentive; not fickle;—*v. t.* to keep firm;—*ad.* stead'ily, persistently: without shaking;—*n.* stead'iness.

Steak, (stāk) *n.* slice of beef.

Steal, (stēl) *v. t.* or *i.* to take by theft, or secretly; win by clandestine means, or gradually; pass silently or unperceived;—*n.* a party *grab;* peculation in office;—*n.* stealth, a secret act, whether good or bad;—*a.* stealth'y, insidious; sly.

Steam, (stēm) *n.* vapor of boiling water, &c.; energy in general;—*v. i.* or *t.* to smoke; perspire; evaporate; expose to or cook by steam; — *n.* steam'er, a steam-vessel; apparatus for cooking;—*a.* steam'ing.

Steamboat, -'ship, (stēm'ship) *n.* vessel propelled by steam

Steam-engine, (stēm'en-jin) *n.* apparatus for the production and direction of steam; a locomotive.

Stearine, (stē'a-rin) *n.* fatty principle of the oils and fats:—*a.* stēar'ic (acid);—*n. ste'atite*, a soap-stone.

Steed, (stēd) *n.* a fine horse.

Prosperum ac felix scelus Virtus vocatur.—Successful crime is called a virtue.—SENECA.

Prius quam incipiam consulto et, abi consulueris mature facto opus est.—Advise well before you begin; and when you have decided, act promptly.—SAL.

Steel, (stēl) *n.* carburetted iron : a knife sharpener ; extreme hardness :—*a.* of steel ;—*v. t.* to give an edge : harden : make obdurate ; *n.* steel'ing ;—*a.* *steeled'*, hardened, physically or morally ; *steel'y*, hard ; unfeeling

Steelyard, (stēl'yard) *n.* balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod.

Steep, (stēp) *a.* rising or descending abruptly ; sloping :—*n.* a warm liquid, &c. : a precipice ; a high place ; *v. t.* to soak : to imbue ; *ad.* steep'ly ;—*n.* steep'ness.

Steeple, (stēp'l) *n.* a tower.

Steer, (stēr) *n.* a young ox ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to direct : guide.

Steerage, (stēr'āj) *n.* a cabin.

Steganography, (steg-a-nŏg'ra-fi) *n.* cipher-writing.

Stegnosis, (steg-no'sis) *n.* constipation :—*a.* stegnot'ic.

Stellar, (stel'ar) *a.* starry ;—*adjs.* stell'ate, pointed ; radiated ; stell'ular, stell'ulate, (*bot.*) like little stars.

Stem, (stem) *n.* main body of a tree or plant : stalk ; little branch supporting the flower or fruit ; mouthpiece of a pipe, &c : curved piece of timber at the prow to which the sides of a ship are united : race ; family : progeny : stock :—*v. t.* to strip, as fruit from the stem : to oppose, or breast, as the tide ; to check : stop.

Stench, (stensh) *n.* bad smell.

Stencil, (sten'sil) *n.* a plate of metal or paper pattern for coloring figures or letters :—*v. t.* to paint by this process :—*a.* or *n.* sten'cilling.

Stenography, (sten-og'ra-fi) *n.* shorthand writing ; stenog'rapher, writer by signs.

Stentorian, (sten-tō'ri-an) *a.* very loud, powerful voice.

Step, (step) *v. i.* to move the feet : to go ; walk : move gravely or resolutely ;—*n.* a pace ; advance ; gait ; degree ; small length : passage : a stair : round of a ladder : foot print ; action ; instance of conduct ; mental or moral progress ;—*ns.* *step'ping-stone*, a means or way to a certain end ; *step'-child*, *step'-father*, *step-mother*, &c., relations by virtue of second marriages

Steppe, (step) *n.* a sort of prairie in Europe and Asia.

Stercoraceous, (ster'kō-rā'shus) *a.* pert. to, like dung :—*n.* stercora'rium, privy.

Stereography, (stēr-e-og'ra-fi) *n.* the perspective of solid bodies ;—*a.* stēreograph'ic, delineated on a plane : *ster'eometry*, measuring solids.

Stereoscope, (ste're-o-skōp) *n.* an optical phot. instrument which unites in one view two pictures of the same object, giving it *reality* and a *solid* outline, as in nature.

Stereotype, (stēr're-o-tip) *n.* fixed, immovable types :—*a.* done on fixed types :—*v. t.* to cast solid plates ;—*a.* *ster'eotyped*, fixed ; conventional, as words, &c.

Sterile, (ster'il) *a.* barren ; unfruitful :—*n.* steril'ity.

Sterling, (ster'ling) *n.* English money —*a.* genuine.

Stern, (stern) *n.* hind part of a ship, &c. ;—*a.* severe in look ; harsh : rigid ;—*ad.* stern'ly :—*n.* stern'ness.

Sternutatory, (ster-nū'ta-tèr-i) *a.* or *n.* provocative of sneezing : *n.* sternuta'tion.

Stertorous, (ster'to-rus) *a.* breathing hard ; snoring.

Stethoscope, (steth'o-skōp) *n.* the tube used in auscultation or chest-sounding.

Stevedore, (stē've-dōr) *n.* one who unloads vessels, &c.

Stew, (stū) *v. t.* to seethe ; to boil ; *n.* meat stewed : bath. —*In a stew*, in perplexity.

Steward, (stū'ard) *n.* superintendent ; a ship's cook : director of a public dinner, etc. ; a minister of Christ.

Stick, (stik) *n.* a piece of wood : metal box in which printers set type ;—*v. t.* to fix ; stop : stab : thrust in or out ;—*v. i.* adhere : remain ; rest painfully on the mind : hesitate ; be puzzled : be constant or faithful to ; be troublesome, as one who stays too long ;—*a.* *stick'y*, viscous ; — *ns.* *stick'iness*, tenacity : *stick'ing*, adherence : *sticking-place*, the point where one does not vacillate.—*Stick at*, hesitate.

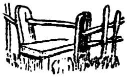
Stickle, (stik'l) *v. i.* to contend : to be unscrupulous in measures, &c. :—*n.* *stick'ler*, a tenacious person.

Stiff, (stif) *a.* unbending ; stubborn : constrained ; not written with ease ; affected : formal : rigid in opinions ; —*v. t.* *stiff'en*, make inflexible or torpid :—*v. i.* become unpliant, hard or resolute :—*a.* or *n.* *stiff'ening*, a starch : *ad.* *stiff'ly*, proudly ;—*n.* *stiff'ness*, tension ; stubbornness ; — *a.* *stiff'-necked*, contumacious.

Stifle, (stī'fl) *v. t.* to suppress ; to choke ; to stop :—*n.* first joint above a horse's thigh.

Stigma, (stig'ma) *n.* a brand ; mark of infamy ; in *bot.*, top of the pistil ;—*v. t.* stig'matize, mark with infamy : *a.* *stigmat'ic*, branded ;—*n.* *stig'mata*, insect air-vents.

Stile, (stil) *n.* set of steps over a fence ; pin of a dial (style)



Stiletto, (sti-let'ō) *n.* a small dagger

Still, (stil) *v. t.* to silence ; calm : quiet : *a.* silent : motionless ; calm : gentle ; *ad.* to this time ; nevertheless ; ever : *n.* alembic : distillery : repose ; *a.* still'y, quiet, calm ; *ad.* silently ;—*n.* still'ness :—*a.* *still'-born*, dead in the birth ; *n.* *still'-life*, a picture of objects that have only vegetable or mineral life.

Stilts, (stilts) *n. pl.* two sticks with foot rests for walking : awkward manners or style of speech : *a.* *stilt'ed*, lofty.

Stimulant, (stim'ū-lant) *a.* tending to excite action ;—*n.* a stimulus ; medicine ; a beverage that intoxicates, &c. : — *adjs.* stim'ulating, stim'ulative, encouraging ; strengthening ;—*v. t.* stim'ulate, excite to action ; incite ; *v. i.* act as an excitant ; *ns.* stimula'tion, increased action : an encouragement ; stim'ulus, excitement ; exciting cause : *n.* stim'ulator.

Sting, (sting) *v. t.* to cause acute pain ; pierce ; goad ; *v. i.* wound ;—*n.* an insect's

Paucorum improbitas universis calamitas.—The wickedness of a few is the calamity of all.—S.

Past, and to come, seem best; things present, worst.—(Henry IV.)—SHAKESPEARE.

Par nobile fratrum.—A noble pair of brothers.—HORACE.

or snake's fangs or bite; a nettle; point of an epigram or sarcasm; pangs of conscience:—*a.* sting'ing, pungent; sting'less, harmless; *n. sting'er*, keen reply.

Stingy, (stin'ji) *a.* miserly; niggardly;—*n.* stin'giness.

Stink, (stingk) *n.* an offensive smell;—*v. i.* emit bad odor; have a bad reputation.

Stint, (stint) *n.* fixed task; limit;—*v. t.* allot; *v. i.* deny.

Stipend, (sti'pend) *n.* wages: salary:—*n.*, *a.* stipend'iary

Stipple, (stip'pl) *v. i.* to engrave by means of dots.

Stipulate, (stip'ū-lāt) *v. i.* to contract: make terms:—*a.* stip'ulated, agreed on;—*n.* stipula'tion, a condition.

Stipule, (stip'ūl) *n.* leaflet.

Stir, (ster) *v. t.* to quicken: move; create interest;—*v. i.* draw notice: rise early: *n.* public ferment: bustle; —*a. stirr'ing*, busy: exciting; *n. stirr'er-up*, instigator

Stirrup, (stir'up) *n.* iron step hanging from a horse's saddle for the rider's foot.

Stitch, (stich) *v. t.* to sew or unite:—*n.* a single pass of a needle: acute pain;—*n. stitch'ing*, needle-work.

Stithy, (stith'i) *n.* an anvil.

Stiver, (sti'ver) *n.* Dutch cent

Stock, (stok) *n.* stem or root of a tree, plant, race, family, &c.: capital: goods in a store: scrip: cattle: a cravat;—*v. t.* to replenish merchandise:—*pl.* a frame to confine the legs of vagrants: timbers on which ships are built; certificates of capital or debt issued by railroads, banks, mines, &c.:—*ns.* stock'-broker, a speculator in stocks, &c.: *stock'-exchange*, a room where the board of brokers transact business: *stock'holder*, owner of shares in a company: *stock'jobbing*, speculation in stocks, &c.: —*a.* stock-still, motionless.

Stockade, (stok-ād') *n.* fence: line of stakes: *v. t.* fortify.

Stocking, (stok'ing) *n.* a covering for the foot and leg.

Stoical, (stō'ik-al) *a.* unfeeling; cold;—*ns.* sto'icism, insensibility: *sto'ic*, one indifferent to pleasures or pain; *ad. sto'ically*, coldly.

Stole, (stōl) *n.* sucker; twig.

Stole, stolen, (stōl'en) *v. t.*, *pp.* of *steal*;—*a.* purloined.

Stolid, (stol'id) *a.* stupid:—*n.* stolid'ity, want of sense.

Stomach, (stum'ak) *n.* the organ of digestion; appetite: inclination:—*v. t.* to brook or endure;—*a.* stomach'ic, relating to digestion:—*n.* invigorator.

Stomata, (stō'ma-ta) *n. pl.* microscopic orifices in the surface of leaves or plants.

Stone, (stōn) *n.* hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder: a testicle; a tombstone: a case which in some fruits contains the seed; a gem: hardness: torpor:—*a.* made of or like stone;—*v. t.* to pelt with stones; remove fruit stones; to wall up:—*adjs. stone'-blind*, sightless: *stone'-dead*, (or still) lifeless; *ston'y*, flinty; obdurate; *ston'y-hearted*, cruel;—*ns. stone'-fruit*, peaches, cherries, &c.; *stone'-cutter*, a hewer of stones: *stone's-cast* (or *throw*), distance the hand can fling a stone; *stone'-ware*, pottery baked hard and glazed; *ston'iness*, roughness of soil; hardness of mind: *ston'ing*, a pelting: preparation of stone fruits.—*To leave no stone unturned*, to spare no exertions to succeed.

Stood, (stood) *pret.* of *stand*.

Stool, (stool) *n.* a seat without a back: shoot from the trunk of a tree, &c.: fecal evacuations:—*n. stool' pigeon*, a decoy: one who allures or acts as a blind.

Stoop, (stoop) *v. i.* to bend; yield: sink: *n.* round back.

Stop, (stop) *v. t.* to check motion: obstruct: suppress; —*v. i.* to cease action: end; —*n.* cessation of motion; pause: a point in writing; —*ns.* stopp'age, obstruction; stop'ple, (*'er*) cork; plug.

Storax, (stō'raks) *n.* a resin.

Store, (stōr) *n.* warehouse: shop: place to buy goods: stock accumulated: plenty garnered up; *a.* laid up; *pl.* military supplies;—*v. t.* to keep in stock: furnish;—*ns. sto'rage*, charge for, or act of, storing: *store'house*, a warehouse or repository

Storied, (stō'rid) *a.* related in history: having stories.

Storm, (storm) *n.* a violent wind; tempest; assault; tumult; affliction: vehemence;—*v. t.* to assault;—*v. i.* to rain or snow violently; rage: fume: *a.* storm'y, boisterous; passionate;—*n. storm-window*, outer one

Story, (stō'ri) *n.* history; a tale; floor: set of rooms: euphemism for a lie; fib.

Stoup, (stōp) *n.* flagon: basin.

Stout, (stout) *a.* strong: resolute; robust:—*ad.* stout'ly, boldly;—*n.* stout'ness, size.

Stove, (stōv) *n.* furnace or cylinder for a fire:—*v. t.* *a.* broken; burst in.

Stow, (stō) *v. t.* lay up; pack away snugly; *n.* stow'age.

Strabismus, (stra-biz'mus) *n.* a distortion of vision.

Straddle, (strad'l) *v. i.* part the legs:—*v. t.* sit astride;—*n.* wide stretch of the legs.

Straggle, (strag'l) *v. i.* wander aside: ramble; rove:—*n* straggler, one who quits the way; an outlier:—*a.* stragg'ling, dispersed, etc.

Straight, (strāt) *a.* direct, forward in a right line; horizontal: upright:—*ad.* straight'ly;—*n.* straight'ness, directness: rectitude; —*v. t. straight'en*, set right; adjust:—*adrs. straight' forward*, honest; direct; *straight'way*, now: quick; —*n.* straightfor'wardness.

Strain, (strān) *v. t.* to stretch; exert; overtask: filter:—*n.* a sprain: force: song, style of speech: character; race; —*n. strain'er*, a sieve; *adjs. strain'ing*, laboring; retching; *strained'*, stretched; exaggerated; filtered.

Parva sæpe scintilla contempta magnum excitavit incendium. A spark neglected has often raised a conflagration.—Q. C. RUFUS.

Proprium humani ingenii est, odisse quem læseris.—It is human nature to hate those whom we have injured.—TAC.

Strait, (strāt) *a.* narrow; strict; close:—*n.* a narrow pass; a difficulty:—*v. t.* strait'en, to impoverish; cramp; distress:—*ad.* strait'ly, strictly:—*n.* strait'ness:—*a.* *strait-laced*, rigid in opinions:—*n.* *strait-jacket*, a means of restraint.

Stramineous, (strā min'e-us) *a.* in *bot.*, straw-colored.

Stramonium, (stra-mō'ni-um) *n.* extract of thorn-apple.

Strand, (strand) *n.* shore or beach; twist of a rope:—*v. t.* to wreck on shallows.

Strange, (strānj) *a.* wonderful; foreign; unusual; unknown; new; remote:—*int.* surprising!—*ad.* strange'ly:—*ns.* strange'ness, coldness; want of intimacy; uncouthness; singularity; *stran'ger*, one unknown; a visitor; one who rejects uncongenial associates, etc.

Strangle, (strang'gl) *v. t.* to choke; to suppress:—*n.* strangula'tion, suffocation; *a.* stran'gled, stran'gulated.

Strangury, (strang'gū-ri) *n.* in *surg.*, retention of urine.

Strap, (strap) *n.* a strip of leather, &c.; razor strop:—*v. t.* to bind; chastise; strop:—*a.* strap'ping, big; strong.

Stratagem, (strat'a-jem) *n.* artifice; trick; subtlety:—*ns.* *strat'egy*, science of war, &c.; *strat'egist*, a clever general:—*a.* strateg'ic:—*ad.* strateg'ically:—*a.* *stratiot'ic*, military; warlike; *n.* *stratoc'racy*, a military gov't.

Stratum, (strā'tum) *n.* layer; a horizontal extension of earth, rock, &c.; *pl.* stra'ta:—*v. t.* strat'ify, to range in flat layers:—*n.* stratifica'tion:—*n.* *stra'tus*, flat cloud.

Straw, (straw) *n.* a stalk of grain; anything proverbially worthless:—*v. t.* to thatch; litter with straw; *a.* denoting stalks; *straw-colored*, of a light yellow:—*ns.* *straw'berry*, a well known creeping plant and its fruit. *Man of straw*, a scarecrow; a fictitious person; one of little means or character.

Stray, (strā) *v. i.* to wander; err:—*a.* at large; devious: *n.* lost or vagabond animal.

Streak, (strēk) *n.* a line of color; a ray; a flash, as of lightning:—*v. t.* to variegate in hues; dapple:—*a.* *streak'y*, striped.—*A streak of luck*, a turn of fortune.

Stream, (strēm) *n.* current of water, liquid, air, gas, light, &c.; a moving mass of people; a river:—*v. i.* to flow:—*v. t.* to pour forth; *a.* *stream'ing*, continuous; *n.* *stream'er*, a floating flag.

Street, (strēt) *n.* public way.

Strength, (strength) *n.* power to act; force; spirit; firmness; support; potency of liquors, &c.; nervous diction:—*v. t.* *strength'en*, invigorate; fix in resolution; establish:—*v. i.* gain vigor:—*ns.* *strength'ener*, a health restorer; a spur to mental fortitude; *n.* or *a.* *strength'ening*, act of invigorating; *a.* *strength'less*, impotent.—*On strength of*, relying on.

Strenuous, (stren'ū-us) *a* eager; persistent; zealous:—*ad.* stren'uously, vehemently:—*n.* stren'uousness.

Stress, (stres) *n.* emphasis, importance; compulsion.

Stretch, (strech) *v. t.* to extend; strain:—*n.* extent; reach; effort; exaggeration:—*a.* stretched', prolonged; overdrawn, as the truth:—*n.* stretch'er, litter; frame.

Strew, (strū) *v. t.* to scatter.

Striate, (strī'āt) *a.* lined with little channels: *n. pl.* stri'æ.

Stricken, (strik'n) *a* struck.

Strict, (strikt) *a.* severe; close; rigid:—*ad* strict'ly; —*n.* strict'ness, exactness.

Stricture, (strik'tūr) *n.* contraction (*med.*); criticism.

Stride, (strīd) *n.* a long step; —*v. t.* to stretch the legs over:—*a.* *strid'ent*, grating; *strid'ulous*, harsh, hissing.

Strife, (strīf) *n.* discord; rivalry; conflict; quarrel;—*a.* *strife'ful*, contentious.

Strike, (strīk) *v. t.* to lay on a blow; to lower; surrender; impress the mind, eye, ear; level a measure of grain; coin; mint; print; conclude a bargain; balance a ledger, &c.:—*v. i.* collide; be wrecked; quit work for higher wages; sound, as a bell or clock; break forth in a tune:—*n.* joint action of refractory hands to secure an advance in wages, &c.:—*n.* strik'er:—*a* strik'ing, impressive; forcible; exact:—*ad.* strik'ingly.

String, (string) *n.* a slender line; a series of things; a chord:—*a.* string'y, ropy: —*v. t.* to file or thread; put in tune; strip beans.—*To have two strings to one's bow*, pursue two objects.

Stringent, (strinj'ent) *a* urgent; severe:—*ad.* strin'gently: *n.* strin'gency, pressure in the money market

Strip, (strip) *v. t.* to divest; plunder; peel:—*n.* a shred: —*n.* *strip'ling*, a lad: *strip'pings*, last drops of milk

Stripe, (strīp) *n.* a line of a different shade from the adjacent parts; mark of a lash or blow; punishment; —*v. t.* to variegate; to beat.

Strive, (strīv) *v. i.* to labor hard; struggle; emulate

Strobile, (strob'il) *n.* (*bot.*) a multiple fruit with a head like the hop or pine.

Stroke, (strōk) *n.* a blow; attack of palsy, &c.; a dash; a line; sweep of an oar or piston; a masterly policy; —*v. t.* to soothe; to smooth.

Stroll, (strōl) *v. i.* to rove; to ramble; roam: *n.* leisurely walk; *a.* *strol'ling*, vagrant; —*n.* *strol'ler*, a vagabond.

Strong, (strong) *a.* powerful; robust; solid; impetuous; forcible; intoxicating; fortified:—*ad.* *strong'ly*, cogently:—*n.* *strong'hold*, a fortress: *a.* *strong-mind'ed*, as a masculine woman.

Strop, (strop) *n.* a razor sharpener:—*v. t.* to whet.

Strophe, (strof'ē) *n.* first of two stanzas:—*a.* stroph'ic.

Structure, (struk'tūr) *n.* an edifice; frame; organization; make; constitution of parts:—*a.* struc'tural.

Struggle, (strug'l) *v. i.* to contend; to endeavor:—*n* vigorous efforts; agony;—*n.*, *a.* *strug'gling*, laboring.

Strum, (strum) *v. t.* to play badly or noisily on a piano.

Strut, (strut) *v. i.* to walk pompously:—*n.* a proud step.

Paucis temeritas est bono, multis malo.—Rashness brings success to few, misfortune to many.—PHÆDRUS.

Prævalent illicita.—Things forbidden have a secret charm. T.

Quæ amissa, salva.—What has been lost is safe.

Strychnine, (strik′nin) *n.* a poisonous alkaloid (*nux*).

Stub, (stub) *n.* short stump; *v. t.* to grub up by the roots; *a.* stub′by, short and thick

Stubble, (stub′l) *n.* root-ends.

Stubborn, (stub′orn) *a.* obstinate; firm; persistent:—*ad.* stub′bornly;—*n.* stub′bornness, inflexibility.

Stucco, (stuk′ō) *n.* gypsum plaster for decorations, etc.

Stuck, (stuk) *pt.* of *stick*;—*a.* *stuck-up*, stiff: proud: vain.

Stud, (stud) *n.* set of horses; stallion; a button for the shirt: a prop;—*v. t.* to adorn with knobs or stars; *n.* stud′ding, joists for buildings.

Study, (stud′i) *n.* mental application; deep attention; subjects of thought, as a book, a science, the fine arts, etc.; a student's library;—*v. i.* to consider; muse: endeavor: to apply the mind to books:—*adjs. pp.* *stud′ied*, premeditated; learned: conceived or done by special effort: *studi′ous*, diligent; thoughtful; erudite:—*ad.* *stu′diously*, attentively:—*n.* stu′diousness:—*ns.* *stu′dent*, scholar; pupil: bookish man; *stu′dio*, artist's study or room.

Stuff, (stuf) *n.* any matter; furniture: cloth: texture; essence; a trifling thing; —*v. t.* to fill: to obstruct; crowd: cram:—*n.* stuff′ing.

Stultify, (stul′ti-fi) *v. t.* to prove to be inconsistent or foolish:—*n.* stultifica′tion.

Stumble, (stum′bl) *v. i.* to trip in walking: to err: fall into crime; chance upon; —*n.* a false step; a blunder;—*n.* *stum′bling-block*, a temptation: cause of error.

Stump, (stump) *n.* the stub of a tree which has been felled, or of a broken pipe, an amputated leg, &c.; an electioneering platform;—*v. t.* go from place to place making political speeches; to limp, like a one-legged man;—*a.* *stump′y*, dumpy.

Stun, (stun) *v. t.* to make senseless with a blow, or dizzy with noise; amaze; —*a.* *stun′ning*, very noisy; astounding:—*n.* *stun′ner*.

Stunt, (stunt) *v. t.* to dwarf; —*a.* *stunt′ed*, little; starved

Stupefy, (stū′pē-fi) *v. t.* to deaden the senses: blunt the faculties; confound the mind:—*ns.* *stupefac′tion*, insensibility; dullness; torpor; *stu′por*, suspension or diminution of sensibility; astonishment; moral torpor; *stupid′ity*, *stu′pidness*, sluggishness or awkwardness; mental imbecility;—*a.* *stu′pid*, foolish; dull; unskillful:—*ad.* *stupid′ly*; —*a.* *stupefac′tive*, narcotic; oppressive to the senses, or mind;—*n.* an opiate.

Stupendous, (stū-pen′dus) *a.* vast; wonderful;—*ad.* stupen′dously, amazingly;—*n.* stupen′dousness, extent.

Sturdy, (stur′di) *a.* stout; hardy: strong; resolute; *ad.* stur′dily:—*n.* stur′diness.

Stutter, (stut′er) *v. i.* to stammer;—*n.* halt in speech;—*a.* stut′tering, hesitating.

Sty, (sti) *n.* a pen for swine; a tumor on the eye-lid.

Stygian, (stij′i-an) *a.* in *myth.* infernal; dark: black;—*n.* *Styx*, a river in Hell.

Style, (stil) *n.* phraseology; choice of words; diction; manner; form: fashion; title: pin of a dial; filament of a pistil;—*v. t.* to name; designate;—*a.* styl′ish, fashionable; showy; superior:—*ad.* styl′ishly;—*n.* styl′ishness;—*n.* *sty′lite*, in *anc.* times, a religious enthusiast who took up his abode on the top of a pillar.

Stylobate, (sti′lo-bāt) *n.* a pedestal for columns.

Stylography, (sti′log-ra-fi) *n.* art of tracing lines with a point on cards or tablets:—*a.* *stylograph′ic*, as a fountain *pen* or point for writing;—*adjs.* *sty′late*, *sty′lar*, *sty′loid*, resembling a pen; pointed: *n.* *sty′lus*, a point.

Styptic, (stip′tik) *a.* or *n.* astringent, as a substance which stops bleeding.

Suasion, (swā′zhun) *n.* persuasion; advice:—*a.* *sua′sive*, enticing: *suave*, agreeable; bland;—*ad.* sua′sively, suave′ly;—*n.* *suav′ity*, pleasantness; urbanity.

Sub, (sub) a prefix signifying *under*, *below*, an *inferior degree* or *somewhat*; —*n.* a subordinate printer, editor, &c.;—*a.* subal′tern, inferior, not principal;—*n.* a subordinate officer;—*a.* *sub′alter′nate*, succeeding each other:—*n.* *subalterna′tion*, succession by turns;—*a.* or *n.* *sub′ac′id*, moderately sour;—*adjs.* *sub′ac′rid*, somewhat pungent; *sub′ae′rial*, beneath the sky; *suba′queous*, under water; *subcau′dal*, (*anat.*) beneath the tail; *subcuta′neous*, immediately under the skin; *subja′cent*, lying under or lower; *sub′lunary*, terrestrial; *sub′marine′*, under or in the sea, as a cable, etc., etc.

Subdivision, (sub-di-vizh′un) *n.* a part of a division;—*v. t.* sub′divide, to part again.

Subdue, (sub-dū′) *v. t.* overcome; conquer; soften;—*ns.* subdu′al. subdu′er.

Subject, (sub′jekt) *a.* tributary; under authority: liable:—*n.* one of the people; a matter in discussion: that on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed, as a body, a theme, a study, etc.; that in which anything inheres or exists; human beings, as the slaves of their own passions, or the subjects of divine wrath or grace; in *logic* or *gram.*, that part of a proposition concerning which anything is affirmed or denied;—*v. t.* *subject′*, to expose; to place: reduce; subdue: cause to undergo; *n.* *subjec′tion*, self-control; slavery;—*a.* *subjec′tive*, derived from one's own consciousness: existing in the mind;—*ad.* *subjec′tively*;—*ns.* *subjec′tiveness*, *subjectiv′ity*. — *Subject-matter*, the topic under consideration.

Subjoin, (sub-join′) *v. t.* to add at the end; to annex.

Subjugate, (sub′jū-gāt) *v. t.* to conquer; *n.* subjuga′tion.

Subjunctive, (sub-jungk′tiv) *a.* added to something;—*n.* name of a mood in *gram.*

Sublimate, (sub′li-māt) *v. t.* to refine by heat; to exalt;

Qui semel a veritate deflexit, hic non majore religione ad perjurium quam ad mendacium perduci consuevit.—He who has once deviated from the truth usually commits perjury with as little scruple as he would tell a lie.—CICERO.

n. sublima'tion, elevation; vaporization and condensation;—*a.* sub'limated.

Sublime, (sub-lim') *a.* lofty in style or sentiment; high in excellence; *n.* grandeur of conception or emotions; *ad.* sublime'ly, grandly;—*n.* sublim'ity, sublime'ness, vastness; moral grandeur; wonders of nature or art;—*adjs.* *subli'ming*, exalting; *sublimed'*, raised; improved.

Submerge, (sub-merj') *v. t.* to put under water;—*a.* *submerged'*, *submersed'*, overflowed; subaqueous;—*ns.* submerg'ence, submer'sion.

Submit, (sub-mit') *v.t.* or *i.* to yield; refer; comply; be servile in body or mind; *a.* *submis'sive*, yielding; modest;—*ad.* *submis'sively*, obsequiously;—*ns.* *submis'siveness*, humility; *submis'sion*, resignation; obedience; a reference to a superior.

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-āt) *a.* lower; inferior; *n.* subordina'tion, subjection.

Suborn, (sub-orn') *v. t.* to incite to perjury;—*n.* *suborna'tion*, a corrupting to *lie* under *oath*;—*n.* subor'ner.

Subpœna, (sup-pē'na) *n.* a summons for witnesses;—*v. t.* to serve with a writ.

Subscribe, (sub-skrib') *v. t.* to sign; attest; assent; promise or pay a stipulated sum on order, or take a paper, book, &c.;—*ns.* *subscri'ber*, a signer or contributor; *subscrip'tion*, consent by signature; fund raised.

Subsequent, (sub'sē-kwent) *a.* following; coming after;—*ad.* *sub'sequently*, later.

Subserve, (sub-serv') *v. t.* to serve; promote; answer; *a.* *subser'vient*, aiding; instrumental; submissive;—*ad.* subser'viently;—*n.* *subser'vience (y)*, use to an end.

Subside, (sub-sid') *v.i.* to sink, as a flood; cease, as strife; settle, as sediment; abate, as a fever, &c.; *a.* *subsi'ding*, retiring, as waves, &c.;—*n.* *subsid'ence*, ebbing; abating

Subsidiary, (sub-sid'i-er-i) *a.* helping; aiding;—*n.* assistant;—*n.* *sub'sidy*, an aid in money; governmental appropriation for a public enterprise;—*v. t.* *sub'sidize*.

Subsist, (sub-sist') *v. i.*, *t.* to be; continue; exist; live; feed; maintain;—*adjs.* *subsist'ent*, inherent; existent; *subsist'ing*, actual;—*n.* subsist'ence, livelihood; being.

Subsoil, (sub'soil) *n.* soil beneath the surface-mould;—*v. t.* to *lift* the under soil.

Substance, (sub'stans) *n.* a being; essential part; body; matter; goods; means of life: *a.* *substan'tial*, reliable; solid; corporeal; responsible, as a man of property;—*ad.* *substan'tially*, really; essentially; *ns.* substan'tialness, competence; strength; *substan'tials*, essentials; solid comforts; *substanti'al'ity*, reality; materiality.

Substantiate, (sub-stan'shi-āt) *v. t.* to prove; verify; *a.* *substan'tiating*, confirming; *substan'tive*, real; solid;—*n.* a noun or name; *n.* *substantia'tion*, full proof.

Substitute, (sub'sti-tūt) *n.* one put in place of another; anything that replaces, supercedes, or in lieu of;—*v. t.* change: exchange: act or cause to act for;—*n.* *substitu'tion*;—*a.* substitu'tional.

Substratum, (sub'strā'tum) *n.* a layer under something; basis; foundation of anything;—*n.* *substruc'ture*.

Subtend, (sub-tend') *v. t.* to lie under or opposite to.

Subterfuge, (sub'ter-fūj) *n.* an evasion; shift; excuse.

Subterranean, (sub-ter-rā'nē-an) *a.* underground.

Subtile, (sub'til) *a.* piercing; shrewd: nice; rare; thin; *ad.* subtilely;—*ns.* *sub'tileness*, *sub'tilty*, fineness; acuteness: craft;—*v. t.* *subtilize*, make thin: spin into useless niceties;—*v. i.* talk with too much refinement.

Subtle, (sut'l) *a.* sly; artful; *ad.* *subt'ly*;—*ns.* *subt'leness*, *subt'lety*, cunning; art.

Subtract, (sub'trakt) *v. t.* to deduct;—*ns.* *subtrac'tion*, a taking from: *subtra'hend*, the lesser of two numbers.

Suburbs, (sub'urbz) *n. pl.* confines of a city;—*a.* *sub-* the outskirts

Subvention, (sub-ven'shun) *n.* government aid; subsidy

Subvert, (sub-vert') *v. t.* to overthrow; to ruin utterly; to corrupt;—*a.* *subver'sive*, destructive;—*n.* *subver'sion*, downfall; reversal; ruin.

Succeed, (suk'sēd) *v. t.* or *i.* to follow in order; to take the place of; to obtain one's wish; triumph; prosper;—*adjs.* *succeed'ing*, following; prospering; *success'ful*, victorious; fortunate; (*ad.* success'fully) *success'ive*, in a regular series; consecutive;—*ad.* success'ively;—*ns.* *success'*, prosperity; victory; *success'fulness*, fortunate end; *succes'sion*, series of things or persons following one another; *a.* success'ional; *ns.* succes'sor, one that follows in the place or character of another; *succeda'neum*, substitute;—*a.* *succeda'neous*.

Succinct, (suk-singkt') *a.* concise: shortened; summary;—*ad.* *succinct'ly*;—*n.* *succinct'ness*, brevity.

Succor, (suk'ker) *v. t.* to relieve in distress; assist;—*n.* relief; aid; a helper;—*a.* suc'corless, friendless.

Succotash, (suk'ko-tash) *n.* a dish of corn and beans.

Succulent, (suk'kū-lent) *a.* full of juice, as soft food, or a sappy plant:—*ad.* suc'culently;—*n.* suc'culence.

Succumb, (suk-kum') *v. i.* to yield: submit; sink under.

Such, (such) *a.* of like kind.

Suck, (suk) *v. t.* to imbibe; draw with the mouth;—*v. i.* to draw the breast: absorb: *n.* small draught; milk of females;—*v. t.* *suck'le*, to nurse;—*ns.* *suck'er*, a piston or valve: a shoot from roots or trunks of trees; a fish; a person who sponges on others (*colloq.*); *suck'ling*, infant; nursing animal;—*a.* or *n.* *suck'ing*, absorbing;—*n.* *suc'tion*, act of drawing, or of pumping, as fluids, by rarefying air.

Sudatory, (sū'da-tor-i) *a.* sweating;—*n.* sweat-bath.

Sudden, (sud'en) *a.* abrupt; unexpected;—*n.* sud'denness;—*ad.* sud'denly.

Quod pulcherrinum idem tutissimum est.—What is honorable is also safest.—LIVY.

Qui nimerum probat, nihil probat.—He who proves too much proves nothing.

Qualis vir, talis oratio.—As the man, so his speech.

Sudorific, (sû-dor-if'ik) *a.* or *n.* (*med.*) promoting sweat.

Suds, (sudz) *n.* soapy water.

Sue, (sû) *v. t.* to prosecute in law; to entreat; apply for.

Suet, (sû'et) *n.* fat of beasts.

Suffer, (suf'er) *v. t.* to bear patiently; endure; tolerate: *v. i.* sustain loss or injury; undergo pain:—*ns.* *suf'ferer*, one afflicted: one who permits; *suf'ferance*, allowance; patience; *suf'fering*, pain; distress;—*a.* permitting: *a.* *suf'ferable*, tolerable

Suffice, (suf-fis') *v. t.* to satisfy;—*v. i.* to be enough;—*a.* suffic'ient, enough; equal to desired end or purpose; qualified:—*ad.* *suffic'iently*, fully;—*n.* *suffic'iency*, a competence; adequacy.

Suffix, (suf'fiks) *n.* a letter or syllable annexed;—*v. t.* to add a letter or word.

Suffocate, (suf'ô-kât) *v. t.* to choke;—*a.* *suf'focating*, stifling;—*n.* suffoca'tion.

Suffrage, (suf'râj) *n.* a vote; franchise; approbation.

Suffuse, (suf-fûz') *v. t.* to overspread; to tinge, as with blushes; *n.* suffu'sion.

Sugar, (shûg'ar) *n.* chrystallized juice of the sugar-cane, the beet root, &c.;—*v. t.* to season; make sweet or pleasant;—*a.* *sug'ary*, *sug'ared*, sweetened: *n.* *sug'aring*, act of sweetening: a sprinkling;—*ns.* *sugar-cane*, a saccharine plant; *sugar-loaf*, a conical mass of white sugar; *sugar-maple*, an ornamental tree which yields a sweet sap; *sugar-plum*, candy; sweetmeat; *sugar-refiner*, one who purifies and whitens raw brown sugar by chemical processes; *sugar of lead*, a sweet, poisonous, white powdered acetate.

Suggest, (sug-jest') *v. t.* to intimate; hint;—*n.* sugges'tion, hint: proposal: secret incitement; *a.* sugges'tive.

Suicide, (sû'i-sid) *n.* a self-murderer; self-murder:—*a.* *su'icidal*, self-injuring.

Suit, (sût) *n.* a set; apparel; request; an undertaking; courtship; action at law;—*v. t.* or *i.* to fit; to adapt; please; agree; tally;—*a.* *suit'able*, proper; becoming; adequate:—*n.* *suit'ableness*, fitness;—*ad.* *suit'ably*;—*ns.* *suit'or*, an applicant; a wooer; *suite*, (swêt) retinue; set of apartments.

Sulky, (sulk'i) *a.* morose; sullen;—*n.* a two-wheeled vehicle: *ns.* *sulks*, *sulk'iness*, fits of angry discontent.

Sullen, (sul'en) *a.* morose; obstinate; malignant: dark; *ad.* sull'enly; *n.* sull'enness.

Sully, (sul'i) *v. t.* or *i.* to soil: spot;—*a.* sul'lied, tarnished

Sulphur, (sul'fer) *n.* yellow, brittle, solid, fusible mineral, which burns with a bluish flame and emits suffocating fumes; brimstone:—*ns.* *sulphur'ic-acid*, the oil of vitriol, formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three of oxygen: *sul'phate*, a salt formed by sulphuric acid with any base, as *sulphate of lime*, *apatite*, etc., used in the preparation of commercial fertilizers; *sul'phuret*, a compound of sulphur with hydrogen, or an alkali, earth or metal;—*adjs.* *sulphur'ic*, *sul'phur(e)ous*, *sul'phuretted*, *sul'phury*, &c.

Sultan, (sul'tan) *n.* Tur. emp.

Sultry, (sul'tri) *a.* hot and oppressive;—*n.* sul'triness.

Sum, (sum) *n.* whole of anything; total amount: quantity of money; a problem in figures; result; abridgment: the substance: completion;—*v. t.* to compute; add up: state in few words.

Sumac, (sû'mâk) *n.* a shrub, of which the leaves, peduncles and young branches of several species contain tannin, and a little yellow coloring matter.

Summer, (sum'mer) *n.* hot season, in which (about June 22d) the sun arrives at the solstice or greatest northern point: June, July, August;—*v. i.* to pass or carry through the summer: *ns.* *sum'mering*, holidays at a summer resort.—*Indian summer*, warm weather late in autumn, during which the scenery and other natural aspects assume a weird haziness; *sum'mer-fallow*, plowed land left untilled.

Summary, (sum'mêr-i) *a.* short: concise; abrupt;—*n.* an abridged account;—*ad.* sum'marily, shortly; peremptorily;—*n.* *summa'tion*, an aggregate; result.

Summit, (sum'it) *n.* the top.

Summon, (sum'un) *v. t.* to call or cite by authority;—*n.* (*s.*) call; citation; writ.

Sumptuary, (sump'tû-er-i) *a.* relating to or regulating expenses, as *sumptuary laws*; *a.* *sump'tuous*, rich; costly: grand;—*ad.* *sump'tuously*.

Sun, (sun) *n.* luminary that makes the day, distant from earth about 92,000,000 miles; anything eminently splendid or beneficent, in nature, mind or morals; *sun of righteousness*; *v. t.* to air or warm in the sun;—*adjs.* *sun'ning*, basking in sunlight; *sun'beat*, *sun'burned* or *-burnt*, shone on: browned; tanned by the sun; *sun'ny*, *sun'shi'ny*, bright: clear; pleasant; *sun'proof*, impervious to light; *sun'less*, dismal; shaded;—*ns.* *sun'beam*, a ray; *sun'niness*, fullness of light; *sun'shine*, action of the sun; light; *sun'rise* (*ing*), morning: the east; *sun'set* (*ting*), evening; the west; *sun'fish*, a small, bright fish, which swims near the surface; *sun'flower*, a plant said to turn its large disc of yellow rays to the sun; *sun'-stroke*, *coup-de-soleil*; sudden loss of nervous power, or even life, by excessive sun heat; *sun'dial*, marked plate on which the shadow points the hour.—*Under the sun*, the world: *ad.* sun'ward

Sunday, (sun'dā) *n.* Sabbath.

Sunder, (sun'der) *v. t.* sever.

Sundry, (sun'dri) *a.* more than one: several: *pl.* -'*ies*.

Sunken, (sungk'n) *a.* in water

Sup, (sup) *v. i.* or *t.* to eat; to drink tea:—*n.* a little; a sip;—*n.* *sup'per*, evening

Quisque suorum verborum optimus interpres.—Every one can best explain his own words.

Qui è nuce nucleum esse vult, nucem frangit.—He that will eat the kernel must crack the nut.

Qui tacit consentit.—Who is silent, consents.

meal;—a. *sup'perless*, fasting to bed.—*The Lord's Supper*, sacramental bread.

Superable, (sū'per-a-bl) a. that may be overcome, &c.

Superabundant, (sū-per-a-bun'dant) a. superfluous: n. *superabun'dance*, exceeding plenty: v. t. superabound'.

Superadd, (sū-per-ad') v. t. to add over and above: affix.

Superannuated, (sū-per-an'ū-āt-ed) a. disqualified by old age: v. t. superan'nuate.

Superb, (sū-perb') a. grand; magnificent: ad. superb'ly

Supercargo, (sū-per-kär'gō) n. one who sees to a cargo.

Superciliary, (sū-per-sil'i-er-i) a. over the eyebrow.

Supercilious, (sū-per-sil'i-us) a. haughty; arbitrary:—ad. *supercil'iously*;—n. *supercil'iousness*, arrogant pride.

Supereminent, (sū-per-em'i-nent) a. very eminent.

Supererogation, (sū-per-er-ō-gā'shun) n. performance of more than duty exacts.

Superexcellent, (sū-per-ek'-sel-lent) a. very excellent.

Superficial, (sū-per-fish'al) a. shallow; not profound;—ad. *superfi'cially*, slightly;—n. superfi'cialness;—n. *superficies*, the surface.

Superfine, (sū'per-fīn) a. fine in a surpassing degree.

Superfluous, (sū-per'flū-us) a. more than sufficient;—n. *superflu'ity*, abundance.

Superhuman, (sū-per-hū'man) a. God-like; divine.

Superimpose, (sū-per-im-pōz') v. t. to lay above;—a. *superincum'bent*, resting on

Superinduce, (sū-per-in-dūs') v. t. to bring in or upon; n. superinduc'tion, addition.

Superintend, (sū-per-in-tend') v. t. to oversee:—n. superintend'ent, director; superinten'dence, care, etc.

Superior, (sū-pē'ri-or) a. upper; greater; surpassing; preferable; beyond the influence of: one older or excelling others; an abbot: n. *superior'ity*, preëminence.

Superlative, (sū-per'lat-iv) a. exceedingly great; n. a word

Supernatural, (sū-per-nat'ūr-al) a. miraculous;—a. *super'nal*, high; celestial.

Supernumerary, (sū-per-nūm'er-ar-i) a. in excess.

Superphosphate, (sū-per-fos'fāt) n. any substance, as bones, or the natural phosphates, combined with strong phosphoric acid.—*Superphosphate of lime*, fertilizer of bones or bone-black treated with sulphuric acid

Superscribe, (sū-per-skrīb') v. t. to write on the outside; n. superscrip'tion, the address of a letter, parcel, &c.

Supersede, (sū-per-sēd') v. t. to displace; to set aside.

Superstition, (sū-per-stish'un) n. false worship; religious error:—a. *supersti'tious*, benighted; fearful.

Superstratum, (sū-per-strā'tum) n. an upper layer.

Superstructure, (sū-per-struk'tūr) n. building erected on something else; basis

Supervene, (sū-per-vēn') v. i. to come extraneously; occur;—a. *superve'nient*, additional;—n. superven'tion.

Supervise, (sū-per-vīz') v. t. to inspect; oversee;—ns. supervis'or, an inspector; *pl.* a county board to pass accounts and count votes; *supervis'ion*, inspection or control:—a. *supervi'sory*.

Supervolute, (sū-per-vō-lūt') a. in *bot.* rolled and plaited

Supine, (sū-pīn') a. face upward; indolent; negligent; unaspiring:—ad. supine'ly

Supplant, (sup-plant') v. t. to undermine; displace;—n. *supplant'ing*, superseding

Supple, (sup'l) a. flexible; compliant;—n. supp'leness.

Supplement, (sup'le-ment) n. an addition; extra pages;—v. t. *supplement'*, to add to;—a. *supplemen'tal*, *supplemen'tary*, additional; ad. supplement'ally:—a. *sup'pletory*, filling deficiencies.

Supplicate, (sup'li-kāt) v. t. to pray for; implore; ask earnestly;—n. sup'plicant, a petitioner; *supplica'tion*, entreaty; prayer;—a. *sup'pliant*, praying: n. entreater; a. *sup'plicatory*, humble

Supply, (sup-plī') v. t. to fill or furnish what is wanted; serve instead of; yield;—n. sufficiency for wants;—*pl.* (plies) ways and means; *supplī'er*, source of replenishment.—*Supply and demand*, terms in political economy, the last denoting a brisk market and a scarcity of any article, and the first an overplus, deficiency, or adequate stock.

Support, (sup-port') v. t. to bear; sustain; corroborate; defend; help; second; uphold;—n. assistance; aid; maintenance;—ns. *support'er*, adherent: an aid; a truss or brace: *support'ableness*, soundness; validity:—a. *support'able*, maintainable; bearable, as woe.

Suppose, (sup-pōz') v. t. to assume; guess; imagine; regard; state without proof;—adjs. *supposed'*, conjectured; *suppos'able*, probable; likely to exist; *supposi'tional*, hypothetical; *supposititious*, spurious; illegitimate:—ns. *suppos'er*, one who assumes without proof; *supposi'tion*, position laid down; hypothesis; *suppos'itory*, a pill or bolus placed in the rectum (*med.*)

Suppress, (sup-pres') v. t. to crush; restrain; conceal:—n. *suppres'sion*, a concealment; stoppage;—a. *suppres'sive*, subduing; concealing; *suppressed'*, crushed; stopped, as a book, &c.

Suppurate, (sup'ū-rāt) v. i. or t. to generate matter, as in a sore;—n. suppura'tion.

Sūprā, or *sur*, a prefix signifying *above*, *over*, *beyond*; qualifying various words.

Supreme, (sū-prēm') a. exceedingly great; highest; chief; most excellent;—ad. *supreme'ly*, very;—n. *suprem'acy*, predominance.

Sural, (sū'ral) a. pertaining to the calf of the leg.

Surbase, (ser'bās) n. moulding

Surbed, (ser-bed') v. t. to set edgewise, as a stone.

Surcharge, (ser-chärj') v. t. to overcharge; to saturate.

Surcingle, (ser-sing'gl) n. a belt fastening a saddle.

Surd, (serd) n. an indeterminable quantity, as square root of 2, or cube root of 3.

Sure, (shūr) a. confident;

Qui a bruit de se lever matin, peut dormir jusqua diner.—He who has the reputation of rising early may sleep till noon.

Qui compte sans son hoste, il lui convient compter deux fois.—He that reckons without his host, must reckon again.

certain ;—*ad.* doubtless ;—*ad.* sure'ly, certainly ;—*n.* *sure'ty*, security; certainty; a bondsman.—*To be sure*, yes ; doubtless ; *to make sure*, to secure absolutely.

Surf, (surf) *n.* the sea foam.

Surface, (sur'fās) *n.* the exterior part of anything; the upper soil ; that which has length and breadth only.

Surfeit, (sur'fit) *n.* fullness by excessive eating ;—*v. t.* to feed to satiety ; to cloy.

Surge, (surj) *n.* a large wave or billow ;—*v. t.* to swell;—*a.* *sur'ging*, swelling; rolling

Surgery, (sur'jer-i) *n.* art of curing by manual operations; surgeon's office ;—*a.* *sur'gical*, done with the scalpel, &c ;—*n.* sur'geon.

Surly, (sur'li) *a.* morose ; silently angry ;—*ad.* sur'lily ; *n.* *sur'liness*, incivility

Surmise, (sur-mīz') *v. t.* to imagine;—*n.* a suspicion ;—*n.* *surmi'sing*, conjecturing.

Surmount, (sur-mount') *v. t.* overcome ; scale ;—*a.* *surmount'able*, conquerable.

Surname, (sur'nām) *n.* name of the family ;—*v. t.* call by.

Surpass, (sur-pas') *v. t.* outstrip ; exceed ; excel ;—*a.* *surpass'ing*, great ; rare ; *surpass'able*, open to rivalry

Surplice, (ser'plis) *n.* a long white outer robe of priests.

Surplus, (sur'plus) *n.* excess; residue ;—*n.* sur'plusage.

Surprise, (sur-prīz') *n.* wonder suddenly excited ;—*v. t.* to take unawares; confuse; excite wonder in ;—*n.* *surpris'al* ;—*a.* *surpris'ing*, astonishing; *ad.* *surpris'ingly*.

Surrender, (sur-ren'der) *v. t.* to yield ; give up ; resign ;—*v. i.* succumb to any influence ;—*n.* act of yielding.

Surreptitious, (sur-rep-tish'us)) *a.* done by stealth ; secret;—*ad.* surrepti'tiously

Surrogate, (sur'rō-gāt). *n.* a judge of probate courts, etc.

Surround, (sur-round') *v. t.* to encompass on all sides ;—*a.* *surround'ing*, enclosing ; hampering ;—*n.* *surround'ings*, external influences or circumstances.

Survey, (ser-vā') *v. t.* to view attentively ; to inspect ; to measure land ; to lay out railroads, &c. ;—*ns.* view ; examination ; map of land or a region of country: *survey'ing*, science of land measurement ; *survey'or*, a land measurer ; inspector.

Survive, (sur-vīv') *v. i.* to live after anything ; recover ; last ;—*v. t.* to outlive ;—*a.* *surviv'ing*, yet living ;—*n.* *survi'vor*, the one saved ; *surviv'al*, continuance, &c.

Susceptible, (sus-sep'ti-bl) *a.* that may receive some change, influence, passion, &c. ; impressible ;—*n.* *susceptibil'ity*, sensibility ; capacity for anything: *a.* *suscep'tive*, readily admitting.

Suspect, (sus-pekt') *v. t.* to imagine; mistrust; *n.* a person under political suspicion; *a.* *suspect'ed*, accused.

Suspend, (sus-pend') *v. t.* to hang ; to intermit ; delay ;—*ns.* *suspense'*, painful uncertainty or waiting ; *suspen'sion*, temporary cessation ; act of hanging up ; delay of judgment ; privation of office ;—*a.* spanning, as a bridge ;—*n.* *suspend'ers*, shoulder straps, &c

Suspicion, (sus-pish'un) *n.* distrust ; imagination ;—*a.* suspic'ious, distrustful.

Suspiration, (sus-pir-ā'shun) *n.* a long breath ; a sigh.

Sustain, (sus-tān') *v. t.* to bear; prove; sanction; prolong ;—*a.* *sustain'ing*, upholding; *sustain'able*, maintainable ;—*ns.* *sus'tenance*, food ; aliment; *sustenta'tion*, support ; nutrition.

Sutler, (sut'ler) *n.* one who sells provisions in a camp.

Swab, (swob) *n.* a mop for floors; *v. t.* to sweep; clean.

Swaddle, (swod'l) *v. t.* to bandage, as an infant;—*n.*, *a.* swad'dling (clothes).

Swag, (swag) *v. i.* to sink by its weight ;—*a.* swag'gy.

Swagger, (swag'er) *v. i.* to boast ; to brag ; to bluster.

Swain, (swān) *n.* rural lover.

Swale, (swāl) *n.* a tract of low land ; an interval.

Swallow, (swol'ō) *n.* a migratory bird ;—*v. t.* to take down the throat ; absorb ; consume; believe easily.

Swamp, (swŏmp) *n.* marsh.

Swan, (swon) *n.* a white water-fowl

Sward, (swawrd) *n* grass land.

Swarm, (swawrm) *n.* a multitude; a cluster of bees;—*v. t.* to throng; *v. i.* to abound; overrun ; to quit a hive ;—*a.* *swarm'ing*, crowding.

Swarthy, (swawrth'i) *a.* of a dark hue;—*n.* swarth'iness.

Swath, (swawth) *n.* a line of grass, cured hay, or grain.

Swathe, (swāth) *v. t.* to bind with a cloth ;—*n.* a fillet.

Sway, (swā) *v. t.* or *i.* to move ; wave ; control ;—*n.* rule ; command ; power.

Swear, (swār) *v. i.* to affirm on the Bible or with uplifted hand; to be profane; —*v. t.* to bind by an oath ; declare on oath ; *ns.* *swear'er*, a profane man; *swear'ing*, profanity; oath-taking.

Sweat, (swet) *n.* the moisture which issues through the pores ; perspiration.

Sweep, (swēp) *v. t.* to clean with a brush ; pass along, as a storm, or any moving body ; draw, as a net, etc., over a river bottom ; fetch a long stroke ;—*n.* the act of sweeping ; range of any turning body ; a large oar; rapid survey with the eye ; swift circular motion of the arm, machinery, a flying bird, etc. ;—*a.* *sweep'ing*, indiscriminate, as an assertion or charge ;—*n. pl.* *sweep'ings*, what is collected together ; *sweep'stakes*, money won at a race.

Sweet, (swēt) *a.* grateful to the palate ; fresh ; good ;—*ad.* *sweet'ly*, musically ; delightfully ;—*v. t.* or *i.* *sweet'en*, make or become sweet; improve the flavor ;—*ns.* *sweet'ener*, that which renders agreeable ; *sweet'ness*, fragrance ; melody ; mildness: *sweet'brier*, a fragrant shrub or native rose: *sweetheart*, a lover, or one loved *sweet'meat*, fruit; preserve *sweet'-potato*, a convolvulus, having edible tubers

Qui transtulit, sustinet.—He who transplanted, still sustains. —MOTTO OF CONNECTICUT.

Qui premier arriver au moulin, premier doit moudre.—He who arrives first at the mill should first get his grist. *First come, first served.*

sweet'-william, a beautiful flowering plant;—*a. sweet'-smelling*, fragrant : *sweet'-tempered*, gentle ; affable.

Swell, (swel) *v. t.* to grow big; dash, as waves; sound loud, as music or the voice: —*v. i.* to enlarge ; to exaggerate; to strut, as a gobbler ;—*n.* rise of the tides, winds, ire, &c.; spread; extension ; a dandy :—*adjs. swelled'*, inflated ; *swell'ing*, increasing; rolling, as loud music ; tumid ; turgid, as style;—*n.* tumor ; inflation.

Swelter, (swel'ter) *v. i.* to be faint or oppressed with heat ; — *adjs. swel'tering*, very hot : *swel'try*, sultry.

Swerve, (swerv) *v. i.* to deviate ; err; bend; *n. swerv'ing*, departure from duty.

Swift,(swift) *a.* speedy ; rapid ; ready ;—*ad. swift'ly* :—*n. swift'ness*, celerity : speed

Swill, (swil) *v. t.* to drink voraciously ;—*n.* hog feed.

Swim, (swim) *v. i.* to float; move in water by the motion of the limbs; be dizzy or confused ; abound ;—*v. t.* cross a stream : *n.* a frolic in water; air-bladder of a fish; — *a. swim'ming*, floating ;—*n.* aquatic exercises ; dizziness;—*ad. swim'mingly*, happily ; prosperously.

Swindle, (swin'dl) *v. t.* to defraud with artifice ; — *a. swind'ling*, cheating ; — *n.* knavery ;*n. swind'ler*, cheat

Swine, (swin) *n.* pigs ; hogs; *a.* swin'ish, gross; brutish.

Swing, (swing) *v. i.,t.* to sway when suspended; to whirl; glide to and fro on a hanging rope ; turn round with the tide, as a ship ; brandish ; to hang, (as, 'he will hang for it');—*n.* vibratory motion ; sweep ; liberty of conduct ; a rope for swinging on :—*a. swing'ing*, vibrating ; huge ;—*n.* a waving; *n. swin'gle-tree*, a whiffle-tree for horse-traces ; *n. swin'gle*, the short arm of a flail ;—*v. t.* to beat flax, &c.

Switch, (swich) *n.* a flexible twig ; a variable rail or side track on railways ;—*v. t.* to whip ; to a side trac

Swivel, (swiv'l) *n.* a ring that turns on a pin ; *v. t.* to pivot

Swollen, (swōln) *a.* swelled.

Swoon, (swoon) *v. i., n.* faint.

Swoop, (swoop) *v. t.* to come upon swiftly, as death, or a bird of prey :—*n.* a rushing.

Sword, (sōrd) *n.* an offensive weapon with a long blade; the emblem of war, vengeance, justice, power:—*ns. sword'-fish*, a huge sea-fish with a sharp snout elongated 10 to 15 feet; *swords'man*, fencer

Swop, (swŏp) *v. t.* to exchange ;—*n.* mutual change

Sybarite, (sib'a-rit) *n.* voluptuary ;—*a.* effeminate.

Sycamore, (sik'a-mōr) *n.* a species of fig-tree : maple.

Sycophant, (sik'ō-fant) *n.* an obsequious flatterer: a parasite :—*n.* syc'ophancy.

Syenite, (sī'e-nīt) *n.* a red granite ; hornblende.

Syllable, (sil'a-bl) *n.* a letter or combination of letters uttered by one impulse of the voice : a word ;—*v. t.* to utter, as in verse :—*a. syllab'ic*, concise ; noting one or more articulate sounds : —*ns. syllabica'tion*, division of words into syllables; *syl'labus*, abstract heads of a discourse : *syl'logism*, argument composed of three propositions : 'Every man thinks; Philip is a man ; therefore Philip thinks.'

Sylph, (silf) *n.* a fairy ;—*a. sylph'like*, slim, light, &c.

Sylvan, (sil'van) *a.* shady.

Symbol, (sim'bol) *n.* a type ; emblem ; memorial ; sign; —*a. symbol'ical*, representative : typical :—*v. t.* or *i. sym'bolize*, to express; suggest ; represent ;—*pp., a. sym'bolizing* ;—*ns. symboliza'tion*, a resemblance ; a shadowing forth ; *sym'bolism*, investment of material with a spiritual meaning.

Symmetry, (sim'e-tri) *n.* proportion of parts to each other, or to the whole ; comeliness ;—*a. symmet'rical*, proportionate, &c.

Symp -thet'ik) *a.* having mutual sensation or common feeling :—*v. t. sym'pathize*, feel with another ; — *a. sym'pathizing*, tender ;—*n. sym'pathy*, fellow-feeling ; compassion.

Symphony, (sim'fō-ni) *n.* accordance of sounds; music for a band, &c.; *a. sympho'nious*, harmonious, &c.

Symposium, (sim-pō'zi-um) *n.* feasting; merry-making.

Symptom, (simp'tum) *n.* a sign : a token :—*a. symptomat'ic*, indicative of, &c.

Synagogue, (sin'a-gog) *n.* a Jewish place of worship.

Synantherous, (sin-an'ther-us) *a.* in *bot.*, having the stamens united by their anthers ; *synan'thous*, having flowers and leaves which appear at the same time : *syncar'pous*, having the carpels united so as to form one ovary or pistil (*bot.*).

Synchronal, (sin'kro-nal) *a.* happening at same time ; simultaneous; *n. syn'chronism*, contemporary persons, things and events tabulated according to dates.

Syneresis, (sin-er'e-sis) *n.* confluence of two vowels, as in *Aaron*, or of two syllables, as in *e'er* ; syncope.

Syncope, (sin'kō-pē) *n.* elision of letters, as in *ne'er*, *e'en* ; in *med.* a swooning.

Syndic, (sin'dik) *n.* a magistrate ; a commissioner ; an agent ; — *n. syn'dicate*, a council: a body of bankers who subscribe for a *round sum* of Gov. or R. R. bonds.

Synecdoche,(sin-ek'do-ke) *n.* (*rhet.*) trope expressing the whole by a part, *vice versa*.

Synod, (sin'od) *n.* an ecclesiastical council or court.

Synonym, (sin'ō-nim) *n.* one of two or more words having the same meaning: *v. t. synon'ymize* express ideas in different words:—*a. synon'ymous*, of same signification ;—*ad. synon'ymously*.

Synopsis, (sin-op'sis) *a.* a brief general view:—*n. synop'tical*, condensed, &c.

Syntax, (sin'taks) *n.* proper arrangement of words in sentences:—*a. syntac'tical*, grammatical: pert. to synt.

Quando amigo pide no ay mañana.—When a friend asks, there is no to-morrow.

Quien la fama ha perdida muerto anda en vida.—He that hath an ill name, is half hanged.

Qui invidet minor est.—He who envies, admits his inferiority.

Synthesis, (sin'the-sis) *n.* in *chem.* union of elements to form a compound (opposite of *analysis*) : the treatment of a subject by constructing the *elements* into a system;—*a. synthet'ic(al)*, reconstructive of parts.

Syringa, (si-ring'gā) *n.* in *bot.* generic name for the class to which the lilac (*syringa vulgaris*) belongs.

Syringe, (sir'inj) *n.* a pipe to squirt liquids;—*v. t.* to inject or clean by a syringe.

Syrup, (sir'up) *n.* sweet juice; a liquid refuse of sugar, finer than molasses: sugarcane sap: *a. syr'uped*, sweetened ; *syr'upy*, like honey.

System, (sis'tem) *n.* plan ; scheme ; mode : process ; a co-operative combination or union ; connection of parts or things ; a philosophical theory ; the universe :—*a. systemat'ic*, methodical : regularly planned ;—*ad.* systemat'ically; —*v. t. sys'tematize*, restore or reduce to order:—*n. sys'temizer* ;—*a. sys'tematized* ; —*a. system'ic*, denoting the circulation of blood from the left ventricle of the heart ; belonging to a system or the body, as a whole

Systole, (sis'tō-lē) *n.* contraction of the heart in expelling blood ; in *gr.* shortening of syllables; *a.* systol'ic

Systyle, (sis'til) *n.* in *arch.*, close intercolumniation.

Syzygy, (siz'i-ji) *n.* time or tide of new and full moon.

T

TABBY, (tab'i) *n.* watered textile fabric ; an artificial stone ; concrete : pet name for cats :—*a.* brindled like *wavy*, figured silk, as cats.

Tabernacle, (tab'er-nā-kl) *n.* place of worship : sacred place : dwelling of clay, as the body ; *v. i.* dwell ; lodge ; *a. tab'ernacled*, enshrined ; *tabernac'ular*, latticed.

Tablature, (tab'la-tūr) *n.* a painting on ceilings, &c.

Table, (tā'bl) *n.* an article of furniture; figures in lines: a flat surface ; persons at table; fare supplied: a tablet: inscription; catalogue: an index; a synopsis;—*v. t.* to catalogue ; to vote down or put aside a motion ;—*ns. ta'ble-land*, a plateau : high level land ; *tab'let*, surface of ivory, &c., on which to write or paint ; *ta'ble-talk*, pleasant conversations at meals ; *ta'ble-tippings*, so-called spiritualist demonstrations by which tables, &c., are *tipped*, *turned*, and *knocked* about a room : *table d'hote*, (ta'bl dōt) ordinary public hotel dinner.—*Turn the tables*, be quick at repartee ; discomfit rivals.

Tableau, (tab-lō') *n.* a vivid pantomime, representing some scene, event, word, etc.; *tableaux vivants*, (tab-lo' vi-vang') scenes acted by persons in costume.

Taboo, (tă-boo') *n.* a prohibition ;—*v. t.* to forbid use, or discussion of a subject.

Tabor, (tā'bėr) *n.* small drum

Tabular, (tab'ū-lar) *a.* set down in figures or synopses; formed in laminæ ;—*v. t. tab'ulate*, to represent by squares of figures:—*a. tab'ulated*; —*n. tabula'tion*, as a financial exhibit; flat; form; *tab'ulæ*, horizontal floors.

Tacit, (tas'it) *a.* silent ; implied ;—*ad.* tac'itly, really.

Taciturn, (tas'i-turn) *a.* not talkative :—*n.* taciturn'ity, silence ;—*ad.* tac'iturnly.

Tack, (tak) *n.* a small nail ; course;—*v. t.* to fasten ; sew slightly :—*v. i.* to turn the course of a ship: maneuver

Tackle, (tak'l) *n.* ropes and a machine to raise weights; —*v. t.* to harness ; to seize; —*n. tack'ling*, rigging, &c.

Tact, (takt) *n.* nice perception or skill : discernment.

Tactics, (tak'tiks) *n.* military science ; political skill: adroitness or method of dealing with others :—*n. tacti'cian*, a master of finesse, or skill in war : *a.* tac'tical.

Tactile, (tak'til) *a.* tangible.

Taction, (tak'shun) *n.* touch.

Tadpole, (tad'pōl) *n.* a frog.

Taffrail, (taf'rāl) *n.* uppermost part of a ship's stern.

Taffeta, (taf'e-ta) *n.* a thin, lustrous, silken fabric.

Tag, (tag) *n.* a metal point ; a manilla card, for addressing goods to be shipped ; a label ; the extremity ;—*v. t.* to mark ; address ; fit with a point ; fasten ; hang to ; follow after, as a child ;—*ns. tag'ging*, stuff for tags.—*Tag, rag, bobtail*, a rabble.

Tail, (tāl) *n.* hinder part : end or spent part; bottom : anything hanging or trailing, as the caudal extremity of an animal, or the train of a comet, dress, &c. ;—*n. tail'ings*, lighter parts of grain in winnowing ; *tail-board*, sliding end of a wagon, &c. —*To turn tail*, to run away.

Tailor, (tā'ler) *n.* one who makes men's clothes, &c.

Taint, (tānt) *v. t.* to corrupt ; poison : to sully ;—*v. i.* to spoil ; decay ; *n.* a blemish; infection ; corruption ;—*a. taint'ed*, defiled ; putrid; *taint'less*, incorruptible.

Take, (tāk) *v. t.* to receive ; to seize ; purloin ; adopt ; pursue ; contract, as a disease ; swallow, as medicine ; copy, as a likeness ; paint ; permit to go : arrest ; hire, as a house, &c. ; buy ; engage in ; spread easily, as ink over dry types ; suppose ; receive in thought ; understand in any sense ; delight in :—*v. i.* to please : captivate ; become popular ; gain support ;—*n.* a lucky haul, esp. of fish ; —*ppr. tak'ing*, capturing ;—*a.* alluring ; captivating ; — *n.* seizure ; conquest.—*Take*

Quien tiene tienda, que atienda. Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.

Rien de plus estimable que la cerémonie.—Nothing is of more value than civility.

Qui non proficit, deficit.—He who does not advance recedes.

in, cheat; comprise; *take to*, be fond of; resort to; *take after*, resemble; imitate; *take on*, cry or grieve; *take aim*, sight a weapon; *take breath*, stop to rest; *take care of*, support; watch; keep safely; *take effect*, go into operation; *take fire*, ignite; *take up with*, be contented with; associate with lightly; *take away*, deprive of; *take heart*, gain courage; *take heed*, be careful; *take in hand*, to commence; *take leave*, bid farewell to; *take notice*, to observe; be notified; *take off*, mimic; *take part*, share; *take place*, happen; *take root*, to grow in the soil, mind, or public opinion; *take stock*, to inventory or value merchandise, &c., &c.

Talc, (talk) *n.* a silver-white mineral, soapy in feel.

Tale, (tāl) *n.* a story; narrative of incidents; fiction; *n. tale'bearer*, a low gossip.

Talent, (tal'ent) *n.* a natural gift; faculty; coin; — *a. tal'ented*, gifted in mind.

Talisman, (tal'is-man) *n.* a charm, word, &c., possessing magical qualities; amulet:—*a. talisman'ic*, magic

Talk, (tawk) *n.* familiar conversation; rumor; public scandal;—*v. i.* speak; *adjs. talk'ative, talk'ing*, loquacious;—*n.* talk'ativeness.

Tall, (tawl) *a.* high in stature; lofty;—*n. tall'ness*, height.

Tallow, (tal'ō) *n.* beef fat.

Tally, (tal'i) *n.* notched rod to keep accounts; a reckoning;—*v. t.* to agree; suit; *ex. tally-ho'*, hunter's cry.

Talmud, (tal'mud) *n.* book of Heb. laws and traditions.

Talon, (tal'on) *n.* claw of a bird of prey or game rooster: in *arch.*, ogee moulding

Tamarind, (tam'a-rind) *n.* an acid Indian fruit; a date.

Tamarisk, (tam'ā-risk) *n.* evergreen tropical shrub.

Tambor, (tam'ber) *n.* small drum; embroidery; frame; a circular vertical part of a cupola, a round course of stones in a pillar, &c.;—*v. t* to shape like or embroider on a tambor; *n. tambourine'*, (ber-ēn') broad parchment-covered hoop hung with little bells for percussion.

Tame, (tām) *a.* dull; spiritless; domestic; not wild; —*v. t.* to reclaim; subdue; domesticate; *p., a. tamed'*, gentle; accustomed to man; *a. tam'able*, tractable;—*ns. tam'er*, horse-breaker, &c.: *tame'ness*, want of interest; docility;—*ad. tame'ly*, submissively; *a. tame'less*, wild

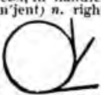
Tamp, (tamp) *v. t.* to pack a hole with clay, &c., after putting in powder;—*ns. tamp'ing*, act of filling holes bored for a blast in rocks, &c.; the materials used; *tam'pion*, stopper; stopple.

Tamper, (tam'per) *v. t.* to meddle; trifle; deal with or tempt secretly;—*a.* or *n. tam'pering*, trifling with.

Tan, (tan) *v. t.* to imbue with bark; to imbrown by the sun;—*a.* brown; tawny; —*n.* oak or other bark bruised and broken, for converting raw hides into leather; freckles; *ns. tan'ner*, a worker in a *tannery* or leather factory; *tan'nic acid, tan'nin*, astringent principle of oak bark, galls, &c.; *tan'ning*, making leather.

Tandem, (tan'dem) *n.* horses harnessed one before the other; — *ad.* riding with horses in *Indian file;* singly

Tang, (tang) *n.* strong taste; relish; a sound; a tone; the tongue of a buckle; end of a knife, etc., in handle.



Tangent, (tan'jent) *n.* right line touching a curve;—*n.* tan'gency, a passing touch: tendency of a revolving body to fly off in a straight line; —*a. tangen'tial* (shal).

Tangible, (tan'ji-bl) *a.* that can be touched or realized; —*ns. tan'gibleness, tangibil'ity*, palpability; *ad.* tan'gibly

Tangle, (tang'gl) *v. t.* to involve; make intricate:—*n.* a snarl; *a. tan'gled*, knotted; *tan'gly*, intertwined; covered with *sea-weed tangle.*

Tank, (tangk) *n.* a reservoir of water; cistern or basin.

Tankard, (tang'kard) *n.* a drinking-cup with a lid.

Tansy, (tan'zi) *n.* bitter herb.

Tantalize, (tan'ta-līz) *v. t.* to tease with false hopes;—from *Tantalus*, (in *myth.*) who could not touch the water and fruits around him;—*ns. tan'talizer*, a tormentor; *tan'talism*, malicious irritation;—*a. tan'talizing*, tormenting; vain.

Tantamount, (tan'ta-mownt) *a.* equivalent to; equal.

Tantrums, (tan'trŭms) *n.* bad temper or behavior.

Tap, (tap) *v. t.* touch lightly; pierce a barrel;—*n.* a gentle touch; a spile, pipe or room for drawing liquor; —*ns. tap'ping*, drawing a fluid from a cask, a sugar maple-tree, or a dropsical person: *tap-root*, main root of a tree or plant which pierces the earth deeply, as a hickory tree or carrot.

Tape, (tāp) *n.* a fillet or band of linen or cotton, for tying papers, binding garments, &c.;—*ns. tape-line*, a linen measure; *tape-worm*, a long, flat, intestinal worm.

Taper, (tā'per) *n.* a light; wax candle;—*a.* slender; conical; *v. t.* to make or become smaller;—*a. ta'pering*, sloping gradually to a point.

Tapestry, (tap'es-tri) *n.* woven figured hangings, &c.;—*a. ta'pestried*, adorned;—*n. ta'pis*, a *carpet.—On the tapis*, under consideration.

Tapioca, (tap-i-ō'ka) *n.* farinaceous food from the roots of cassava or manioc plants

Tar, (tār) *n.* a viscid black liquid distilled from pines, firs, or coal; a sailor;—*v. t.* to daub with tar;—*a.* tar'ry; *n. tarpau'lin*, tarred cloth.

Tarantula, (tar-an'tū-la) *n.* a large venomous spider.

Tardy, (tār'di) *a.* dilatory; late; out of season;—*ad. tar'dily*, slowly;—*n. tar'diness*, backwardness.

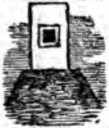
Tare, (târ) *n.* a weed; allowance for packing, etc.

Rira bien, qui rira le dernier.—He laughs well who laughs last.

Remuda de pasturage haze bizerros gordos.—A change of pasturage makes fat calves.

Regnant populi.—The people rule.—MOTTO OF ARKANSAS.

Target, (tär'get) *n.* a mark to shoot at.



Tariff, (tar'if) *n.* table of duties or taxes on imported goods.

Tarnish, (tär'nish) *v. t.* to sully; to soil by exposure to the air, &c., or by any bad act:—*v. i.* to lose brightness; *a. tarn'ished*, injured; dim.

Tarry, (tar'i) *v. i.* to delay; stay behind;—*v. t.* wait for; —*ns.* tar'rier, tar'rying.

Tarsus, (tar'sus) *n.* cartilage supporting the eyelids; articulation of the foot to the leg; the last segment of insects' legs:—*a. tar'sal*, pertaining to the instep, &c.

Tart, (tärt) *a.* acid; sharp; —*n.* a kind of pastry;—*ad. tart'ly*, severely;—*n. tart'ness*, sourness; ill-nature.

Tartan, (tär'tan) *n.* a cloth with variegated stripes;—*n. tar'latan*, gauzy muslin.

Tartar, (tär'tar) *n.* an acid concretion on the teeth and on the inside of wine casks; when purified, *cream of tartar*.—*Catch a Tartar*, stir up a formidable foe;—*adjs. tar'ta'r(e)ous. tar'tarized*, resembling or impregnated with *tartaric acid*, or the tartar of wines.

Tartarus, (tär'ta-rus) *n.* in *myth.* the infernal regions; *a. tartā'rean*, dark; hellish.

Task, (task) *n.* occupation; amount of work or study set to be done in a fixed time;—*v. t.* burden; strain the powers of mind or body; *n. task-master*, oppressor.—*Take to task*, reprove.

Tassel, (tas'el) *n.* a hanging ornament of silk, &c.; book mark; ribbon; *a. tas'selled.*

Taste, (tāst) *v. t.* to perceive by the palate; feel; experience; relish; eat sparingly; obtain pleasure from; —*n.* act or sense of tasting; perception of the beautiful; flavor; a small portion; intellectual relish; predilection; trial; judgment, good or bad;—*adjs.* tas'table, good; tas'ted, enjoyed, &c.; *taste'ful*, neat; comely; *taste'less*, insipid; vapid; *tas'ty*, fine; possessing the sense or quality of beauty or excellence;—*adcs. taste'fully, taste'lessly*, tast'ily;—*ns. taste'fulness, taste'lessness*; *n. tast'er*, a trier; *tast'ing*, trying.

Tatter, (tat'er) *n.* torn rag;—*a. tat'tered*, rent; ragged; —*n. tatterdemal'ion*, loafer.

Tattle, (tat'l) *v. i.* to tell tales; talk idly; *n.* gossip; *n., a. tat'tling*, apt to talk; *n.* tat'tler.

Tattoo, (tat-too') *n.* beat of a drum; stains on the skin.

Taunt, (tawnt) *v. t.* reproach; gibe;—*n.* insult:—*a. taunt'ing*, twitting; exasperating; *ad. taunt'ingly*, scoffingly.

Taurus, (taw'rus) *n.* zodiacal sign; *a. tau'rine*, bullish.

Taut, (tawt) *a.* stretched; fit.

Tautology, (taw-tol'o-ji) *n.* a repetition of words;—*a.* tautolog'ical, not varied; *n. tautol'ogist*, a verbose talker; *tautoph'ony*, repetition of the same sounds.

Tavern, (tav'ern) *n.* a public house; a liquor saloon.

Taw, (taw) *v. t.* to dress white glove or alum leather.

Tawdry, (taw'dri) *a.* gaudy in dress; fine to excess;—*n.* taw'driness, tinsel, &c.

Tawny, (taw'ni) *a.* yellow.

Tax, (taks) *n.* a rate or duty imposed on property or persons for a public purpose; charge; burdensome duty;—*v. t.* to accuse; censure; load with costs; assess;—*a. tax'able*, assessable;—*n. taxa'tion*, assessment by law;—*n.* tax'ing.

Taxidermy, (taks'i-der-mi) *n.* art of mounting and preserving the skins of animals, and of dead zoological specimens in general; *n.* tax'idermist; *taxon'omy*, in *Nat. Hist.*, the laws and principles of classification.

Tea, (tē) *n.* a Chinese shrub; infusion of tea; beverage.

Teach, (tēch) *v. t.* to educate; to instruct; communicate knowledge; counsel;—*a. teach'able*, willing to be taught;—*ns. teach'ableness*, capacity to learn; *teach'er*, a pedagogue, &c.; *teach'ing*, lesson; instruction.

Teak, (tēk) *n.* an E. In. tree.

Team, (tēm) *n.* horses, &c., in double harness;—*v. t.* drive for hire; *n. team'ster.*

Tear, (tēr) *n.* moisture of the eyes;—*pl.* grief;—*adjs. tear'ful*, weeping; sorrowful; *tear'less*, unfeeling; dry; *ad.* tear'fully;—*n.* tear'fulness.

Tear, (tār) *n.* a rent:—*v. t.* to rend asunder; to pull in pieces; to lacerate; break; take away by violence;—*v. i.* to rave or rant;—*a. tear'ing*, raving, &c.; *torn*, rent.

Tease, (tēz) *v. t.* to comb wool; to vex with importunity; *a.* teas'ing, annoying.

Teasel, (tēz'l) *n.* bur of a plant used in dressing cloth (*v.t.*)

Teat, (tēt) *n.* the nipple; pap.

Technical, (tek'ni-kal) *a.* belonging to the arts or to a profession; scientific;—*ad. tech'nically*;—*ns. technical'ity*, specific language, style, or terms of a profession, trade, art, or science; extreme nicety of expression or of interpretation, which often leads to doubt or dispute; *tech'nics*, art studies; *technol'ogy*, doctrine, terms, system or philosophy of the useful arts; *a. technolog'ical.*

Techy, (tech'i) *a.* irritable.

Ted, (ted) *v. t.* to shake; to spread, as new mown grass, for drying;—*n. ted'der*, a machine on wheels, with teeth to seize, throw, and scatter hay; *a.* ted'ded.

TeDeum, (tē-dē'um) *n.* hymn.

Tedious, (tē'di-us) *a.* slow; tiresome;—*ad.* te'diously; —*ns. te'diousness*, prolixity; irksomeness; *te'dium*, fatigue; dullness; weariness.

Teem, (tēm) *v. i.* to produce; bring forth abundantly; bear; be full; abound;—*a. teem'ing*, swarming; prolific.

Teens, (tēnz) *n.* adolescence.

Teeth, (tēthe) *v. i.* to grow teeth;—*n., a. teeth'ing*, dentition;—*n. teeth*, (tēth) *pl.* of *tooth*, the whole of the *incisors*, *canines* and *molars*, fixed in the lower and upper jaws, used resp ively for cutting, tear chewing, or grinding f

Res est soliciti plena timoris amor.—Love is a thing full of anxious fears.

Saxum volutum non obducitur musco.—A rolling stone gathers no moss.

Ruyn señor cria ruyn servidor. Like master like man.

Teetotaller, (te-to'tal-ler) *n.* one who abstains totally from strong drinks ;—*a.* *teeto'tal*, entire ; perfect.

Teetotum, (tē-tō'tum) *n.* toy.

Tegumentary, (teg-u-ment'ar-i) *a.* denoting the skin.

Telegraph, (tel'e-graf) *n.* an apparatus for transmitting messages almost instantaneously by means of electric currents ;—*v. t.* to send a dispatch ;—*ns.* *tel'egraph-cable*, a submarine rope of strands of wire, gutta percha, &c., to convey messages under the waters of oceans, lakes, rivers, &c. ; *tel'egram*, a land message, as distinguished from a dispatch by cable ; *teleg'raphy*, system of telegraphic communication ;—*a.* telegraph'ic ;—*n.* telegraph'ist.

Teleology, (tel-ē-ol'ō-ji) *n.* doctrine of final causes ; *teleol'ogist*, a seeker for final causes of phenomena.

Telephone, (tel'e-fōn) *n.* instrument for reproducing sounds at a distance by means of electricity.

Telescope, (tel'ē-skōp) *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying or *viewing* distant objects, as the stars ;—*a.* *telescop'ic*.

Telestich, (tel-e'stik) *n.* a poem, the last letters of the lines spelling a name.

Tell, (tel) *v. t.* to relate ; inform ; to utter ; express ; count ;—*v. i.* to avail ; take effect ;—*ns.* *tel'ler*, one who counts votes, &c. ; a bank clerk who receives or pays money ; *tell'-tale*, a gossip ; any sign that betrays secrets ;—*a.* betraying, as the countenance ;—*a.* *tell'ing*, effective, as a speech, etc.

Telic, (tel'ik) *a.* denoting the final end or purpose.

Temerity, (tē-mer'i-ti) *n.* extreme boldness ; rashness.

Temper, (tem'per) *n.* frame of mind ; anger ; due mixture ;—*v. t.* to mix ; soften ; adjust ;—*n.* *tem'perament*, constitution ; disposition ; —*a.* *tem'pered*, hardened, as metals ; moderated, as the passions ; (well-) disposed ; —*n.* *tem'pering*, cooling ; hardening, as an edge-tool.

Temperate, (tem'per-āt) *a.* abstemious ; calm ; cool ; sober ;—*ad.* *tem'perately*, moderately ;—*ns.* *tem'perateness*, moderation of climate, or of human passions and habits ; *tem'perance*, freedom from over-indulgence in food or drink ; patience ; sedateness ;—*a.* denoting the cause of total abstinence ; *tem'perature*, state with regard to heat and cold, or the climate.

Tempest, (tem'pest) *n.* a violent wind ; a storm ; any tumult ;—*a.* *tempest'uous*, turbulent ;—*ad.* tempes'tuously ; *n.* tempes'tuousness.

Temple, (tem'pl) *n.* a church ; side or slope of the head ;—*a.* *tem'poral*, earthly ; measured by time ; secular, &c. ; placed at the temples ;—*ad.* tem'porally ;—*n.* *temporal'ities*, secular possessions.

Temporary, (tem'pō-rar-i) *a.* for a time only ; transient ;—*ad.* tem'porarily ;—*v. i.* *tem'porize*, dilly-dally ; consult expediency ;—*a.* *tem'porizing*, time-serving ; *ad.* tem'porizingly ;—*ns.* *tem'porizer*, a trimmer ; *temporiza'tion*, excuses ; delay.

Tempt, (temt) *v. t.* to entice to evil ; to allure ; incline ; provoke ; try ; draw ;—*adjs.* *tempt'able*, easily seduced ; *tempt'ing*, seductive ;—*ad.* *tempt'ingly*, enticingly ;—*ns.* *tempta'tion*, trial ; enticement ; solicitations to ill ; *tempt'er*, a bad companion ; the devil ; vice.

Tenable, (ten'a-bl) *a.* that can be held or maintained ; *ad.* ten'ably ;—*ns.* *ten'ableness*, *tenabil'ity*, validity, etc.

Tenacious, (tē-nā'shus) *a.* holding fast ; retentive, as memory ; cohesive ; stubborn ;—*ad.* *tena'ciously* ;—*ns.* *tena'ciousness*, *tenac'ity*, obstinacy ; viscosity ; ductility, as of gold, silver, &c.

Tenant, (ten'ant) *n.* lessee ;—*ns.* *ten'ancy*, occupancy by lease ; *ten'antry*, body of tenants on an estate ; *ten'ement*, house ; apartments ;—*adjs.* *ten'antable*, in good repair, as a house ; *ten'antless*, unoccupied ; *ten'anted*, rented ; occupied ; *v. t.* hold.

Tend, (tend) *v. t.* to watch ; nurse ; follow ; work, as a machine ; replenish, as a fire ;—*v. i.* to incline ; point ; gravitate ; conduce ; help ; *n.* *tend'ance*, care ; attention.

Tendency, (tend'en-si) *n.* inclination ; course ; drift.

Tender, (ten'der) *a.* delicate ; easily affected ; devoted ; gentle ; considerate ; young ; —*v. t.* to propose for acceptance ; offer legal payment ;—*n.* an offer, as of money due ; a stoker ; coal carriage for a locomotive.—*Legal tender*, lawful money ; —*ad.* *ten'derly*, kindly ; affectionately ;—*n.* *ten'derness*, softness ; kindness ; compassion ; sensitiveness ; fragility ; pathos ;—*a.* *ten'der-hearted*, susceptible.

Tendon, (ten'don) *n.* sinew ; ligature of the joints.

Tendril, (ten'dril) *n.* clasp of a climbing vine ; a shoot.

Tenet, (ten'et) *n.* doctrine ; position ; opinion ; belief.

Tennis, (ten'is) *n.* a game.

Tenon, (ten'un) *n.* end of a timber cut to fit a mortise.

Tenor, (ten'or) *n.* course or purport ; a part in music.

Tense, (tens) *n.* form of a verb to express time ;—*a.* stretched ; not lax ; rigid ; *ad.* tens(iv)e'ly ; *n.* tense'ness ;—*ns.* *ten'sion*, act of straining ; intensity ; strain ; effort ; *ten'sity*, rigidity ; *ten'sor*, a muscle that extends ;—*adjs.* *ten'sible*, *ten'sile*, flexible ; extensible ; *ten'sive*, feeling stiff or contracted ; *tension-rod*, brace.

Tent, (tent) *n.* a movable canvas lodge ; in *surg.* roll of lint put into a sore ; *v. t.* live in ; to probe ; fill with

Salus populi suprema est lex.—The welfare of the people is the highest law.—MOTTO OF MISSOURI.

Semel insanivimus omnes.—We have all at some time been foolish.

Semper timidium scelus.—Guilt [is always timid.

a *tent;—a. tent'ed*, covered with pavilions, as a camp.

Tentacle, (ten'ta-kl) *n.* feeler of a cuttle-fish,&c.; prehensile organ of a polyp,etc.; *a. tentac'ular, tentac'ulated.*

Tentative, (ten'ta-tiv) *a.* experimental;—*n.* essay; trial

Tenter, (ten'ter) *n.* hook on which *stretching* is done.—*On tenter-hooks*, anxious.

Tenth, (tenth) *n.* tithe; one part in ten;—*a.* last of ten; *ad. tenth'ly*, as tenth head.

Tenuity, (ten-ū'i-ti) *n.* thinness: minuteness: rarity; *a. ten'uous*, light; slender.

Tenure, (ten'ūr) *n.* holding: terms; duration of office.

Tepid, (tep'id) *a.* lukewarm; —*n.* tepid'ity;—*v. t. tep'efy:* —*n. tepefac'tion*, a heating.

Teraphim, (te'ra-fim) *n. pl.* household images or gods.

Teratology, (ter-a-tol'o-ji) *n.* a philosophical investigation of *lusus naturæ*, or of monstrosities in nature.

Terebinth, (ter'ē-binth) *n.* the turpentine tree;—*a. ter'ebin'thine*, (as to taste).

Teredo, (ter-ē'do) *n.* the ship worm: *pl. ter'edines*, borers

Terete, (tē-rēt') *a. bot.* round.

Tergiversation,(ter-ji-ver-sā'shun) *n.* fickleness; shift.

Term, (term) *n.* boundary; limit; period; time of session: word;—*pl.* language; conditions: style of speech; *v. t.* to designate; call;—*a. term'less*, boundless;—*ad. term'ly*, term by term;—*a.* every term.-*Bring to terms*, force to submit: *to make terms*, to stipulate; agree.

Termagant, (ter'ma-gant) *n.* a brawling woman;—*a.* furious;—*n.* ter'magancy.

Term(it)es, (ter'mēz) *n. pl.* the tropical, or white ant.

Terminate, (ter'mi-nāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to end: to limit; conclude; *adjs. ter'minal*, final; at the extremity; *ter'minable*, ending at a specific time; liable to be ended; *termina'tional*, concluding; *ter'minative*, absolute; final;—*ns. termina'tion*, result; conclusion: ending: *ter'minus*, boundary: end of a railway; *terminol'ogy*, scientific or technical terms

Tern(ate), (tern'āt) *a.* threefold:—*n. ter'nary*, three (3); —*a.* proceeding by threes.

Terpsichore, (terp-sik'ō-rē) *n.* in *myth.*, the muse who presided over the choral song and the dance; *a. terp'sichore'an*, pert. to dancing.

Terrace, (ter'ās) *n.* a raised bank of earth; a balcony: —*v. t.* form in grassy steps; —*a. ter'raced*, graded in steps; levelled on surface.

Terra Cotta, (ter'a-kot'a) *n.* clay for statues,&c., moulded and burnt; *ter'ra fir'ma*, solid earth; *ter'ra Japo'nica*, dry brown extract from a species of acacia; *ter'ra pon'dero'sa*, barytes, or heavy spar: *ter'ra sien'na*, ochreous pigment, for oil and water colors: *ter'ra ver'de*, a green pigment.

Terraqueous, (ter-ā'kwē-us) *a.* noting land and water.

Terrestrial, (ter-res'tri-al) *a.* earthly; not celestial.

Terrible, (ter'i-bl) *a.* causing fear; formidable; awful;—*ad.* ter'ribly; *n. ter'ribleness*, dreadfulness;—*a. terrif'ic*, awful; violent;—*v. t. ter'rify*, frighten: shock;—*a. ter'rified*, alarmed; *ter'rifying*, frightful: *terror-smitten*, quaking;—*ns. ter'ror*, dread; great fear; *ter'rorism*, system of ruling by terror.—*Reign of Terror*, the bloody rule of Robespierre in France (1793-4).—KING OF TERRORS, death.

Terrier, (ter'i-er) *n.* rat dog.

Terrigenous,(ter-rij'ē-nus) *a.* produced by the earth.

Territory, (ter'i-tor-i) *n.* extent of country: newly settled land not yet formed into a state, but governed by Congressional enactments, &c.: a district: *a. territo'rial*, denoting a subdivision of United States.

Terse, (ters) *a.* expressive; graphic, as words or style; *ad.* terse'ly:—*n.* terse'ness.

Tertian, (ter'shan) *a.*, *n.* ague active every third day.

Tertiary,(ter'sher-i) *a.* third; —*n.* in *geol.*, upper strata of the earth's crust containing fossils of existing, as well as of extinct, organisms.

Tesselate, (tes'e-lāt) *v. t.* to form in little squares:—*a. tes'selated*, checkered:—*n. tessela'tion*, mosaic work.

Test, (test) *n.* touchstone; trial; means used; proof; —*v. t.* try by a fixed standard. prove: *a. test'ed*, tried

Testaceous, (tes-tā'shus) *a.* of, or having a hard shell; *n. testa'ceans*, as oysters,&c.

Testament, (tes'ta-men) *n.* a will; either of the two divisions of the Scriptures;—*a. testament'ary*, given or contained in wills;—*adjs. tes'table*, devisable; *tes'tate*, dying with a will made;—*n. testa'tor; fem. testa'trix.*

Tester, (tes'ter) *n.* a flat canopy over anything, as a bed

Testicle, (tes'ti-kl) *n.* seminal gland or stone:—*a. testic'ulate*, as a root with two oblong tubercles or knobs.

Testify, (tes'ti-fi) *v. t.* or *i.* to give testimony; prove, as a witness; to declare for or against; swear to;—*ns. testifica'tion*, witnessing; *tes'timony*, evidence; open attestation: proof; gospel; *testimo'nial*, a certificate of character: mark of appreciation, as a gift or memorial; resolutions of sympathy for bereaved friends

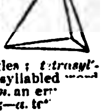
Testy, (tes'ti) *a.* peevish; easily irritated; fretful;—*ad.* tes'tily;—*n.* tes'tiness.

Tetanus, (tet'a-nus) *n.* lockjaw; muscular spasms, etc.

Tete-a-tete, (tāt-a-tāt') *n.* a private interview or talk; a sofa;—*ad.* face to face.

Tether, (teth'er) *v. t.* to tie; restrain;—*n.* a rope; halter. —*Length of his tether*, far as one can go, or can be borne

Tetrad, (tet'rad) *n.* four of anything together;—*a. tetrag'onal*, four square; —*ns. tetrahe'dron*, solid figure having four bases or triangles; *tetrasyl'lable*, a four-syllabled



Tetter,(tet'er) *n.* an er

a ringworm;—*a.* te

Text, (tekst) *n.* pa

Scripture, &c., on

Sic tacuisses, philosophus mansisses.—Had you been silent, you might still have passed as a philosopher.

Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice.—If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here.—MOTTO OF MICHIGAN.

speaker or writer comments; context; the exact words of an author; *a. tex'tual*, in the text;—*n. text'-book*, a school or reference book; *ad. tex'tually* (exact).

Texture, (teks'tūr) *n.* manner of weaving; combination of parts; web; tissue;—*a. tex'tile*, woven; fit to weave

Than, (than) *ad.* or *con.* particle; noting comparison.

Thank, (thangk) *v. t.* to express gratitude for a favor; *n. thanks*, acknowledgment for kindness, courtesies or prosperity; expressions of civility;—*adjs. thank'ful*, grateful; *thank'less*, ungrateful; not appreciated; *thank'worthy*, meritorious; —*ad.* thank'fully;—*ns. thank'fulness*, gratitude; *thank'lessness*, ingratitude; *thank'offering*, *thanks'giving*, celebration of divine mercy; a day set apart for this; prayer;—*a.* pert. to.

That, (that) *pl.* those;—*a.*, *pron.* designating a person or thing, or the first of two words; *conj.* noting indication, consequence, or end; for; in order that; because

Thatch, (thach) *n.* straw for roofing;—*v. t.* to cover, &c.

Thaw, (thaw) *v. i.* or *t.* to melt, as ice or snow;—*n.* dissolution of frost; heat.

The, (the) *def. art.* denoting a person, thing, or species.

Theater, (thē'a-ter) *n.* a playhouse; a scene or field of action;—*a. theat'rical*, histrionic; pompous; oratorical; with the gestures or style of the stage;—*pl.* dramatic performances.

Theca, (thē'ka) *n.* spore-cases of mosses, and of similar plants; an organ which encloses another or contains something;—*pl. the'cæ(se)*.

Thee (thē) *pron.* obj. of *thou*.

Theft, (theft) *n.* a felonious taking of property; act of stealing; thing stolen.

Theine, (thē'in) *n.* bitter volatile principle obtained in fine white prisms of a silky luster from tea, coffee, &c., same as *caffeine*.

Their, (thâr) *pron. poss.* of them; *theirs*, *poss.* of *they*.

Theism, (thē'izm) *n.* belief in the existence of a God;—*ns. the'ist*, a believer, as opposed to *Atheist*; *theoc'racy*, divine government; *theog'ony*, heathen gods.

Theme, (thēm) *n.* subject; topic of a speaker or writer.

Themis, (thē'mis) *n.* in *myth.*, goddess of law and justice.

Themselves, (them-selvz') *pron. pl.* of himself, itself, &c.; those very persons; an emphatic form of *them*.

Then, (then) *ad.* at that time; in that case; therefore.

Thence, (thens) *ad.* for that reason; from that place or time; *thence'forth*, *thence'forward*, from that time.

Theodolite, (thē-od'o-lit) *n.* an instrument for measuring distances and altitudes.

Theology, (thē-ol'o-ji) *n.* the science which treats of God, and His relation to man;—*a. theolo'gical*;—*n. theolo'gian*, a divine; a D.D

Theopathy, (thē-op'a-thi) *n.* emotion excited by the contemplation of God; capacity for religious affections or worship; *theoph'any*, the visible manifestation of God; *theos'ophy*, supposed direct intercourse with God and spirits; knowledge got by divine illumination.

Theorem, (thē'ō-rem) *n.* proposition to be proved; position assumed to be true; a statement of relations expressed in a formula or by symbols;—*a.* theorem'ic.

Theory, (thē'ō-ri) *n.* speculation; a plan or system yet subsisting only in the mind, based on inferences from established principles; —*a. theoret'ic (al)*, speculative, not *practical*;—*ad.* theoret'ically;—*n. the'orist*, speculatist;—*v. t. the'orize*, indulge in visionary plans.

Therapeutic, (ther-a-pū'tik) *a.* curative;—*n. therapeu'tics* art of healing; cure.

There, (thâr) *ad.* opposed to *here*; in that place; *that*; *ex.* signifying, look! it is done! see that! —*advs. thereabout'(s)*, nearly; near that place; *thereaf'ter*, subsequently, or accordingly; *thereat'*, then; at that place; hence: *thereby'*, by means of that; *therefor'*, for that or it; *there'fore*, consequently; *conj.* in return for this; *therefrom'*, from this or that; *therein'*, in that; in this; *thereof'*, of that or this; *thereon'*, on that or this; *thereto'*, *thereunto'*, to that or this; *thereupon'*, immediately; then; at once; *therewith'*, with it; forthwith; *there'withal*, at the same time; over and above

Thermal, (ther'mal) *a.* tepid.

Thermometer, (ther-mom'e-ter) *n.* instrument to measure the heat of bodies, as air, &c

Thesaurus, (the-saw'rus) *n.* a treasury; a dictionary.

These, (thēz) they, (thā) *pron.* opposed to *those*, some others; men, women, persons

Thesis, (thē'sis) *n.* position laid down or advanced for argument; a proposition to be supported;—*pl. the'ses*.

Thespian, (thes'pi-an) *a.* theatrical; dramatic; tragic.

Theurgy, (thē'er-ji) *n.* that kind of magic which pretends to be supernatural.

Thews, (thūz) *n. pl.* muscles; *a. thew'y*, brawny.—*Thews and sinews*, strength or pith of any effort or enterprise.

Thick, (thik) *a.* dense; compact; muddy; crowded; abundant; misty; dull; indistinct, as speech; big, not slender; dark; intimate, as friends;—*ad.* closely; frequently; deeply; fast;—*n.* the decisive or busiest moment; thicket;—*v. t. thick'en*, make close; strengthen; *v. i.* grow dense, black, or more numerous; coagulate; —*ad. thick'ly*;—*ns. thick'ness*, consistence; the depth between sides and surfaces; *thick'ening*, meal to thicken liquids; *thick'et*, a wood or shrubbery;—*adjs. thick'-headed*, stupid; *thick'-*

Sic semper tyrannis.—Thus may it always be with tyrants.—MOTTO OF VIRGINIA.

Semper græculus assidet græculo.—Birds of a feather flock together.

Some people are more nice than wise.—COWPER.

set, close planted; large.—*Through thick and thin*, in prosperity or misfortune.

Thieve, (thēv) *v. i.* to steal;—*ns. thiev'ery*, practice of stealing: theft; *thief*, one who purloins what belongs to another:—*pl. thieves*;—*a. thiev'ish*, dishonest:—*ad. thiev'ishly*:—*n. thiev'ishness*.

Thigh, (thī) *n.* thick part of the leg above the knee.

Thills, (thilz) *n. pl.* shafts, &c

Thimble, (thim'bl) *n.* a metal cap for the needle finger:—*ns. thim'ble-ful*, a very little: *thim'ble-rig*, sleight-of-hand trick:—*'ger*, a cheat.

Thin, (thin) *a.* lean: slim: fine: scattered: easily seen through:—*v. t.* to diminish: dilute: decimate:—*ad. thin'ly*, sparsely: imperfectly;—*n. thin'ness*, tenuity: *thin'ning*, a weeding of plants; *a. thin-skinned*, squeamish.

Thine, (thīn) *a.* belonging to thee;—*pron. poss.* of *thou*.

Thing, (thing) *n.* an event; whatever is; not a person, unless used in contempt; *pl. things*, luggage; clothes.

Think, (thingk) *v. t.* to imagine; judge; believe;—*v. i.* have ideas; reason; perform any mental operation; conclude; purpose; fancy; meditate; deliberate; doubt; recollect:—*ns. think'er*, a deep reasoner; *think'ing*, cogitation;—*a.* reflective.

Third, (third) *a.* next to the second;—*n.* ⅓ part:—*ad.* third'ly; *pl.* widow's rights

Thirst, (thirst) *n.* pain from want of drink; desire of knowledge, &c.:—*v. i.* to feel eagerness; to long for water, or anything:—*ns. thirst'er*, a hungry soul, etc.; *thirst'iness*, dryness; vehement longing:—*a. thirst'y*, parched: *thirst'ing*, desiring:—*ad.* thirst'ily, eagerly.

This, (this) *a.* or *pron.* noting a person or thing near.

Thistle, (this'l) *n.* a prickly weed with a long root, hard to eradicate: *a.*, *ad. thist'ly*;—*n. thist'le-down*, feathery wrapper of thistle seeds.

Thither, (thith'er) *ad.* to that place or end; *thith'erward*, (or *ds*) toward that place.

Thole, (thōl) *n.* a pin in the gunwale of a boat; a roof.

Thong, (thong) *n.* a thin strap

Thorax, (thō'raks) *n.* chest of the body;—*a.* thorac'ic.

Thorn, (thorn) *n.* prickle on stems of plants; an affliction or temptation:—*adjs. thorn'less*, as a happy life; *thorn'y*, rough; difficult.

Thorough, (thur'ō) *a.* complete; full; perfect; accomplished; not negligent in business; attentive to details; comprehensive in mind;—*ad.* thor'oughly;—*n.* thor'oughness;—*adjs. thor'ough-bred*, pure-blooded; high-mettled; *thor'ough-going* (or *paced*) consistent; ultra; stalwart; out and out: complete;—*n. thorough'fare*, a busy, frequented street or road; passage from street to street

Those, (thōz) *pro. pl.* of *that*.

Thou, (thou) *pron.* a solemn, or Quaker form of *you*.

Though, (thō) *con.* even if; notwithstanding; however

Thought, (thawt) *n.* act of thinking; reflection; idea; fancy; conception; opinion; purpose; solicitude; expectation;—*a. thought'ful*, serious; contemplative; anxious; careful:—*ad. thought'fully*;—*n. thought'fulness*, sobriety; *a. thought'less*, heedless; giddy;—*ad. thoughtless'ly*, carelessly; inconsiderately; *n. thought'lessness*, vacuity of mind.

Thousand, (thou'zand) *a.* or *n.* ten hundred;—*pl.* a multitude;—*a. thou'sandfold*.

Thōwel, thowl, (thōl) *n.* fastening for oars in rowing.

Thraldom, (thrawl'dum) *n.* subjection; *thrall'*, a slave.

Thrash, (thrash) *v. t.* to beat;—*n. thrash'* (or thresh) *ing*, a whipping; separation of grain from straw, chaff, &c.; barn-floor of sheaves.

Thread, (thred) *n.* a small line or twist; a filament; a spiral on a screw; tenor or pith of a discourse:—*v. t.* to follow a winding path; prepare a needle for sewing:—*a. thread'bare*, worn out; trite:—*n.* thread'iness.

Threat, (thret) *n.* denunciation of ill; menace;—*v. t. threat'en*, to denounce evil; to declare a mischievous purpose: *n.*, *a. threaten'ing*, dangerous; impending, as an evil: ominous; cloudy; *ad. threat'eningly*, darkly.

Three, (thrē) *a.* and *n.* 2 and 1; figure 3;—*adjs. three'-fold*, triple; 3 double; *three'-ply*, woven as cloth or carpets in three thicknesses; *three'score*, sixty; — *ad. thrice*, amply; three times.

Threnody, (thren'o-di) *n.* ode or song of lamentation;—*a. threnet'ic*, sorrowful.

Threshold, (thresh'ōld) *n.* door sill; entrance; edge.

Thrift, (thrift) *n.* prosperity; frugality; gains; a rapid growth; — *adjs. thrift'less*, profuse; shiftless; *thrift'y*, industrious; thriving:—*ad.* thrift'ily;—*n.* thrift'iness.

Thrill, (thril) *v. t.* to pierce;—*v. i.* to tingle with pleasure or astonishment;—*n.* sensation of delight or awe;—*a. thrill'ing*, penetrating;—*ad. thrill'ingly*, sweetly.

Thrive, (thrīv) *v. i.* to prosper by industry:—*a. thriv'ing*, prosperous; growing; *ad.* thriv'ingly: *n.* thriv'er.

Throat, (thrōt) *n.* fore part of the neck; passages of nutriment and breath; a narrow part; *n. throt'tle* (*-valve*, in an engine-pipe), the larynx;—*v. t.* to choke by pressure on the windpipe.

Throb (throb) *v. i.* to beat forcibly; *n.* a strong pulsation; *a.* throb'bing, as the heart.

Throe, (thrō) *n.* pain: travail.

Throne, (thrōn) *n.* seat of a king; sovereignty; empire; —*pl. angelical* beings; *v. t.* exalt; fix in the heart.

Throng, (throng) *n.* a crowd of people;—*v. t.* to press together; fill with numbers; *v. i.* to come in tumultuous multitudes:—*a.* throng'ing or thronged', crowded, etc.

Throstle, (thros'l) *n.* the song thrush; a wool-spinner.

Through, (throo) *prep.* from

Sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child.—(King Lear.)—SHAKESPEARE.

Let well enough alone.

Si le ciel tombait les cailles seraient prises.—If the sky falls we shall catch larks.

The pot called the kettle black.

end to end; by means of;—*ad.* from one end or side to the other; to the final purpose or conclusion:—*prep.* or *ad.* *through'out*, in every part of: everywhere; always.-*Through and thro'*, from side to side; wholly.

Throve(thrōv) *pret.* of *thrive*

Throw, (thrō') *v. t.* to fling; toss; turn; twist; cast, as dice; to overturn; lay or spread carelessly; to expel from the stomach, &c.;—*n.* a cast; a fall; a fling; a chance:—*ppr.* or *n.* *throw'ing*, hurling; a falling; a vomiting:—*pa. t.* threw;—*pp.* thrown.—*Throw away*, lose; spend in vain; *throw by* or *off*, reject; discard; *throw out*, eject; exclude; drop a hint; *throw over*, betray; disappoint; *throw up*, to resign; vomit; *to throw silk*, twist into a cord.

Thrum, (thrum) *n.* end of a weaver's thread; a coarse yarn;—*v. t.* to twist; fringe; to play badly;—*n.* *thrum'ming*, idle playing of music with the fingers; knotting.

Thrush, (thrush) *n.* a bird; *med.*, ulcers in the mouth.

Thrust, (thrust) *v. t.* to impel; drive in or out; intrude;—*v. i.* shove in;—*n.* a stab; a push; in *arch.*, pressure of an arch against its abutments, or of beams, &c., against walls.—*Home thrust*, a rebuke that *fits*.

Thud, (thud) *n.* a stroke or blow causing a dull sound.

Thule, (thū'lē) *n.* in *an. hist.*, northern limits of the habitable world, as Iceland or Shetland Islands,—hence, *Ul'tima* (furthest) *Thu'le*.

Thumb, (thum) *n.* the thick short finger;—*v. t.* to play awkwardly: soil by handling:—*a.* *thumbed'*, often touched:—*n.* *thumb-screw*, an old instr. of torture.

Thump, (thump) *v. t.* or *i.* to beat;—*n.* a blow with a thick stick, the fist, &c.; *a.* *thump'ing*, huge; vast; fat.

Thunder, (thun'der) *n.* dull heavy sound which follows lightning;—*v. i.* to roar or rattle after an electric flash; ma[illegible] show anger: threaten:—*ns.* *thun'derbolt*, shaft of lightning: *thun'derclap*, sudden shock: denunciation; a loud burst of thunder; *thun'der-cloud*, (*-storm* or *-shower*) a black cloud or rain accompanied with thunder: *thun'derer*, in *myth.*, Jove: a mighty power:—*a.* *thun'derstruck*, amazed or dumbfounded; *thun'dering*, tremendous; loud;—*n.* an explosion.

Thus, (thus) *ad.* so; in this manner or degree; hence.

Thwack, (thwak) *v.*, *n.* a blow

Thwart, (thwart) *v. t.* cross: oppose; disappoint: defeat —*a* transverse;—*n. pl.* the seats for rowers:—*a.* or *n.* *thwart'ing*, contravening.

Thy, (thī) *pro.* belonging to thee; *thy'self*, personally.

Thyme, (tim) *n.* plant; herb.

Tiara, (ti-ā'ra) *n.* diadem, &c.

Tibia, (tib'i-a) *n.* shin-bone.

Tic-douloureux, (tik-doo-loo-rō') *n.* neuralgia in the face

Tick, (tik) *n.* credit; an insect; a bed case; a quick noise, as of a pendulum or watch;—*v. i.* to beat in vibrating;—*n.* *tick'ing*, cloth.

Ticket, (tik'et) *n.* a printed card for passage on a railroad or steamboat, admission to a theater, performance, &c.:—for marking goods—for a chance in a lottery, or for voting at elections;—*v. t.* to distinguish by a ticket or tag.—*That's the ticket*, that is just right; well done!

Tickle, (tik'l) *v. t.* to excite a tingling sensation by the touch; to please;—*a.* *tick'lish*, easily tickled; critical; —*ns.* *tick'ling*, a tingling; a titillation; *tick'lishness*, sensitiveness to touch; peril.

Tide, (tid) *n.* alternate ebb and flow of the sea: propitious season; course; tendency; turning point;—*v. t.* go with the current; endure until the tide takes a favorable turn.—*Tide over*, to surmount difficulties.—*Time and tide wait for no man*, do not wait till the propitious moments lapse; —*a.* *ti'dal*, rising and falling with the tides, as a river.—*Tidal wave*, a monstrous sweep of the waters of the ocean over the land.

Tidings, (tid'ingz) *n. pl.* intelligence; news; notice.

Tidy, (tid'i) *a.* neat; orderly; —*v. t.* to clean; fix up;—*ad.* ti'dily;—*n.* ti'diness;—*n.* pinafore; crochet work.

Tie, (ti) *v. t.* to bind; fasten; —*n.* a bond; a knot; neck ribbon; equal vote on both sides;—*pl.* attachments; interests.—*Tie up*, hinder use

Tier, (tēr) *n.* a row or rank.

Tierce, (tērs) *n.* a cask; 42g.

Tiff, (tif) *n.* a quarrel; pout.

Tiffany, (tif'fa-ni) *n.* a silk.

Tiger, (ti'ger) *n.* fierce animal of the cat kind; a deep howl of applause;—*fem.* ti'gress;—*a.* *ti'gerish*, ugly.

Tight, (tit) *a.* tense; close; not loose or leaky; stingy; dear, as money when hard to get;—*ad.* *tight'ly*, rigidly; —*n.* *tight'ness*, closeness:—*v. t.* *tight'en*, draw; straiten

Tile, (til) *n.* slabs for roofs or floors; tubes for draining, &c., made of baked clay:—*v. t.* to floor, roof, or drain.

Till, (til) *n.* a money box;—*prep.* or *ad.* until;—*v. t.* to plow: cultivate;—*a.* *till'able*, arable;—*ns.* *till'age*, cultivation of land; *till'er*, cultivator: lever for a rudder; a shoot;—*v. i.* throw out runners or suckers.

Tilt, (tilt) *n.* thrust; trial of arms, strength, &c.: inclination of a vessel to let out fluids; a large hammer;—*v. t.* to rush: slant; pitch;—*a.* *tilt'ed*, raised up on the edge

Timber, (tim'ber) *n.* standing trees; lumber; wood for buildings, ships, furniture, &c.;—*v. t.* to support: to furnish with beams or ribs, as ships; to grow trees for lumber, as on a prairie; —*a.* tim'bered;—*n.* *tim'bre*, in *acoustics*, difference between the same sound, as produced by different instruments; *timbers*, ribs.

Timbrel, (tim'brel) *n.* drum.

Time, (tim) *n.* part of duration; season: age; the present life; allotted period; measure of sounds:—*v. t.* to adapt to the occasion;

Si souhaits furent vrais, pastoreaux seraient rois.—If wishes were true, farmers would be kings.

Schönheit vergeht, Tugend besteht.—Beauty vanishes, virtue lasts.

To bear is to conquer our fate.

regulate sounds; beat time; —*adjs. time'-honored*, long observed with veneration; *time'ly*, seasonably; —*ad.* early; soon; *a. time-worn*, hackneyed;—*n. time'liness*, —*ns. time'keeper*, (*'piece*), a clock or watch: *time'-serv'er*, a trimmer: (*-ing*) mean compliance with expediency, servility; *a.* obsequious; *n. time'-table*, hours of R.R. trains.—*Time enough*, no need to hurry; *Time immemorial*, from a period far back in years; *to kill time*, to do or read something to make it pass pleasantly or less tediously:—*a. time-killing*; —*n. time'pleaser*, a base changeling to opinions.

Timid, (tim'id) *a.* fearful; wanting courage; *ad. tim'idly*;—*ns. tim'idness, timid'ity*. fear; cowardice; effeminacy;—*a. tim'orous*, bashful; not bold;—*ad.* tim'orously:—*n.* tim'orousness.

Tin, (tin) *n.* a white metal:—*v. t.* overlay with tin, as a pot or roof;—*n.* tin'ning:—*n. tin'foil*, tin in thin leaves

Tincture, (tingk'tûr) *n.* extract: slight trace, taste, &c., added to anything; alcoholic solution:—*v. t.* to imbue with a foreign substance: to infuse into the mind; *a tinc'torial*, coloring

Tinder, (tin'der) *n.* something very inflammable.

Tine, (tin) *n.* a tooth or prong

Tinge, (tinj) *n.* a color; dye: —*v. t.* to imbue with a color or taste;—*pp.* or *a.* tinged'.

Tingle, (ting'gl) *v. i.* to feel a thrilling sound or pain; —*n.* pain or pleasure with a sensation of motion;—*n. ting'ling*, a noise in the ears: a smart on the skin; thrill

Tinker, (tingk'er) *n.* a mender of vessels of metal:—*v. t.* patch up: *a., n.* tin'kering

Tinkle, (tingk'l) *v. i.* to jingle as bells; clink;—*v. t.* ring a small bell;—*n.* jingling; —*a., n.* tink'ling;—*n. tintinnabula'tion* ringing of bells

Tinsel, (tin'sel) *n.* something shining; any cheap luster or surrounding;—*a.* superficial:—*v. t.* render gaudy.

Tint, (tint) *n.* a slight coloring:—*v. t.* to tinge; dye: —*a. tint'ed*, slightly stained

Tiny, (ti'ni) *a.* small; puny.

Tip, (tip) *n.* point; top; end; —*v. t.* lower one end, as a cart; strike lightly; cover on the end;—*n.* or *ad. tip'toe*, on the end of the toes; in an eager, gazing attitude; —*a. tip'top*, first-rate; good.

Tippet, (tip'et) *n.* a collar.

Tipple, (tip'l) *v. i.* to waste life over the cup: *n.* tip'pler; *n. tip'pling*. dram drinking.

Tipstaff, (tip'staf) *n.* police.

Tipsy, (tip'si) *a.* intoxicated.

Tirade, (ti-räd') *n.* a violent declamation: invective.

Tire, (tir) *n.* a band of iron for a wheel; a tier;—*v. t.* to fatigue; harass; *a. tired'*, weary; *tire'some*, tedious.

'Tis, (tiz) short for *it is*.

Tissue, (tish'û) *n.* cloth interwoven with gold, silver or figured colors; in *anat.* texture of the primary cells and fibers of the body, as osseous, muscular, cartilaginous, mucous, &c.: substance of which anything is made; a series; a mass; *v.t.* interweave; *a.* tis'sued.

Titanic, (ti-tan'ik) *a.* enormous in size or strength, as Titan, a giant in *myth*.

Tit(d)-bit, (tit'bit) *n.* nice food *Tit for tat*, to repay in kind.

Tithe, (tith) *n.* tenth of anything; a small portion.

Tithonic, (ti-thon'ik) *a.* denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects:—*n.* tithonic'ity.

Titillate, (tit-il-lât) *v.t.* tickle; *a. tit'illating*, pleasing:—*n. titilla'tion*, petty pleasure.

Title, (ti'tl) *n.* inscription; first page or name of a book; claim of right: appellation

Titmouse, (tit'mous) *n.* bird.

Titter, (tit'er) *v. i.* to laugh; —*n.* a restrained giggle.

Tittle, (tit'l) *n.* dot; an iota; *n. tit'tle-tat'tle*, idle, empty talk;—*v. t.* to prate; gossip.

Titular, (tit'û-lar) *a.* existing in name only; nominal.

To, (too) *prep.* toward; noting accord, opposition, address, destination, amount, proportion, perception, obligation, extent, presence, effect, degree;—*ns. to-day*, this day; *to-morrow*, the day coming next; *to-night*, *this* night;—*n., ad. to and fro*, backward and forward

Toad, (tōd) *n.* a land frog.

Toadstool, (tōd'stool) *n.* a poisonous mushroom.

Toady, (tōd'i) *n.* a sycophant; —*v. t.* fawn; flatter; cringe; —*ns. toad'ying, toad'yism*, servile flattery; *toad-eater*, a mean, fawning parasite.

Toast, (tōst) *v. t.* to dry and scorch at the fire; to honor in drinking;—*n.* a slice of bread browned; sentiment or health proposed; the person, &c., drunk to: *a.* toast'ed

Tobacco, (tō-bak'ō) *n.* narcotic plant, native of Am., dried for smoking, &c.

Tocsin, (tok'sin) *n.* loud bell.

Toddle, (tod'l) *v. i.* stagger, as a baby walks; *a.* todd'ling

Toddy, (tod'i) *n.* a punch.

Toe, (tō) *n.* one of the five terminal parts of the foot.

Toffy, (tof'i) *n.* hard-baked buttered molasses candy.

Toga, (to'ga) *n.* a loose gown.

Together, (to-geth'er) *ad.* in company; in concert.

Toggery, (tog'ger-i) *n.* garments; clothes; articles.

Toggle, (tog'gl) *n.* a wooden pin tapering at both ends, with a groove around its center; *toggle-joint*, knee-joint connecting two bars so that they may be lengthened into a straight line.

Toil, (toil) *v. i.* to work hard; —*n.* labor; fatigue; a net; —*n. toil'er*, a worker;—*a. toil'ing*, laboring; *toil'some*, weary;—*n.* toil'someness.

Toilet, (toil'et) *n.* a dressing table: style of dressing: all matters connected with personal cleanliness, &c.

Token, (tō'kn) *n.* memorial of love or good will; a sign, as paper money, &c., redeemable in coin; 250 sheets

Told, (tōld) *pret. pp.* of *tell*.

Tolerate, (tol'er-āt) *v. i.* to suffer; permit; to pass uncensured;—*a. tol'erant*, indulgent; placable;—*ns. tol'erance, tolera'tion*, permission or liberty to unpopular persons or opinions; the spirit of liberality;—*a. tol'erable*, supportable; pass-

Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere.—Misfortune does not always come for our injury.

Praise the sea; but keep on land.

Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener.—Suffer that you may be wise; labor that you may have.

The Almighty Dollar.—IRVING.

able;—*ad.* *tol'erably*, moderately;—*n.* tol'erableness

Toll, (tōl) *n.* payment at the turnpike gate; a miller's portion of grain for grinding; sound of a bell; a tax on goods conveyed by canal, &c.;—*v. t.* pull a bell slowly, making it sound with funereal pauses: entice away;—*v. i.* sound solemnly: *adjs.* toll'ing, tolled'

Tomahawk, (tom'a-hawk) *n.* the Indian hatchet; *v. t.* to hack or kill with an Indian axe.

Tomb, (toom) *n.* the grave;—*n.* *tomb'stone*, monumental tablet.

Tomboy, (tom'boi) *n.* a romp

Tom-cat, (tom'kat) *n.* male cat

Tome, (tōm) *n.* a book, etc.

Tomentose, (to'men-tōs') *a.* covered with down: nappy

Tomfool, (tom'fōōl) *n.* trifler; *tomfool'ery*, silly fun, &c.

Ton, (ton) *n.* the fashion.

Ton, (tun) *n.* 2000 pounds.

Tone, (tōn) *n.* modified sound or tune; inflection of the voice; strength of the animal functions;—*a.* *toned'*, modulated: *tone'less*, flat; *toning down*, subduing in color or shade; softening.

Tongs, (tongz) *n. pl.* instrument to handle fire, etc.

Tongue, (tung) *n.* the organ of taste and speech; a language; a projection;—*a.* *tongue-tied*, speechless, &c.—*Hold the tongue*, be silent

Tonic, (ton'ik) *a.* increasing strength;—*n.* a stimulant.

Tonnage, (tun'āj) *n.* weight of goods in a ship, or cubic content; impost per ton.

Tonsil, (ton'sil) *n.* a gland at the basis of the tongue.

Tonsure, (ton'sūr) *n.* a clipping or shaving the head; *a.* *tonso'rial*, pert. to a barber or to shaving; *ton'sile*, that may be clipt or shorn.

Tontine, (ton-tēn') *n.* life-insurance for specific periods at the termination of which the survivors may divide *pro rata*, and draw out, the fund accumulated by premiums, forfeitures, &c.

Too, (too) *ad.* over: noting excess; also; likewise.

Tool, (tool) *n.* an instrument to work with; a hireling; *v. t.* to shape, etc.; *n.* tool'ing.

Toot, (tōt) *v. t.* to make a particular noise with a horn, flute, or the tongue striking on the upper teeth.

Tooth, (tooth) *n.* organ for mastication; taste; a tine; a cog; something pointed;—*ns.* *tooth'ache*, pain in the teeth; *tooth'pick*, a pointed quill or splinter;—*adjs.* *toothed'*, with sharp points to break the soil, as a harrow, &c.: *tooth'less*, having empty sockets; aged; *tooth'some*, very palatable. *Tooth and nail*, opposition to the last; *to the teeth*, face to face; *cast in the teeth*, speak openly of any misdeed; insult; *in spite of the teeth*, against violent resistance; *show the teeth*, to threaten; exhibit temper.

Top, (top) *n.* highest part, place or person; upperend; crown; forelock; apex; surface; a toy;—*v. t.* crop, as a vine, hedge, etc.; to surpass;—*ns.* *top'dressing*, a coat of manure on grass, grain, &c.; *top'-gallant*, highest sail in a ship;—*a.* elevated; splendid;—*ns.* *top'-knot*, tuft of feathers on a rooster; *top'mast*, second mast above the deck;—*adjs.* *top'-heavy*, built too high and broad, as a load, &c.; unbalanced; drunk; *top'most*, highest: *topp'ing*, proud; fine; extreme;—*v. i.* *top'ple*, tumble down;—*a.* *topp'ling*, ruined; falling;—*ad.* *top'sy-turvy*, bottom upward; overthrown.

Topaz, (tō'paz) *n.* silicate of alumina; a yellow gem.

Toper, (tōp'er) *n.* drunkard.

Tophet, (tō'fet) *n.* hell.

Topic, (top'ik) *n.* subject of discourse, argument, &c.: *a.* *top'ical*, as a general head in reasoning; in *med.* pert. to an external local remedy, poultice, blister, &c.

Topography, (to-pog'ra-fi) *n.* physical features of a locality or country;—*a.* *topograph'ical*, descriptive of particular places;—*ad.* *topograph'ically*, locally.

Tor, (tôr) *n.* hill; jutting rock

Torch, (torch) *n.* flambeau.

Torment, (tor'ment) *n.* torture; anguish;—*v. t.* *torment'*, distress; tease;—*a.* *torment'ing*, vexing;—*n.* *tormen'tor*, a persecutor.

Torn, (tōrn) *pp.* of *tear*, rent

Tornado, (tor-nā'dō) *n.* a sudden violent whirlwind.

Torpedo, (tor-pē'dō) *n.* submerged bombshells, &c., to blow up ships; electric eel.

Torpor, (tor'por) *n.* numbness; inactivity; dullness of sensation; immobility;—*adjs.* *tor'pent*, *torpes'cent*, *tor'pid*, benumbed; sluggish;—*ad.* tor'pidly;—*ns.* *torpid'ity*, *tor'pidness*, *tor'pitude*, inactivity; dullness; *torpes'cence*, stupidity: *v. t.* *tor'pify*, to deaden.

Torrefy, (tor're-fī) *v. t.* dry by the fire: *n.* *torrefac'tion*.

Torrent, (tor'ent) *n.* a rapid current; a rushing stream.

Torrid, (tor'id) *a.* burning; dried with heat, esp. the zone between the tropics;—*n.* tor'ridness, fierce heat.

Torsion, (tor'shun) *n.* twisting; tendency to unwind; *n.* *tor'sel*, anything in coils: *a.* *tor'tile*, *tor'tive*, twisted.

Torso, (tor'sō) *n.* a statue without head or limbs.

Tort, (tort) *n.* (*law*) injury.

Tortoise, (tor'tis) *n.* land animal covered with a horny crust, from which the head, tail, neck, and limbs protrude.

Tortuous, (tor'tū-us) *a.* indirect; crooked, winding; deceitful; *ad.* tor'tuously; —*n.* tor'tuousness, tortuos'ity, crookedness; flexure.

Torture, (tor'tūr) *n.* violent pain; anguish; agony;—*v. t.* to rack; torment; annoy; *a.* *tor'turing*, excruciating.

Tory, (tō'ri) *n.* in the *Am. Revolution*, adherent of the King of Eng.; a renegade

Toss, (tos) *v. t.* to throw with the hand, as a ball at play; —*v. i.* tumble, as a child or

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall.—SHAKESPEARE.

Si no va el otero a Mahoma, vaya Mahoma al otero.—If the mountain will not go to Mahomet, let Mahomet go to the mountain.

Dispatch is the soul of business.

feverish person;—*n.* a jerk; fling; gesture;—*a.*, *n.* *toss′ing*, violent commotion.

Total, (tō′tal) *a.* whole: complete;—*n.* the whole sum; —*ad.* to′tally, absolutely; *n.* *total′ity*, entire amount or thing; *in toto*, the whole.

Totter, (tot′er) *v. i.* to reel; shake: stagger: *a.* tot′tering

Touch, (tuch) *n.* the sense of feeling: a little; a slight attack: mere mention; manipulation; lineament; tincture, as of a color, passion, affection, etc.;—*v. t.* come in contact; reach; affect; to handle: treat slightly; move in mind or heart: infect: fasten on:—*v. i.* join; *a.* *touch′ing*, very moving; pathetic: deep: concerning; —*a.* *touch′y*, irritable;—*n.* touch′iness, peevishness:—*ns.* *touch′stone*, test; criterion: *touch′wood*, rotten wood like tinder; *touch on*, to treat of; *to touch up*, to improve; repair: tone up.

Tough, (tuf) *a.* not brittle; strong; hardy; ropy: fabulous;—*n.* *tough′ness*, firmness of cohesion; power of endurance:—*ad.* tough′ly; *v. i.* tough′en, grow hardy.

Tour, (tōō′) *n.* a journey;—*n.* *tour′ist*, a traveller.

Tournament, (tōōr′na-ment) *n.* equestrian sport or fight

Tourniquet, (tor′ni-ket) *n.* a bandage used in limb amputations, relaxed or straitened by turning a handle.

Tow, (tō) *n.* coarse part of flax;—*v. t.* to draw by a rope;—*ns.* *tow′ing*, as one vessel by another; *tow′-line*, a rope; *tow-path*, track

Toward(s), (tō′ard) *prep.* in a direction to; *ad.* nearly: approaching; in preparation; *a.* apt; docile; *n.* to′wardness

Towel, (tow′el) *n.* linen, &c., for wiping the skin, etc.

Tower, (tow′er) *n.* high edifice; spire; structure raised above a building; steeple; —*v. t.* to mount high; soar; —*adjs.* *tow′ering*, elevated; giddy; grand: *tow′ery*, lofty

To wit, (too-wit′) *ad.* namely

Town, (town) *n.* a collection of houses; inhabitants;—*ns.* *town′clerk*, official register of a township or territorial division of a county; *towns′man*, (or *-folk*) neighbors: *town′talk*, a notoriety

Toxicology, (toks-i-kol′o-ji) *n.* doctrine of poisons;—*n.* toxicol′ogist, one who, &c.

Toxophilite, (toks-of′i-lit) *n.* archer; lover of archery.

Toy, (toy) *n.* a plaything; a trifle:—*v. i.* to trifle: dally; —*a.* toy′ish; *n.* toy′ishness

Trace, (trās) *v. t.* to follow; to investigate; to discover; to sketch; mark out;—*n.* a mark, as of a footstep; a track; a vestige; remains of what has been;—*n.* *pl.* straps of harness to attach to a vehicle, &c.;—*a.* *trace′able*, visible; discoverable; —*ns.* *trac′ery*, ornamentation; *trac′ing*, a copying, &c

Trachea, (tra-kē′a) *n.* windpipe or passage for air;—*pl.* *trache′æ*, air-tubes of the body in insects; in *bot.* the spiral vessels of plants.

Track, (trak) *n.* a footstep; beaten path; a railroad or race-course; mark left, as of a pestilence, a storm, or of any physical or mental force;—*v. t.* to shadow; detect; follow by a trace or hint; lay rails on tracks; —*a.* *track′less*, untrodden.

Tract, (trakt) *n.* region: extent: length; small book.

Tractable, (trak′ta-bl) *a.* docile; *n.* *trac′tableness*, *tractabil′ity*, compliance;—*ad.* *tract′ably*, obsequiously.

Tractile, (trakt′il) *a.* ductile; *ns.* *tractil′ity*, malleability; *trac′tion*, a drawing as by a *traction-engine*, tractor or highway locomotive;—*a.* *trac′tive*, that draws.

Trade, (trād) *n.* commerce; occupation; a handicraft; men of the same occupation: *v. i.* to buy; sell; deal; —*v. t.* to exchange; swop; —*ns.* *tra′der*, a dealer, merchant, exporter, vessel, &c.: *trades′man*, a mechanic; a shopkeeper; *trade′mark*, designation, monogram or device by which wares are made known or identified; *trades′-union*, combination or society of working men to maintain or to increase their wages, &c.; *trade′-wind*, monsoon or constant ocean wind;—*n.* or *a.* *tra′ding*, mercantile, &c.; venal, as a politician; corrupt

Tradition, (tra-dish′un) *n.* practices, opinions, memories, events, customs handed down from age to age;—*a.* *tradi′tional*, unwritten; conventional; immemorial; —*ad.* tradi′tionally, orally; *n.*, *a.* *tradi′tionary*; *a.* *trad′itive*, transmitted orally.

Traduce, (tra-dūs′) *v. t.* to vilify; defame; *n.* tradu′cer; —*a.* *tradu′cent*, slandering; *traduc′tive*, deducible, &c.

Traffic, (traf′ik) *n.* any kind of exchange; commerce; business;—*v. i.* to barter;—*ns.* traf′ficker, trader; low dealer; *traf′ficking*, a bargaining; jobbing; political jobbery:—*a.* venal; dealing

Tragedy, (traj′e-di) *n.* dramatic representation of a serious action; a dreadful or fatal event;—*n.* *trage′dian*, an actor of mournful plays, &c.:—*a.* *trag′ic(al)*, calamitous;—*ad.* *trag′ically*, sadly;—*n.* trag′icalness; *n.* *tragi-comedy*, a blending of the serious and comic in a drama ending happily

Trail, (trāl) *v. t.* to drag after; follow;—*n.* anything drawn behind; scent; track;—*a.* *trail′ing*, dragging; waving; *n.* *trail′er*, a running plant

Train, (trān) *v. t.* to discipline; educate; to tame, as animals; to tie up or place vines, &c.;—*n.* a line of railroad cars, with locomotive, &c.; a trailing skirt; a retinue; a fuse; series; circumstantial connection; a chain of thought or events; process;—*ns.* *train′-bands*, militia; *train′ing*, education; practice;—*a.* schooling; *train′-oil*, whale blubber;—*adjs.* *train′able*, docile; *trained′*, instructed.

Trait, (trāt) *n.* a feature; line; touch; characteristic.

Traitor, (trā′tor) *n.* one who being trusted, betrays; a deceiver;—*fem.* *trait′ress*; *a.* *trait′orous*, treasonable.

Trajectory, (tra-jek′ter-i) *n.* orbit or curve of a comet

Strange all this difference should be, 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.—BYRON.

Obey and be attentive.—SHAK.

Soft-heartedness, in times like these, shows sof'ness in the upper story.—LOWELL.

Music is the speech of angels.

or a stone thrown obliquely upwards :—v. t. *traject'*, to cast through :—n. trajec'tion, transportation.

Tram, (tram) n. a way: wagon

Trammel, (tram'el) v. t. to hamper: confine: restrict: n. a net: hook: hindrance.

Tramp, (tramp) v. t. or i. to tread: to travel:—n. a heavy step: long walk: a vagrant.

Trample, (tram'pl) v. t. to tread under foot: oppress: —a. *tramp'ling*, tumultuous

Trance, (trans) n. catalepsy: a spiritualist medium.

Tranquil, (tran'kwil) a. undisturbed: still: peaceful: —ad. tran'quilly:—n. *tranquil'lity*, peace of mind: quietness:—v. t. *tran'quilize*, to compose: calm:—a. *tran'quilizing*, soothing: n. *tranquiliza'tion*, a calming.

Trans, or *tra*, a prefix signifying across, through, from one to another, over, beyond, wholly, or complete change. — *Trans'atlantic*, European or the contrary.

Transact, (trans-akt') v. t. to conduct: perform: do:—n. *transac'tion*, act; management: event: affair; sale: *transac'tor*, doer of an act.

Transcend, (tran-send') v. t. to exceed; to surpass:—n. *transcend'ence*, supereminence or excellence:—adjs. *transcend'ent*, surpassing: grand; *transcend'ing*, rising above; *transcendent'al*, vague; unintelligible, as the jargon of spiritualism.

Transcribe, (tran-skrib') v. t. to copy from: to write over: —n. *transcrib'er*, a copier.

Transcript, (tran'skript) n. a copy from an original:—n. *transcrip'tion*, transfer.

Transept, (tran'sept) n. the cross aisles in a church.

Transfer, (trans-fer') v. t. to convey from one to another: sell: remove:—n. *trans'fer*, deed of property: an impression on a stone: transportation:—n. trans'ference:—a. *transfer'able*, negotiable or assignable.

Transfiguration, (trans-fig-ū-rā'shun) n. supernatural change of appearance, as Christ's on the Mount:—v. t. *transfig'ure*, transform: amaze:—a. *transfig'ured*.

Transfix, (trans-fiks') v. t. to pierce through: to thrill:—a. transfixed': n. transfix'ion.

Transform, (trans-form') v. t. to change the form of: a. n. *transforma'tion*, metamorphosis: change of character or shape:—a. *transform'ing*, remodelling:—n. *transforma'tion*, change.

Transfuse, (trans-fūz') v. t. pour out of one into another, as blood from veins: n. *transfu'sion*, transfer, &c.

Transgress, (trans-gres') v. t. to violate: break: sin:—ns. *transgres'sion*, violation of law or duty: *transgres'sor*, offender: sinner:—a. *transgres'sive*, faulty: sinning.

Transient, (tran'shent) a. of short duration: passing: momentary: — ad. tran'siently:—n. tran'sientness.

Transit, (trans'it) n. a passing: conveyance, esp. of passengers, &c., over *rapid transit* or elevated railroad: passage from place to place, as of a celestial object across any meridian, or a planet over the sun's disc: n. *transi'tion*, removal: change: the passage of any object, event, period: going from one subject to another:— a. noting change from one condition to another, or the time it occupies:—a. transi'tional:—adjs. *tran'sitive*, passing: acting on an object, as the verb when we say he will *transmit a message*; *tran'sitory*, fleeting: —ad. *tran'sitorily*: n. *tran'sitoriness*, evanescence.

Translate, (trans-lāt') v. t. to remove: render into another language:—n. *transla'tion*, a version: a removal of a living person to Heaven, &c.: *transla'tor*, one who renders the sense of a foreign language into English, etc.:—a. transla'tive.

Translucent, (trans-lū'sent) a. semi-transparent:—ad. translu'cently: — n. translu'cence, (or cy) clearness.

Transmarine,(trans'ma-rēn') a. being beyond the sea.

Transmigrate,(trans'mi-grāt) v. i. to pass into another body or country:—n. transmigra'tion, as of souls.

Transmit, (trans-mit') v. t. to send from one person, age or place to another:—ns. *transmis'sion*, *transmit'tal*, conveyance; passage:—a. *transmis'sible*, (or t't) able or fit to be sent in any way.

Transmute, (trans-mūt') v. t. change into another substance, as base metals into gold:—a. *transmut'able*, alterable to a different thing: n. *transmuta'tion*, change.

Transom, (tran'sm) n. lintel.

Transparent, (trans-pār'ent) a. pervious to light: clear: pellucid: diaphanous:—ad. *transpar'ently*, so clearly as to be seen through:—ns. *transpar'entness*, *transpar'ency*, clearness: a material for stage scenes or pictures.

Transpierce, (trans-pērs') n. to penetrate; to permeate.

Transpire, (trans-pīr') v. t. or i. to become known; pass, or send off, as in vapor:— a. *transpi'rable*, that may be revealed or emitted by pores:—n. transpira'tion.

Transplant, (trans-plant') v. t. to take up and reset a plant: remove and settle.

Transplendent,(trans-splen'-dent) a. very resplendent.

Transport, (trans-pōrt') v. t. to convey: banish: carry away with passion, &c.:—n. *trans'port*, ecstasy: rapture: a vessel: conveyance: exiled felon:—n. *transporta'tion*, carriage by water or rail:—a. *transport'able*.

Transpose, (trans-pōz') v. t. to change the relative position of two objects, letters, words, &c.:—ns. transpos'al, transposi'tion, change of places, etc:—n. transpo'ser

Transship, (trans-ship') v. t. to unload, remove or shift freight: n. trans'ship'ment.

Transubstantiation, (tran-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun) n. R. C. tenet of the *real presence* of Christ's body and blood in the Eucharist.

Transude, (tran-sūd') v. t. to ooze, as fluids through porous bodies: n. *transuda'tion*

Transverse, (trans'vers) a.

Sweets grown common lose their dear delight.—SHAKESPEARE.

Stones have been known to move, and trees to speak.—SHAKES.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.—SHAKESPEARE.

Sweets with sweets war not; joy delights in joy.—SHAKES.

lying in a cross direction; in *bot.* being at right angles with the valves;—*n.* a cross line or axis;—*ad.* transverse'ly; *a.*, *n.* transver'sal.

Trap, (trap) *n.* snare; trick; stratagem to catch the unwary; game; drain-pipe for sinks, &c.;—*v. t.* to ensnare;—*ns.* *trap-rock*, *geol.*, rocks spread out in igneous masses; *trap-door*, door that *lifts* in a floor or roof; *trap'per*, one who follows the *trapping* of wild animals, &c.; *traps*, odds and ends; goods

Trappings, (trap'ingz) *n. pl.* ornaments; externals.

Trapezium, (tra-pe'zi-um) *n.* *geom.*, plane figure with 4 unequal sides, and none of them parallel; one of the wrist bones;—*n.* *trapeze'*, a swing used in gymnastics; *a.* *trap'esing*, gadding about like an idle woman.

Trash, (trash) *n.* dross; refuse;—*a.* *trash'y*, worthless

Travail, (trav'èl) *n.* toil; labor in childbirth; mental throes;—*v. i.* to suffer: toil.

Travel, (trav'el) *v. i.* to make a journey or voyage;—*n.* a tour for business, pleasure, or instruction;—*pl.* book of travels; *n.* *trav'eller*, salesman; a visitor to foreign countries; *a.*, *n.* trav'elling

Traverse, (trav'ers) *ad.* or *a.* athwart; cross-wise;—*v. t.* to cross; deny; disprove;—*n.* anything laid across; an obstacle; legal objection; a military work to avoid the enemy's fire;—*a.* *trav'ersable*, deniable; passable.

Travesty, (trav'es-ti) *n.* parody; false show;—*v. t.* to turn into burlesque, etc.

Tray, (trā) *n.* tin dish; waiter

Treacherous, (trech'er-us) *a.* faithless;—*ad.* treach'erously;—*ns.* treach'erousness, falseness; *treach'ery*, breach of faith; desertion.

Treacle, (trē'kl) *n.* molasses.

Tread, (tred) *v. i.* to tramp; step;—*v. t.* to crush under foot;—*n.* footing; style of step; path;—*ns.* *tread'ing*, walking; *tread'le*, foot lever

Treason, (trē'zn) *n.* rebellion; treachery;—*a.* trea'sonable; *n.* treasonableness.

Treasure, (trezh'ū.) *n.* anything precious or highly prized; wealth hoarded; abundance;—*v. t.* to lay up; value highly;—*ns.* *treas'urer*, one who has the care of public money, or of trust funds; *treas'ury*, financial department of the government; an abundant store.

Treat, (trēt) *v. t.*, *i.* to handle; use; discuss; try to cure; behave towards; negotiate; entertain;—*n.* a feast; an unusual indulgence;—*ns.* *trea'tise*, a formal essay; a book; *treat'ment*, conduct to any one; management; use of remedies; *trea'ty*, compact between states, &c.

Treble, (treb'l) *a.* or *v.* threefold; *n.* high part in music;—*ad.* *treb'ly*, thrice told.

Tree, (trē) *n.* the largest of the vegetable kind; wood; *a.* *tree'less*, bare; shadeless.

Trefoil, (trē'foil) *n.* clover.

Trellis, (trel'is) *n.* structure of lattice-work;—*v. t.* to lattice;—*a.* *trel'lised*, supported, as plants; cross-barred.

Tremble, (trem'bl) *v. i.* to shake, as with fear or cold; quake; totter; quaver;—*ns.* *tremb'ler*, a fearful person; *trem'bling*, tremor; fear;—*a.* cowardly; quivering;—*ad.* trem'blingly;—*n.* *trem'or*, involuntary muscular motion;—*a.* *trem'ulous*, fearful; quivering; vibratory;—*ad.* trem'ulously, timidly;—*n.* trem'ulousness.

Tremendous, (trē-men'dus) *a.* terrible; frightful; awful; *ad.* tremen'dously, greatly.

Trench, (trensh) *v. i.* to cut a ditch; to spade deeply; plow or subsoil;—*v. i.* encroach;—*n.* a long, narrow cut in the earth; *a.* *trench'ant*, sarcastic; incisive.

Trend, (trend) *v. i.* curve off in a certain direction, as a coast-line; stretch; *n.* slope.

Trepan, (trē-pan') *n.* circular saw to open the skull;—*v. t.* ensnare;—*ns.* *trepan'ning*, relieving the brain by removing a piece of the skull; *tre'phine*, a small trepan.

Trepidation, (trep-i-dā'shun) *n.* a trembling; fear; hurry.

Trespass, (tres'pas) *v. i.* to enter unlawfully another's premises; transgress; intrude;—*n.* sin, injury; encroachment; *n.* tres'passer

Tress, (tres) *n.* ringlet; curl.

Trestle, (tres'l) *n.* frame of posts with a cross beam.

Tret, (tret) *n.* net weight.

Trevet, (trev'et) *n.* a stool.

Triad, (trī'ad) *n.* three united

Trial, (trī'al) *n.* temptation; experiment; legal test; experience; affliction, &c.

Triangle, (trī'ang-gl) *n.* figure of three angles;—*a.* *trian'gular*, three-sided;—*n.* *triangula'tion*, a trigonometrical survey; *v. t.* trian'gulate

Tribe, (trib) *n.* family; class.

Tribulation, (trib-ū-lā'shun) *n.* affliction; distress; woe.

Tribune, (trib'ūn) *n.* a Roman officer; platform for speakers; a newspaper;—*n.* *tribu'nal*, court of justice.

Tribute, (trib'ūt) *n.* homage; acknowledgment paid; a tax denoting subjection;—*a.* *trib'utary*, contributing;—*n.* branch of a river, &c.

Trice, (trīs) *n.* an instant.

Trichina, (tri'kī'na) *n.* a minute worm growing in animal muscles, esp. in pork, producing fatal disease.

Trick, (trik) *v. t.* to cheat; deceive; to adorn;—*n.* sly fraud; artifice; antic; practice; habit; winning cards; *n.* *trick'ery*, imposition; *a.* *trick'ish*, *trick'y*, artful.

Trickle, (trik'l) *v. i.* to flow; drop gently;—*a.* trick'ling.

Tricopherous, (tri-cof'er-us) *n.* a hair tonic or restorer.

Tricuspid, (tri-kus'pid) *a.* having three summits; *tricus'pidate*, three-pointed.

Trident, (trī'dent) *n.* a three-forked scepter, as of Neptune.

Triennial, (tri-en'yal) *a.* happening every third year;—*ad* trien'nially.

Trifle, (trī'fl) *n.* a thing of no moment or little value;—*v. i.* act or talk with levity or folly;—*n.* *tri'fler*, a giddy person;—*n.* or *a.* *tri'fling*, small; trivial; *ad.* *tri'flingly*

Trifoliate, (tri-fō'li-āt) *a.* of

Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.—My exalted head shall strike the stars.—HORACE.

Sæpe creat molles aspera spina rosas.—The prickly thorn often bears soft roses.—OVID.

Necessity is the mother of invention.—FARQUHAR.

three leaves :—*a. tri′form*, having a triple shape ;—*a. tri′pid*, three-cleft, as a leaf : *trifa′rious*, in 3 rows; *trifur′cate*, three-forked.

Trig, (trig) *a.* full; trim: neat; *v. t.* to trick out; *n.* a wedge; —*n. trig′ness*, smartness.

Trigamous, (trig′a-mus) *a.* thrice wedded; *n.* trig′amy.

Trigger, (trig′er) *n.* a lever to move the cock of a gun.

Trigonometry, (trig-o-nom′e-tri) *n.* art of measuring or calculating the sides and angles, etc., of triangles.

Trihedron, (tri-hē′dron) *n.* a figure of three equal sides ; —*a. trilat′eral*, three-sided.

Trill, (tril) *n.* a quaver of the voice;—*v. t.* to utter or play with tremulous vibrations.

Trillion, (tril′yun) *n.* a million of millions of millions.

Trilobite, (tri-lo′bīt) *n.* (*geol.*) palæozoic crustaceans.

Trim, (trim) *a.* neat : snug ; compact ; nice : shapely ; —*n.* dress : state ;—*v. t.* to prune, as vines ; to adjust sails ; fix ; decorate a dress; clip a wick, &c.;—*v. i.* to fluctuate between two parties ;—*ad. trim′ly*, in good order ;—*ns. trim′ness*, neatness; *trim′mer*, a time-server : a dishonest politician ; *trim′ming*, the ornamental parts of a dress, dish, etc.; versatility ; inconstancy.

Trinity, (trin′i-ti) *n.* the three persons of the Godhead.

Trinket, (tingk′et) *n.* jewel ; a toy, etc., of little value.

Trio, (trī′ō) *n.* three united.

Trip, (trip) *v. i.* to step lightly : stumble : stammer :—*v. t.* to catch a witness ; strike the heels and overthrow :—*n.* a journey ; a fall: mistake :—*n. trip′ping*, a light dance :—*a.* quick :—*ad. trip′pingly*, with agility

Tripe, (trīp) *n.* the entrails.

Triple, (trip′l) *v. t.* to treble ; *a.* threefold, or in a trio :—*adjs. tripar′tite*, composed of three parts or parties ; *tri′pedal*, three-footed : *tripet′alous*, with three flower-leaves ; *trip′licate*, thrice as much :—*n.* a third copy, child, etc. :—*ns. trip′hthong*, three vowels sounded as one, as *eye* ; *trip′let*, three of a kind ; three at a birth ; *triplica′tion*, act of trebling ; *tri′pod*, three-footed stool ; *trisyl′lable*, word of three syllables ; *Tri′ton*, a fabled sea-demigod, with a forked tail, like a fish.

Trisect, (trī-sekt′) *v. t.* to cut into three equal parts ;—*n. trisec′tion*, a division into three equal parts ;—*a. tris′tichous*, in three rows.

Trite, (trīt) *a.* old : worn out; —*ad.* trite′ly :—*n.* trite′ness.

Triturate, (trit′ū-rāt) *v. t.* to rub or grind to a fine powder :—*n. tritura′tion*, comminution, as of medicines.

Triumph, (trī′umf) *n.* joy or pomp for success :—*v. i.* to succeed ; surpass : exult at conquest, whether over an adversary, a difficulty, or a bad habit; *adjs. trium′phal*, attending rejoicings ; *trium′phant*, successful ; jubilant :—*ad. trium′phantly*, joyfully ; *ns. tri′umpher*, exulter ; *trium′phing*, victory.

Triumvir, (trī-um′vir) *n.* one of a triumvirate, or *three*.

Triune, (trī′ūn) *a.* three in one, as God in the trinity.

Trivial, (triv′i-al) *a.* trifling ; inconsiderable ;—*ad.* triv′ially :—*n. trivial′ity*, folly ; *triv′ialness*, unimportance ; *triv′ium*, the three arts of grammar, logic, rhetoric.

Troche, (trō-kē) *n.* (*med.*) a lozenge ; *n. tro′chee*, poetic ft. of 2 syllables, as *tri′pod*

Troglodyte, (trog′lo-dīt) *n.* a dweller in deep caves.

Troll, (trōl) *v. i.* to fish while in motion ; roll ; turn ; drive about : sing ; utter volubly ; —*n.* a reel ; a song in parts ; —*a. trol′ling*, rolling ; fishing with a rod and reel.

Trollop, (trol′up) *n.* slattern.

Trombone, (trom′bōn) *n.* a *deep-toned*, brass trumpet.

Troop, (troop) *n.* a body of soldiers ; a multitude :—*v. i.* to hasten :—*n.* troop′er.

Trope, (trōp) *n. rhet.* figure.

Trophy, (trō′fi) *n.* memorial of victory : valued treasure

Tropic, (trop′ik) *n.* line that bounds the sun's declination north or south from the equator ;—*pl.* regions lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn : —*a. trop′ical*, hot, &c.

Trot, (trot) *v. i.* walk fast ; run ; *n.* high pace of a horse

Troth, (troth) *n.* faith : love.

Trouble, (trub′l) *v. t.* to disturb ;—*n.* affliction : uneasiness ;—*adjs. troub′lesome*, vexatious ; importunate : *troub′lous*, tumultuous.

Trough, (trauf) *n.* a long, hollow vessel for water or feed

Trounce, (trowns) *v. t.* beat.

Troupe, (troop) *n.* a company

Trousseau, (troos-sō′) *n.* the dress or outfit of a bride.

Trousers, (trou′zers) *n.* pants

Trout, (trout) *n.* a river fish.

Trover, (trō′ver) *n.* in *law*, action for goods found.

Trow, (trō) *v. i.* to suppose.

Trowel, (trow′el) *n.* a tool for spreading mortar, &c.

Troy-weight, (troy′wāt) *n.* twelve ounces to the pound.

Truant, (trū′ant) *a.* idle ; unfaithful ;—*n.* a pupil who often deserts his studies ;—*n. tru′ancy*, unfaithfulness

Truce, (trūs) *n.* a temporary peace ; suspension of arms.

Truck, (truk) *n.* a large wagon to carry freight ; produce for market :—*v. t.* to cart goods : go to market.

Truckle, (truk′l) *v. i.* yield ; submit : cringe ; *n.* a child's bed that runs on wheels under a high bedstead :—*a. truck′ling*, mean ; servile.

Truculent, (truk′ū-lent) *a.* savage : cruel ; destructive ; —*n. tru′culence*, ferocity.

Trudge, (truj) *v. i.* to jog on.

True, (troo) *a.* certain : pure ; exact ; faithful : rightful ; *ns. true′ness*, sincerity : certainty ; *tru′ism*, a self-evident or undoubted truth ; *true′-love*, sweetheart ;—*ad. tru′ly*, really : honestly ; justly ; exactly ; indeed.

Truffle, (truf′l) *n.* a fungus.

Trump, **Trumpet**, (trump′et) *n.* musical instrument sounded by the breath ; *v. t.* to proclaim loudly : praise vehemently ;—*v. i. trump*, play a winning card ;—*n.* a card that wins ;

Sic vive cum hominibus, tanquam Deus videat; sic loquere cum Deo, tanquam homines audiant.—Live with men as if God saw you; converse with God as if men heard you.—SENECA.

Stultorum eventus magister est. Experience is the teacher of fools.

a good fellow ;—*ns. trump′eter*, a crier of news or of fame, good or bad : *trumpet′-flower*, Bignonias, Catalpas, &c., having tubular, trumpet-shaped flowers ;—*adjs. trump′eted*, announced beforehand ; sounded : *trum′pet-tongued′*, vociferous ; reverberating ; loud.

Trumpery, (trump′er-i) *n.* trifling empty talk ; trash.

Truncal, (trungk′al) *a.* pertaining to the trunk.

Truncated, (trung′kāt-ed) *a.* maimed : cut off short: *v. t. trun′cate*, lop; *n.* trunca′tion

Truncheon, (trun′shun) *n.* a short staff ; a club; cudgel.

Trundle, (trun′dl) *v. t.* to roll, as on wheels :—*n.* low bed.

Trunk, (trungk) *n.* stem of a tree ; the body ; proboscis of an elephant ; a chest.

Trunnions, (trun′yuns) *n.* a knob on each side a cannon

Truss, (trus) *n.* a bandage for ruptures ; timbers to support a beam, a roof, or the ribs of a ship; a wisp; *v.t.* to bind: pack close ; skewer.

Trust, (trust) *n.* confidence ; faith; hope: credit; charge; care ; a deposit of money, property, &c. ;—*a.* fiduciary ;—*v. t.* or *i.* to confide ; rely; expect; venture; sell on time ;—*n. trus′tee*, one intrusted with property, &c. ;—*adjs. trus′ty, trust′worthy*, honest ; faithful ; firm; *n. trus′tiness; a. trust′ful, trust′ing*, confiding ; deserving confidence: true; —*n. trust′fulness*, fidelity.

Truth, (trooth) *n.* conformity to fact; veracity; certainty; exactness ; right opinion ; fidelity ; virtue ; reality ; conformity of words to the thoughts ; the real state of things ;—*a. truth′ful*, reliable ;—*ad. truth′fully* ;—*n. truth′fulness* ;—*a. truth′less*, addicted to falsehood.—*In*, or, *of a truth*, in reality.

Try, (tri) *v. t.* or *i.* to examine ; attempt ; test ; sift ; prove ;—*a. try′ing*, severe ; *n.* a testing; *tried*, proved ; *try on*, to put on, or fit an article of dress ; attempt.

Tryst, (trist) *n.* a rendezvous of lovers; *n. tryst′ing-place*

Tub, (tub) *n.* a vessel of wood open at top ;—*n. tub′bing*, lining of a shaft in a mine.

Tube, (tūb) *n.* pipe : siphon ; long hollow body :—*v. t.* to lay pipes to conduct water, &c. :—*ns. tub′ing*, piping ; *tu′bule*, a small pipe:—*adjs. tub′ular, tub′ulated, tubu′liform, tub′ulous*, fistular ; longitudinally hollow.

Tuber, (tū′ber) *n.* a rounded underground root ; potato; *a. tu′berous*, knobbed ;—*n. tube′rose*, plant akin to lilies

Tubercle, (tū′ber-kl) *n.* scrofulous swelling on the body; hard tumors on the lungs producing consumption :—*a.* tuber′cular, tuber′culous

Tuck, (tuk) *n.* folds laid in clusters:—*v.t.* sew in plaits; inclose snugly in bed ;—*n. tuck′er*, a s. ma. attachment

Tuckahoe, (tuk′kă-hō) *n.* vegetable growing under the soil like a truffle (S.U.S.).

Tuft, (tuft) *n.* a bunch, &c.

Tug, (tug) *n.* a strong pull ; a steam vessel for towing ; —*v. t.* or *i.* work laboriously

Tuition, (tū-ish′un) *n.* price of teaching ; instruction.

Tulip, (tū′lip) *n.* a flower ; a bulb :—*n. tulip′tree*, an ornamental flowering tree.

Tulle, (tul) *n.* a net or lace.

Tumble, (tum′bl) *v. i.* to fall; roll about:—*v. t.* turn over: mix confusedly :—*n.* sudden fall;—*ns. tum′bler*, gymnast ; a drinking glass : a fancy pigeon ; a kind of latch in a lock ; *tum′bling*, feats of 'ground and lofty' activity : political tergiversation, &c. :—*a.* rolling, &c.

Tumefy, (tū′mē-fī) *v. t.* cause to swell;—*v.i.* swell;—*n. tumefac′tion*, tumor, swelling

Tumid, (tū′mid) *a.* bombastic

Tumor, (tū′mor) *n.* swelling.

Tumult, (tū′mult) *n.* a wild commotion ; bustle ; noise; excitement ; agitation of the feelings ;—*a. tumul′tuous*, turbulent; violent; *ad. tumul′tuously*, confusedly.

Tumulus, (tū′mū-lus) *n.* a mound over a grave ;—*a.* tu′mulous;—*n.* tumulos′ity

Tun, (tun) *n.* cask of 252 gals.

Tune, (tūn) *n.* harmony; order ; concert of parts or musical notes ; fit temper ; —*v. t.* to restore proper sounds to instruments of music : to pitch the voice ; —*n. tun′er* ;—*adjs. tune′ful*, melodious ; *tune′less*, unmusical ; *out of tune*, harsh

Tunic, (tū′nik) *n.* a covering

Tunnel, (tun′el) *n.* passage through a mountain, or under a river, for railroads ; chimney : a funnel :—*v. t.* to cut a track through, &c.

Turban, (tur′ban) *n.* circular head-dress.

Turbid, (tur′bid) *a.* not clear : muddy ; obscure.

Turbine, (tur′bin) *n.* a horizontal water-wheel (iron):—*a. tur′binate*, spiral-shaped;—*n. turbina′tion*, a spinning, as of a top

Turbulent, (tur′bū-lent) *a.* tumultuous : restless ;—*n. tur′bulence*, confusion.

Tureen, (tū-rēn′) *n.* soup dish

Turf, (turf) *n.* a mass of earth filled with roots;peat: sward; race-course ; horse-racing ;—*v. t.* to sod ;—*a.* turf′y, turfen ; *n.* turf′iness

Turgent, (tur′jent) *a.* inflated ;—*n. turges′cence*, bombast ; —*adjs. turges′cent*, growing large ; *tur′gid*, tumid: vain ;—*n.* tur′gidness.

Turkey, (tur′ki) *n.* a fowl;—*n. Tur′key-red*, madder color

Turmeric, (tur′mer-ik) *n.* a saffron, used for dyeing, &c

Turmoil, (ter′moyl) *n.* great stir ; trouble ; confusion ; *v. t.(oyl′)* to disquiet; weary

Turn, (turn) *v. t.* or *i.* to move or go round ; alter ; change in position, posture, color, fortune, opinion, party, purpose, direction, gaze, temper, inclination, &c. : to shape : to transfer ; to blunt ; to expel ; sour : nauseate : make giddy: be reversed, as the tide : place upside down or inside out: revolve in the mind: hinge: depend ; issue: send away: avert : divert : to go from page to page of a book, or double over the leaves:—*n.* gyration ; winding ; bend shortwalk : change; char occasion ; alternation : a

Solent mendaces luere pœnas maleficii.—Liars generally pay the penalty of their guilt.—P.

Supremus ille dies non nostri extinctionem sed commutationem affert loci.—That last day does not bring extinction to us, but change of place.—CICERO.

good or bad : form : manner; wording: idiosyncrasy; flash of thought;—*ns. turn'coat*, a deserter of his party; *turn'er*, one who rounds wood, &c., in a lathe; *turn'ing*, a place where a road turns; a reversal; a rounding; *turn'-out*, equipage; a strike; attendance; *turn'key*, gaoler; *turn'ing-point*, emergency; a decisive moment or issue; *turn'pike*, public road with toll-gates; *turn'stile*, revolving arms to obstruct or regulate passing; *turn'table*, large, circular, revolving platform on which tracks are placed for reversing locomotives. *By turns*, alternately; *to a turn*, exactly; *turn over a new leaf*, reform the life.

Turnip, (tur'nip) *n.* esculent.

Turpentine, (tur'pen-tin) *n.* oily secretion from pines.

Turpitude, (ter'pi-tūd) *n.* baseness; vileness; guilt.

Turquoise, (ter-koyz') *n.* a rare bluish-green stone.

Turret, (tur'et) *n.* a tower:—*a.* tur'reted, turric'ulated.

Turtle, (tur'tl) *n.* a tortoise.

Turtledove, (tur'tl-duv) *n.* a pigeon, noted for loving.

Tuscan, (tus'kan) *a.* denoting an order of architecture

Tush ! Tut ! *ex.* of contempt.

Tusk, (tusk) *n.* boar's tooth.

Tussle, (tus'sl) *n.* a struggling; a grapple; *v.t.* wrestle

Tussock, (tus'sok) *n.* a tuft.

Tutelage, (tū'te-lāj) *n.* care; guardianship; protection;—*a. tu'telar*, protecting.

Tutor, (tū'tor) *n.* preceptor:—*v. t.* to teach: discipline: *n. tu'toring*, teaching; education: *a. tuto'rial*, pert. to

Twaddle, (twod'l) *n.* senseless talk:—*a.* twad'dling.

Twain, (twān) *n.* or *a.* two.

Twang, (twang) *n.* a nasal tone of voice; bad flavor; *v. t.* to sound as a tense cord

Tweak, (twēk) *n.*, *v. t.* pinch.

Tweezers, (twē'zerz) *n. pl.* nippers: small pincers.

Twelve, (twelv) *a.* or *n.* numeral 12:—*a. twelfth*, ordinal of 12;—*n.* one part of 12; *n. twelve'-month*, a year

Twenty, (twen'ti) *a.*, *n.* twice ten; figure 20: *a. twen'tieth.*

Twice, (twis) *ad.* two times.

Twiddle, (twid'dl) *v. t.* play with a quivering motion.

Twig, (twig) *n.* a small shoot.

Twilight, (twī'lit) *n.* early evening light; daybreak: *a.* faint: obscure; shaded.

Twill, (twil) *n.* ribbed cloth.

Twin, (twin) *n.* one of two born at a birth;—*a.* double.

Twine, (twin) *n.* twisted thread;—*v. t.* twist; embrace; grow around;—*v. i.* unite; bend around; ascend, as a vine; *a. twin'ing*

Twinge, (twinj) *n.* sharp pain

Twinkle, (twing'kl) *v. i.* to sparkle; wink:—*a. twink'ling*, scintillating;—*n.* instant: moment: a sparkling

Twirl, (twerl) *v. t.* to move round:—*n.* a twist; a turn; *a.*, *n. twirl'ing*, a rotating.

Twist, (twist) *v. t.* to wind; to distort: *n.* a thread: roll; moral obliquity; *a. twisted.*

Twit, (twit) *v. t.* to upbraid; *ad. twit'tingly*, by taunts.

Twitch, (twich) *n.* jerk: pull;—*v. t.* snatch: jerk the lines

Twitter, (twit'er) *n.* quiver; a chirping;—*v. t.* to talk as swallows;—*a.* twit'tering.

Two, (to) *a.* or *n.* the number after one:—*adjs. two-edged*, sharp on both sides; *two-faced*, insincere, treacherous. *two-fold*, two of the same kind: *ad.* in a double degree: *two-handed*, strong

Tympanum, (tim'pa-num) *n.* drum or hollow part of the ear:—*n. tym'pan*, a frame.

Type, (tip) *n.* printing letter; an emblem; figure of something to come; form of a disease: standard example:—*a. typ'ical*, emblematic:—*ad.* typ'ically;—*v. t. typ'ify*, to figure: show in emblems;—*ns. typefounder*, one who casts a printer's types from *type-metal*, an alloy of lead and antimony: *typog'raphy*, art of printing; *typog'rapher*, a typesetter: printer:—*a.* typograph'ic(al) pert. to; *ad.* typograph'ically, with types.

Typhoid, (tī'foid) *n.* a fever with ulceration of bowels.

Typhoon, (tī-fōn') *n.* tornado

Typhus, (tī'fus) *n.* low fever.

Tyranny, (tir'an-i) *n.* cruel exercise of power: a despotism:—*a. tyran'nical*, arbitrary; *ad.* tyran'nically; *v. t. tyr'annize*, to domineer over;—*n. ty'rant*, a despot.

Tyrian, (tir'i-an) *a.* purple.

Tyro, (tī'rō) *n.* a beginner.

U

UBIQUITY, (ū-bik'wi-ti) *n.* omnipresence; existence everywhere; *a.* ubiq'uitous

Udder, (ud'er) *n.* breast of a female beast, esp. of cows.

Udometer, (ū-dom'e-ter) *n.* water-measure; rain gauge.

Ugly, (ug'li) *a.* offensive to sight:—*n.* ug'liness, deformity; depravity; *ad.* ug'lily.

Ukase, (ū'kās') *n.* in *Russia*, an imperial mandate

Ulcer, (ul'ser) *n.* a sore that discharges pus; old wound;—*v. i. ul'cerate*, to fester:—*n. ulcera'tion*;—*a. ul'cerous*

Ulmin, (ul'min) *n.* a brown substance which exudes from the bark of elm and several other trees:—*n. ul'mus*, elms and deciduous trees of same species.

Ulterior, (ul-tē'ri-or) *a.* lying beyond; distant; final.

Ultimate, (ul'ti-māt) *a.* final; concluding; incapable of further division:—*ad. ul'timately*, at last;—*n. ultima'tum*, *ul'tima'ta*, final terms

Ultimo (ul'ti-mō) *n.* last month

Ultra, (ul'tra) *ad.* extreme; extravagant: *n.* an uncompromising politician: *n. ul'traism*, *ul'traist*, radical.

Ultramarine, (ul-tra-ma-rēn') *n.* a very deep blue color.

Stultum est timere quod vitare non potes.—It is foolish to fear what you cannot avoid.

Sic præsentibus utaris voluptatibus ut futuris non noceas.—Enjoy present pleasures in such a way as not to injure future ones.—SENECA.

Ultramontane, (ul-tra-mon'-tān) *a.* ultra-Papal or Ital.
Ultramundane, (ul-tra-mun'-dān) *a.* far out in space.
Ultroneous, (ul-trō'ne-us) *a.* of one's own will; voluntary
Umbel, (um'bel) *n.* head of flowers, as that of a carrot; *a.* umbellif'erous, pert. to.
Umber, (um'ber) *n.* dark paint
Umbilical, (um-bil'i-kal) *a.* pertaining to the navel.
Umbrage, (um'brāj) *n.* shade; offence; suspicion of injury: *a. umbrage'ous*, shady
Umbrella, (um-brel'a) *n.* a hand balloon or weather screen that opens or shuts.
Umpire, (um'pīr) *n.* one to whose sole decision a dispute is referred by arbiters
Umstroke, (um'strōk) *n.* edge of a circle or of a map.
Un, (un) a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.—It is placed almost at will before adjectives, adverbs, or nouns derived from adjectives, as in *unfaithful, unfaithfulness, unfaithfully*. *Un* before a verb signifies "to take off," undo, destroy, as in *un*dress. *Un* is equivalent to *in* when it signifies not, and both are often used indifferently as prefixes for the same word, and with equal correctness, as *unapt, inapt; unsubstantial, insubstantial*. In the following words in most general use the phonetic respelling is omitted, but may be readily found by turning to the primary word in the dictionary.
Unabased', *a.* not degraded.
Unabashed', *a.* bold; saucy.
Unabā'ted, *a.* full; complete.
Unabāt'ing, *a.* unflagging.
Unabid'ing, *a.* not permanent
Unā'ble, *a.* without power or means; weak; impotent.
Unabridged', *a.* not shortened
Unabsolved', *a.* unforgiven.
Unabsorb'ed, *a.* not imbibed.
Unaccent'ed, *a.* without any force of voice upon (words)
Unaccep'table, *a.* unwelcome
Unaccommoda'ting, *a.* rude.
Unaccom'panied, *a.* alone.
Unaccom'plished, *a.* not done
Unaccount'able, *a.* hidden.
Unaccus'tomed, *a.* strange.
Unacknowl'edged, *a.* denied
Unacquired', *a.* not yet gained
Unadjust'ed, *a.* not liquidated
Unadorned', *a.* simple; plain
Unadvis'able, *a.* indiscreet.
Unaffect'ed, *a.* real; true.
Unagita'ted, *a.* calm; serene.
Unaid'ed, *a.* independent.
Unallayed', *a.* not appeased.
Unalloyed', *a.* pure; sweet.
Unal'terable, *a.* immutable.
Unal'terably, *ad.* firmly, &c.
Unal'tered', *a.* original, &c.
Unambig'uous, *a.* plain; clear
Unambit'ious, *a.* not aspiring
Uname'nable, *a.* irresponsible
Unam'iable, *a.* sour-tempered
Unan'imated, *a.* spiritless.
Unanimity, (ū-na-nim'i-ti) *n.* agreement in opinions;—*a. unan'imous*;—*ad. unan'imously*, by acclamation.
Unannounced', *a.* not heralded or proclaimed.
Unan'swerable, *a.* weighty.
Unappeas'able, *a.* implacable
Unappeased', *a.* not pacified.
Unappre'ciated, *a.* not valued
Unapprised', *a.* not informed
Unapproach'able, *a.* eternal.
Unapprō'priated, *a.* unspent.
Unapt', *a.* not inclined; dull.
Unasked', *a.* unsolicited.
Unaspir'ing, *a.* not ambitious
Unassail'able, *a.* invincible.
Unassist'ed, *a.* unaided; alone
Unassort'ed, *a.* mingled.
Unassuaged', *a.* not lessened
Unassumed', *a.* not arrogated
Unassum'ing, *a.* modest.
Unassured', *a.* not confident
Unattached', *a.* not caring for
Unattain'able, *a.* out of reach
Unattempt'ed, *a.* not tried.
Unauthen'tic, *a.* not genuine.
Unau'thorized, *a.* unofficial.
Unavail'able, *a.* useless, vain
Unavail'ing, *a.* ineffectual.
Unavenged', *a.* not punished
Unavoid'able, *a.* necessary.
Unavowed', *a.* not confessed
Unawākened, *a.* dead in sins
Unawares', *ad.* by surprise.
Unawed', *a.* not intimidated
Un'bar', *v. t.* unfasten; open
Unbecom'ing, *a.* improper.
Unbefriend'ed, *a.* solitary.
Unbelief', *n.* incredulity.
Unbeliev'er, *n.* an infidel.
Unbeliev'ing, *a.* unconverted
Unbend', *v. i.* throw off hauteur; to untie; straighten.
Unbend'ing, *a.* unyielding.
Unbi'assed, *a.* impartial.
Unbind', *v. t.* to unloose.
Unblem'ished, *a.* pure; bright
Unblench'ing, *a.* resolute.
Unblest', *a.* unfortunate.
Unblush'ing, *a.* impudent.
Unbōlt', *v. t.* to unbar; open.
Unborn', *a.* coming; future.
Unbo'som, *v. t.* to disclose.
Unbòught', *a.* not corrupt.
Unbound', *a.* loose, as sheets.
Unbound'ed, *a.* unlimited.
Unbrī'dled, *a.* unrestrained.
Unbrō'ken, *a.* entire; wild.
Unbuc'kle, *v. t.* to unfasten.
Unbur'den, *v. t.* to relieve.
Unbur'ied, *a.* not interred.
Uncēas'ing, *a.* continual.
Unceremō'nious, *a.* plain.
Uncer'tain, *a.* doubtful.
Uncer'tainty, *n.* doubt.
Unchange'able, *a.* steadfast.
Unchang'ing, *a.* constant.
Unchar'itable, *a.* censorious.
Unchâste', *a.* lewd; impure.
Unchrist'ian, *a.* worldly.
Unciv'il, *a.* discourteous.
Unciv'ilized, *a.* barbarous.
Unciv'illy, *ad.* rudely.
Unclasp, *v. t.* to release.
Un'cle, *n.* a parent's brother.
Unclean'ly, *a.* foul; filthy.
Unclean'ness, *n.* impurity.
Uncoil', *v. t.* to unwind.
Uncome'ly, *a.* ungraceful.
Uncom'fortable, *a.* cheerless.
Uncom'mon, *a.* unusual.
Uncomplain'ing, *a.* content.
Uncomplet'ed, *a.* unfinished.
Uncom'promising, *a.* firm.
Unconcern', *n.* indifference.
Uncondit'ional, *a.* absolute.
Uncondit'ionally, *ad.* fully.
Uncongen'ial, *a.* inimical.
Unconnect'ed, *a.* incoherent.
Uncon'querable, *a.* invincible
Uncon'scionable, *a.* unjust.
Uncon'scious, *a.* unknowing.
Uncon'sciousness, *n.* torpor.
Unconstitu'tional, *a.* illegal.
Unconstraint', *n.* ease:—*a. unconstrained'*, spontaneous
Uncontradicted, *a.* undenied
Uncontroll'able, *a.* violent.
Uncontrolled', *a.* ungoverned
Unconvèrt'ed, *a.* irreligious.
Uncorrupt', *a.* pure: not base
Uncount'ed, *a.* numberless.
Uncòurtly, *a.* uncivil; rude.
Uncouth', *a.* awkward; ugly.
Uncouth'ly, *ad.* strangely.
Uncouth'ness, *n.* oddness.
Uncov'er, *v. t.* strip; reveal.
Unction, (ung'shun) *n.* ointment; a dying rite; warmth

Sera parsimonia in fundo est.—Frugality, when all is spent, comes too late.—SENECA.

Misery likes company.

Semper bonus homo tiro est.—An honest man is always a child.—MARTIAL.

Time and tide wait for no man.

of language: divine grace; a. *unc'tuous*, oily; melting.
Uncurbed', a. licentious.
Uncultivàted, a. rude; wild.
Uncùrrent, a. at a discount.
Uncut', a. entire, as leaves.
Undàmped, a. not dejected.
Undaunt'ed, a. fearless.
Undàwning, a. not yet light.
Undàzz'led, a. not blinded.
Undebàuched, a. chaste; pure
Undecày'ing, a. ever fresh.
Undeceive', v. t. to disabuse.
Undecid'ed, a. irresolute.
Undeciph'erable, a. hidden.
Un'declared', a. not avowed.
Un'defaced', a. not disfigured
Undefiled', a. clean; pure.
Undefined', a. inexplicable.
Undeni'able, a. undoubted.
Under, (un'der) prep., ad., a. less; beneath; below; in the state of; with respect to; attested by; subjected to; inferior; subordinate.
Un'derbrèd, a. ill-mannered.
Un'derbrush, n. shrubs, &c.
Un'dercurrent, n. deep flow.
Un'derdrain', n. tiled ditch; v. t. to cut ditches in land.
Undergo', v. t. to endure.
Undergrad'uate, n. a student.
Underground', n. lower soil.
Undergrowth', n. shrubs, &c.
Un'derhand', a. clandestine.
Underlay', v. t. to raise; line
Underlet', v. t. to sublet; relet.
Un'derlie', v. t. run beneath
Underline', v. t. to italicise.
Un'derling, n. a servant.
Underly'ing, a. supporting.
Undermine', v. t. sap; injure
Undermining, a. secret; sly.
Un'dermost, a. lowest.
Underneath', ad. beneath.
Underpin', v. t. to support.
Underrate', v. t. depreciate.
Underscōre, v. t. underline.
Undersell', v. t. sell lower.
Undersigned', n. subscriber.
Undersized', a. dwarfed.
Un'dersoil, n. the subsoil.
Understand, (un-der-stand') v. t. to comprehend; suppose to mean; learn;—n. *understand'ing*, intellectual powers; skill; knowledge; secret agreement; harmony;—a. knowing;—ad. *understand'ingly*, intelligibly.
Un'derstrapper, n. hanger-on
Undertake', v. t. to attempt.
Undertàker, n. a sexton, &c.
Undertak'ing, n. enterprise.
Un'dertone, n. a whisper.
Underval'ue, v. t. underrate.
Undevoût, a. not loving God
Underwood, n. low trees, &c.
Underwrit'er, n. an insurer.
Undescried', a. not seen.
Undeserved', a. unmerited.
Undesèrvedly, ad. unjustly.
Undeserv'ing, a. unworthy.
Undesigna'ted, a. not named.
Undesigned', a. not intended
Undesignedly, ad. by chance
Undesign'ing, a. artless.
Undesir'able, a. not wanted.
Undesīred', a. not solicited.
Undesiring, a. not wishing.
Un'desirous, a. not eager for.
Undetērmined, a. unsettled.
Undeviat'ing, a. uniform.
Undigèsted, a. crude; wild.
Undig'nified, a. familiar.
Undimin'ished, a. not failing
Undiscern'ible, a. invisible.
Undiscern'ing, a. dull; stolid
Undisciplined', a. untaught.
Undiscov'ered, a. unknown.
Undisguised', a. open; artless
Undismayed', a. resolute.
Undispūted, a. self-evident.
Undissèm'bled, a. outspoken
Undistin'guishable, a. unseen
Undistin'guished, a. humble.
Undistin'guishing, a. haphazard; making no choice.
Undistòrt'ed, a. straight; true
Un'disturbed', a. tranquil.
Un'disturb'ing, a. not vexing
Undivid'ed, a. complete.
Undo', v. t. ruin; impoverish
Undo'ing, n. ruin; mischief.
Undòne, a. ruined; too rare.
Undoubt'ed, a. positive: sure
Undoubt'edly, ad. certainly.
Undress', n. a loose habit.
Undressed', a. unmanured.
Undūe, a. undeserved; illegal
Un'dulate, v. i. to vibrate.
Un'dulated, a. surface-ridged
Undulat'ing, a. playing loose
Undulā'tion, n. wavy motion
Un'dulatō'ry, a. waving, &c.
Undū'ly, ad. excessively.
Undut'iful, a. disobedient.
Undy'ing, a. everlasting.
Unearned', a. not realized.
Unearth', v. t. to uncover.
Unearth'ly, a. ghostly, &c.
Uneas'ily, ad. nervously.
Uneasi'ness, n. disquiet.
Unea'sy, a. restless; stiff.
Uned'ified, a. not improved.
Uned'ucated, a. ignorant.
Un'embar'rassed, a. easy.
Un'employed', a. or n. idle.
Unendu'rable, a. intolerable.
Unendowed', a. not graced.
Unengàged, a. not affianced.
Un'enlarged', a. contracted.
Un'enlight'ened, a. dark.
Unentertain'ing, a. stupid.
Unen'viable, a. distasteful.
Unen'vied, a. not begrudged
Unen'vious, a. not malicious.
Uneq'uable, a. not uniform.
Une'qual, a. unjust; inferior
Une'qualled, a. superior.
Unequiv'ocal, a. candid.
Uner'ring, a. certain; sure.
Unessen'tial, n. unnecessary
Unev'en, a. irregular; odd.
Unē'venness, n. inequality.
Unexam'pled, a. singular.
Unexcep'tionable, a. good.
Un'exēmpt', a. subject to.
Unexērted, a. not put forth.
Unexpànded, a. not spread.
Unexpect'ed, a. sudden.
Unexpect'edly, ad. suddenly
Unexplōred', a. not known.
Unexpōsed, a. hidden; safe.
Unexpressed', a. concealed.
Unfad'ing, a. perennial.
Unfail'ing, a. exhaustless.
Unfair', a. disingenuous.
Unfair'ly, ad. unjustly.
Unfair'ness, n. partiality, &c.
Unfaith'ful, a. perfidious; false;—n. unfaith'fulness.
Unfamil'iar, a. new; strange.
Unfash'ionable, a. not according to fashion or custom; unfash'ioned, irregular;—n. unfash'ionableness
Unfast'en, v. t. loose; unfix.
Unfath'omable, a. vast: deep
Unfathomed', a. soundless.
Unfa'vorable, a. bad: unkind
Unfeel'ing, a. insensible.
Unfeel'ingly, ad. brutally.
Unfeigned', a. genuine.
Unfeign'edly, ad. truly.
Unfelt', a. hypocritical.
Unfènced', a. not inclosed.
Unfermènted, a. unleavened
Unfer'tile, a. barren; poor.
Unfet'ter, v. t. unchain; free.
Unfil'ial, a. rebellious; sinful
Unfilled', a. not supplied.
Unfin'ished, a. incomplete.
Unfit, (un-fit') a., ad. unsuitable;—v. t. to disqualify; n. *unfit'ness*, impropriety
Unfix'ed, a. unsettled; loose.
Unflat'tering, a. sincere: true
Unflag'ging, a. tireless; tense
Unfledged', a. immature.
Unflinch'ing, a. bold; defiant
Unfoiled', a. not worsted.

Scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, tempore in duro est inspicienda fides.—Ov.
As the yellow gold is tried in the fire, so the faith of friendship must be seen in adversity.

Wit is the flower of the imagination.—Livy.

Unfold', v.t. expand; disclose
Unfold'ing, a. expanding.
Unforbid'den, a. allowable.
Unfôrced', a. spontaneous.
Un'foreseen', a. unknown.
Un'forfeited, a. inheritable.
Un'forgiv'ing, a. relentless.
Unforgot'ten, a. not lost, &c.
Unfòrmed, a. crude; ignorant
Unfor'tunate, a. unlucky.
Unfos'silized, a. not stone.
Unfound'ed, a. baseless.
Unfrâmed, a. not put in shape
Unfraught', a. not stored.
Unfre'quent, a. not common
Un'frequent'ed, a. lonely.
Unfriable, a. clayey, as soil.
Unfriend'ed, a. forsaken.
Unfriend'ly, a. hostile.
Unfru'gal, a. not saving.
Unfruit'ful, a. barren; sterile
Unfulfill'ed, a not realized.
Unfurl', v. t. to spread open.
Unfur'nished, a. empty, bare
Ungain'ly, a. awkward; odd
Ungen'erous, a. unkind.
Ungēn'ial, a. disagreeable.
Ungenteel', a. ill-mannered.
Ungen'tle, a. harsh; rugged.
Ungen'tlemanly, a. rude.
Ungift'ed, a. not talented.
Unglôrified, a. not exalted.
Ungod'liness, n. impiety.
Ungod'ly, a. irreligious.
Ungov'ernable, ungov'erned, a. unbridled; licentious.
Ungrace'ful, a. not comely.
Ungra'cious, a. unpleasing.
Ungrant'ed, a. not yielded.
Ungrate'ful, a. thankless.
Ungrat'ified, a. withheld.
Unground'ed, a. false; base.
Ungrudg'ing, p. a. bountiful
Unguard'ed, a. not cautious.
Un'guent, n. an ointment.
Unhab'itable, a. unfit to live in; uninhab'ited, desolate.
Unhal'lowed, a. unholy.
Unhand'some, a. illiberal.
Unhap'pily, ad. regretfully.
Unhap'piness, n. misery.
Unhap'py, a. unfortunate.
Unharm'ful, a. innoxious.
Unhâtched, a. undeveloped.
Unhealth'y, a. sickly; feeble
Unheard', ad. without proof.
Unheed'ed, a. slighted.
Unhelp'ful, a. slow; useless.
Unhes'itating, a. prompt.
Unhinge', v.t. confuse; unfix
Unho'ly, a. unsanctified.
Unhon'ored, a. despised.
Unhôped', a. not expected.
Unhorse', v. t. to throw off.
Unhoused', a. shelterless.
Unhurt', ad. harmless; safe.
Unhusked', a. in the ear.
Unicorn, n. beast of one horn
Unidē'al, a. not fanciful; real
U'niform, n. military dress; —a. invariable; regular.
Uniform'ity, n. sameness.
Uniform'ly, ad. constantly.
Unillûminated, a. ignorant.
Unimag'ined, a. not known.
Unimpas'sioned, a. calm; cool
Unimpeach'able, a. true.
Unimplored', a. not solicited.
Unimpor'tance, n. triviality.
Unimpor'tant, a. trifling.
Unimpôsing, a. not striking.
Unimpres'sible, a. obtuse.
Unimprôved, a. not built on.
Uninfec'tious, a. not foul.
Unin'fluenced, a. unbiassed.
Uninformed', a. not taught.
Uninhab'itable, a. barren.
Uninit'iated, n. the inexperienced; a. not in the secret.
Uninjured, a. unhurt; intact
Uninspired', a. not sacred.
Unintel'ligible, a. obscure.
Uninten'tional, a. chance.
Unin'terested, a. impartial.
Uninterest'ing, a. very dull.
Unintermit'ted, a. continual.
Uninterrupt'ed, a. constant.
Uninûred', a. not hardened to
Uninven'tive, a. not original
Uninvit'ed, a. not asked.
Uninvoked', a. not prayed for
Union, (ûn'yun) n. concord; the United States; conjunction of minds, interests, forces, &c.:—ns. un'ionist, an opponent of secession; member of a trades-union; un'ion'idæ, mussels found in ponds and streams: adjs. unifac'ial, with only one face: unig'(nij)enous, of the like kind or genus; unilat'eral, having but one side; in bot., turned to one side.
Unip'arous, a. bearing one.
Unique', a. unexampled.
U'nit, n. one (1): many as one
Unite, (û-nit') v. t. to join two or more into one;—v. i. to agree; to grow into one;—ad. unit'edly, together;—ns. u'nison, harmony; coöperation; unita'rian, one who ascribes divinity to God alone: u'nity, concord; oneness; general consistency: v. t. u'nify, make uniform; consolidate: n. unifica'tion: a. unis'onant, equally grave or acute;—n. unis'onance.
Universal, (û-ni-vers'al) a. general; extending to all; total; whole;—ns. univer'salism, univer'salist, the belief or believer that all men will be saved; universal'ity, generality; infinitude; ad. univer'sally, totally; fully; ns. u'niverse, the whole system of created things; univer'sity, a college, etc.
Univô'cal, a. unequivocal.
Unjust', a. inequitable; false
Unjus'tifiable, a. not true.
Unjus'tified, a. not pardoned.
Unjust'ly, ad. not rightly.
Unkind', a. harsh; severe.
Unkind'est, a. most hurtful.
Unkind'ly, a. unfavorable.
Unkind'ness, n. coldness.
Unknōwn, a. strange: hidden
Unknōw'ing, p. a. ignorant.
Unknōwingly, ad. not meant
Unlâ'bored, a. spontaneous.
Unlāde, v. t. unload; empty.
Unla'dylike, a. discourteous.
Unlatch', v. t. to open; loose.
Unlav'ished, a. not wasted.
Unlaw'ful, a. illegal; void.
Unlaw'fully, ad. illegally.
Unlearn', v. t. to forget.
Unlearned', a. illiterate.
Unleav'ened, a. unfermented
Unless', con. except: if not.
Unlet'tered, a. unlearned.
Unli'censed, a. lawless.
Unlight'ed, a. without gas, etc
Unlike', a. dissimilar.
Unlike'ly, a. improbable.
Unlike'ness, n. dissimilitude
Unlim'ited, a. undefined.
Unlink', v. t. to disconnect.
Unlōad', v. t. to disburden.
Unlocât'ed, a. not placed.
Unlock', v. t. open; explain.
Unlooked-for, a. unforeseen
Unlōved, a. discarded; lone.
Unlove'ly, a. not amiable.
Unlōving, a. unkind; selfish
Unluck'y, a. unfortunate.
Unmaid'enly, a. immodest.
Unmāke, v.t. deprive of form
Unman', v.t. unnerve; deject
Unman'ageable, a. unruly.
Unman'ly, a. effeminate.
Unman'nerly, a. ill-bred.
Unmâsk', v.t.
Unmâsked', a.
Unmâtched',
Unmeân'ing,
Unmeâs'ured
Unmelōd'iou

Sæpe satius fuit dissimulare quam ulcisci.—It is often better not to see an insult than to avenge it.—SENECA.

Solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant.—They make a desert, and call it peace.—TACITUS.

N'oubliez.—Do not forget.

Unmen'tionable, *a.* nameless
Unmer'ciful, *a.* cruel; severe
Unmer'ited, *a.* undeserved.
Unmind'ed, *a.* not attended to
Unmind'ful, *a.* regardless.
Unmin'gled, *a.* pure; clear.
Unmistāk'able, *a.* candid.
Unmit'igated, *a.* desperate.
Unmixed', *a.* pure; single.
Unmoist'ened, *a.* not wet.
Unmolest'ed, *a.* at large; free
Unmōurned, *a.* not deplored
Unmōved, *p. a.* not affected.
Unmu'sical, *a.* discordant.
Unnāmed', *a.* mysterious.
Unnat'ural, *a.* forced; cruel.
Unnat'urally, *ad.* excessively
Unnec'essary, *a.* needless.
Unneigh'borly, *a.* not kind.
Unnerve', *v. t.* to weaken.
Unnōt'ed, *p. a.* not heeded.
Unnum'bered, *a.* countless.
Unobjec'tionable, *a.* not liable to objection or dislike.
Unobscūred, *a.* not darkened
Unobsērved, *a.* not regarded.
Unobstruct'ed, *a.* free; clear.
Unobstruc'tion, *n.* open way.
Unobtru'sive, *a.* modest.
Unoc'cupied, *a.* idle; empty
Unoffend'ing, *a.* innocent.
Unoffic'ial, *a.* unauthorized.
Unōpened, *a.* shut; guarded
Unor'ganized, *a.* chaotic.
Unostenta'tious, *a.* modest.
Unpac'ified, *a.* not calmed.
Unpacked', *a.* fairly chosen.
Unpaid', *a.* outstanding.
Unpal'atable, *a.* not liked.
Unpar'alleled, *a.* unequalled
Unpar'donable, *a.* gross; vile
Unpāved, *a.* as common roads
Unperceiv'able, *a.* slight.
Unpercēived, *a.* overlooked.
Unperfect'ed, *a.* incomplete.
Unperfōrmed', *a.* not done.
Unper'jured, *a.* not forsworn
Unpit'ied, *a.* forsaken in woe
Unpit'iful, *a.* merciless.
Unpitying, *a.* savage; cruel.
Unplāgued, *a.* not tormented
Unpleas'ant, *a.* distasteful.
Unpleas'antly, *a.* obnoxiously
Unpleas'ing, *a.* disgusting.
Unpliant, *a.* rebellious; stiff.
Unpoet'ical, *a.* prosaic; dull.
Unpol'ished, *a.* unrefined.
Unpōlled', *a.* not balloted.
Unpollūt'ed, *a.* untainted.
Unpop'ular, *a.* not relished.
Unpopular'ity, *n.* disfavor.
Unprac'tised, *a.* new; raw.
Unprēcedent'ed, *a.* singular.
Unprecise, *a.* loose; not exact

Unprej'udiced, *a.* unbiassed.
Unpremed'itated, *a.* casual.
Unprepared', *a.* not ready.
Unprepossess'ing, *a.* ugly.
Un'presūm'ing, *a.* modest.
Unpresump'tuous, *a.* humble
Unpretend'ing, *a.* simple.
Unprin'cipled, *a.* corrupt.
Unprint'ed, *a.* unpublished.
Unproduc'tive, *a.* barren.
Unprofes'sional, *a.* informal.
Unprof'itable, *a.* useless, &c.
Unprof'itably, *ad.* barrenly.
Unprom'ising, *a.* hopeless.
Unprompt'ed, *a.* voluntary.
Unpropit'ious, *a.* ominous.
Unprotect'ed, *a.* deserted.
Unprōved', *a.* not justified.
Unprovōked', *a.* gratuitous.
Unprūned', *a.* not trimmed.
Unpub'lished, *a.* private.
Unpun'ished, *a.* scot free.
Unqual'ified, *a.* full; unfit.
Un'quelled', *a.* not subdued.
Unquench'able, *a.* endless.
Unquest'ionable, *a.* certain.
Unqui'et, *a.* restless; uneasy
Unrav'el, *v. t.* explain; clear
Unread', *a.* not perused; dull
Unread'ily, *a.* not cheerfully.
Unread'y, *a.* not prompt.
Unrē'al, *a.* false; illusory.
Unrea'sonable, *a.* unjust.
Unrea'sonably, *a.* unduly.
Unrebūked', *a.* not reproved
Unreclaimed', *a.* not tilled.
Unrec'ognized', *a.* not known
Unrefined', *a.* vulgar; rude.
Unreflect'ing, *a.* heedless.
Unregard'ed, *a.* neglected.
Unregen'erate, *a.* not saved.
Unreg'istered, *a.* unrecorded
Unrelent'ing, *a.* hard; cruel.
Unremit'ting, *a.* incessant.
Unrepēaled', *a.* not revoked.
Unrepent'ant, *a.* obdurate.
Unrepī'ning, *a.* resigned.
Unreplen'ished, *a.* emptied.
Unreprōved, *a.* not censured
Unrequit'ed, *a.* not returned
Unreserve', *n.* frankness.
Unreserved', *a.* open; frank.
Unreserv'edly, *ad.* fully.
Unresist'ing, *a.* tame; quiet.
Un'resolved', *a.* concealed.
Unrespit'ed, *a.* not extended
Unrest', *n.* motion; disquiet.
Unrestō'red', *a.* not returned.
Unrestrāined', *a.* vehement.
Unrestraint', *n.* license; riot.
Unrestrict'ed, *a.* ample; wild
Unrevēaled', *a.* secret; hid.
Unrevenged', *a.* not punished
Unrevenge'ful, *a.* placable.

Unright'eous, *a.* sinful; bad.
Unripe', *a.* immature; green.
Unrivall'ed, *a.* unequalled.
Unrōbe', *v. t.* to undress.
Unrōll', *v. t.* to open; reveal.
Unroof', *v. t.* to uncover.
Unruff'led, *a.* calm; serene.
Unrū'liness, *n.* turbulence.
Unrū'ly, *a.* ungovernable.
Unsāfe', *a.* hazardous; shaky
Unsaid', *pp., a.* not uttered.
Unsaint'ly, *a.* sinful; unholy
Unsale'able, *a.* heavy; stale
Unsanc'tified, *a.* unholy.
Unsāt'ed, *a.* ungratified.
Unsatisfac'tory, *a.* faulty.
Unsat'isfied, *a.* not content.
Unsav'ory, *a.* insipid; fetid.
Unsāy, *v. t.* to retract; deny.
Unscāle'able, *a.* inaccessible.
Unschol'arly, *a.* illiterate.
Unscrip'tural, *a.* not biblical
Unsearch'able, *a.* infinite.
Unsea'sonable, *a.* ill-timed.
Unsea'sonably, *ad.* not fitly.
Unseat', *v. t.* throw; expel.
Unsec'ular, *a.* not worldly.
Un'secūred', *a.* not made safe
Unseem'ly, *a.* improper.
Unseen', *a., n.* the invisible.
Unser'viceable, *a.* useless.
Unset'tle, *v. t.* to distract.
Unset'tled, *a.* changeable.
Unshack'le, *v. t.* to unbind.
Unshāk'able, *a.* resolute.
Unshāk'en, *a.* firm; bold.
Unshāpe'ly, *a.* deformed.
Unsheathe', *v. t.* to draw; use
Unshed', *a.* not cast or spilt.
Unshel'tered, *a.* exposed.
Unshod', *a.* barefooted.
Unshōrn', *a.* not clipped.
Unshrink'ing, *a.* resolute.
Unsight'ly, *a.* disagreeable.
Unskilled', *a.* not dexterous.
Unskil'ful, *a.* awkward.
Unslāked', *a.* not quenched.
Unsleēp'ing, *a.* vigilant.
Unsōc'iable, *a.* reserved.
Unsōc'iably, *ad.* not kindly.
Unso'cial, *a.* not convivial.
Unsolic'ited, *a.* voluntary.
Unsophis'ticāt'ed, *a.* artless.
Unsought', *a.* providential.
Unsound', *a.* defective.
Unsound'ed, *a.* fathomless.
Unsoured', *a.* not morose.
Unspar'ing, *a.* prodigal.
Unspeak'able, *a.* ineffable.
Unspec'ified, *a.* not named.
Unspec'ious, *a.* not plausible
Unspoiled', *a.* not corrupted.
Unspot'ted, *a.* immaculate.
Unsta'ble, *a.* irresolute; frail

Sera tamen tacitis pœna venit pedibus.—Punishment, though late, comes on with silent step.

All true work is sacred.—CAR.

Sæpius locutum, nunquam me tacuisse pœnitet.—I have often regretted having spoken, never having kept silent.—SYRUS.

Unstained′, *a.* spotless; pure.
Unstea′dily, *a.* inconstantly.
Unstea′dy, *a.* vacillating.
Unstint′ed, *a.* bountiful.
Unstud′ied, *a.* natural; easy.
Unsubstan′tial, *a.* not real.
Unsuccess′ful, *a.* unlucky.
Unsuccess′fully, *ad.* vainly.
Unsuit′able, *a.* not fit or nice.
Unsuitably, *ad.* not matched
Unsul′lied, *a.* not tarnished.
Unsunned′, *a.* not warmed.
Unsupplied′, *a.* deficient.
Unsupport′ed, *a.* not proved
Unsuscep′tible, *a.* incapable.
Unsuspect′ing, *a.* innocent.
Unsuspic′ious, *a.* ingenuous.
Unsweet′, *a.* disagreeable.
Unswept′, *ad.* not purified.
Unswērv′ing, *a.* immutable.
Unsystemat′ic, *a.* disorderly.
Untāint′ed, *a.* sweet; pure.
Untāmeable, *a.* wild; unruly
Untaught′, *a.* ignorant; new.
Unteāch′able, *a.* obdurate.
Unten′able, *a.* sophistical.
Unter′rified, *a.* truculent.
Unthank′ful, *a.* not grateful.
Unthink′ing, *a.* inattentive.
Unthought′ful, *a.* heedless.
Unthrift′, *n.* extravagance.
Unthrift′y, *a.* prodigal.
Unthriv′ing, *a.* with ill luck.
Untidy, *a.* not neat and snug
Until′, *ad.* to the time that.
Untime′ly, *a.* premature.
Untir′ing, *a.* unremitting.
Unto, (un′tōō) *prep.* To.
Untōld′, *a.* transcendant.
Untouched, *a.* whole; intact
Untow′ard, *a.* unfortunate.
Unto′wardly, *ad.* ungainly.
Untract′able, *a.* perverse.
Untrāined, *a.* not disciplined
Untrav′elled, *a.* unknown.
Untried′, *a.* not attempted.
Untroub′led, *a.* dreamless.
Untrue′, *a.* false; *ad.* untru′ly
Untrūth′, *n.* a falsehood.
Untū′tored, *a.* wild; untaught
Untwin′ing, *n.* an unrolling.
Unused′, *a.* new; strange.
Unūs′ual, *a.* not common.
Unut′terable, *a.* ineffable.
Unvāried, *a.* not diversified.
Unva′rying, *a.* not changing.
Unven′tilated, *a.* close; foul.
Unvexed′, *a.* undisturbed.
Unwāked′, *a.* slumbering.
Unwa′rily, *ad.* carelessly.
Unwar′like, *a.* peaceable.
Unwar′rantable, *a.* unjust.
Unwar′ranted, *a.* arbitrary.
Unwar′y, *a.* not cautious.
Unwashed, *n.* the rough crowd
Unwāst′ed, *a.* not dissipated.
Unwāsting, *a.* not decaying.
Unwea′ried, *a.* indefatigable
Unwea′ry, *a.* persevering.
Unwed′ed, *a.* not married.
Unwell′, *a.* indisposed; ailing
Unwel′come, *a.* unpleasant.
Unwept′, *a.* not mourned.
Unwhipt′, *p. a.* not punished
Unwhōle′some, *a.* unhealthy
Unwield′y, *a.* unmanageable
Unwill′ing, *a.* reluctant; coy
Unwil′lingly, *ad.* grudgingly
Unwil′lingness, *n.* loathness.
Unwind, *v. t.* to disentangle.
Unwise′, *a.* indiscreet; bad.
Unwise′ly, *ad.* unfortunately
Unwished′, *a.* not wanted, etc
Unwith′ered, *a.* not faded.
Unwit′nessed, *a.* secret; sly.
Unwit′tingly, *a.* ignorantly.
Unwom′anly, *a.* indelicate.
Unwont′ed, *a.* unusual; rare.
Unwooed′, *a.* not courted.
Unworld′ly, *a.* holy-minded.
Unworn′, *a.* not impaired.
Unworth′ily, *ad.* not by merit
Unwŏrthiness, *n.* lack of merit
Unwor′thy, *a.* undeserving.
Unwrit′ten, *a.* oral; blank.
Unwrought′, *a.* inartificial.
Unyōked′, *a.* not put double
Unyield′ing, *a.* stubborn.
Up, (up) *ad.* aloft; out of bed: above the horizon; standing; raised in price; in rebellion; going or coming to; from youth to age; —*int.* rousing to action, as up! up!—*prep.* rising in altitude; not down.—*Up and down*, here and there; to and fro; *up to*, engaged in; reaching in height or excellence; *up with*, raising to strike; checkmating; *up head*, first in a class;—*n.* *ups and downs*, vicissitudes
Upas, (ū′pas) *n.* a tree in Java, etc., and its poisonous juice
Upbeār′, *v. t.* to elevate; carry
Up′brāid, *v. t.* to reproach.
Uphēav′al, *n.* eruption; rise.
Up′hill, *a.* laborious; difficult
Uphōld′, *v. t.* to support.
Uphōld′er, *n.* a defender.
Uphōl′stery, *n.* beds; curtains
Up′lands, *n.* high lands.
Uplift′, *v. t.* raise; *a.* uplifted
Upon′, *prep.* near to; time of; resting on; on; situation.
Up′per, *a.* higher; superior.
Up′perhand′, *n.* advantage.
Up′permost, *a.* highest, &c.
Up′pish, *a.* proud to excess.
Uprāise′, *v. t.* to exalt; lift.
Up′right, *a.* erect; honest.
Up′rightly, *ad.* honestly.
Up′rightness, *n.* integrity.
Up′rising, *n.* insurrection.
Up′rōar, *n.* tumult; clamor.
Uproar′ious, *a.* very noisy.
Uproot′, *v. t.* to extirpate.
Upset′, *v. t.* overturn; unnerve; *n.* overthrow; *upset price*, sum fixed to start bids
Up′shot, *n.* issue; conclusion
Up′start, *n.* a parvenu; snob.
Up′ward, *a.* higher; ascending
Up′wards, *ad.* rising; more.
Urānog′raphy, *n.* astronomy.
U′rāte, *n.* salt of uric acid.
Ur′ban, *a.* being of a city.
Urbāne′, *a.* civil; polite.
Urban′ity, *n.* affability.
Ur′ceolate, *a.* urn-shaped.
Ur′chin, *n.* a young boy.
Urē′thra, *n.* urinary tube.
Urge, *v. t.* to importune; push
Ur′gency, *n.* necessity; haste
Ur′gent, *a.* pressing; earnest
Ur′gently, *ad.* vehemently.
U′rine, (ū′rin) *n.* excretion from the kidneys; *a.* *u′rinary*, denoting urine or the organs which secrete and void it;—*v. t.* *u′rināte*, to make water;—*n.* *u′rinal*, a vessel or place for making water;—*n.* *urina′tion*.
Urn, *n.* a vessel; a vase, &c.
Ur′sa, *n.* bear; *ur′sidæ*, bear tribe;—*a.* *ur′sine*, grizzly.
Urtica′tion, *n.* nettle-stings.
Us, *pron.* obj. case of *We*.
Us′age′, *n.* treatment; use.
Use, (ūs) *n.* act of employing; help; utility; practice; custom; interest; advantage; enjoyment; need; habit; *n.* *u′sance*, proper employment; grace on a note;—*n.* u′ser;—*v. t.* (ūz) employ; handle; consume; treat; habituate;—*a.* *use′ful*, serviceable; valuable;—*ad.* *use′fully*;—*n.* *use′fulness*, industry; utility;—*a.* *use′less*, worthless;—*ad.* *use′lessly*, needlessly;—*n.* *use′lessness*. *Use up*, to exhau
Usher, (ush′er) *n*
ducer; one wh
and provides
attendants at
theater, &c.; u
as a day with

Sed milla nisi ardua virtus.— There is no excellence without difficulty.—OVID.

And still be doing, never done.

Tel maître, tel valet.—As the master so the valet. (Like master like man.)

All work is noble.—CARLYLE.

Usual, (ū'zhū-al) *a.* customary; common; frequent; —*ad.* *u'sually*, generally.

Usufruct, (ū'zhū-frukt) *n.* a right to temporary use only

Usurp, (ū-zurp') *v. t.* to seize or possess wrongfully :—*n.* *usurpa'tion*, illegal possession :—*n.* *usurp'er*, tyrant.

Usury, (ū'zhū-ri) *n.* illegal interest :—*n.* ū'surer ;—*a.* *usu'rious*, above the rate for money fixed by statute.

Utensil, (ū-ten'sil) *n.* an instrument; a tool or vessel.

Uterine, (ū'ter-in) *a.* denoting the womb, or, *n.* the *u'terus*

Utility, (ū-til'i-ti) *n.* profit convenience : usefulness ; a test of the benefit of human actions :—*v. t.* *util'ize*, to make something, or the most of anything ;—*a.* *utilita'rian*, denoting the doctrine of utility : *n.* upholder of *utilita'rianism*, viz.: the formula that the greatest happiness of the greatest number is the true standard of morality, politics, &c

Utmost, (ut'mōst) *a.* greatest; last ;—*n.* most that can be.

Utopian, (ū-tō'pi-an) *a.* not real ; ideal ; chimerical.

Utricle, (ū'tri-kl) *n.* thin cell.

Utter, (ut'er) *a.* extreme ; total: perfect:—*v. t.* to speak: express: put in circulation; —*n.* *ut'terance*, pronunciation ; expression ;- *n.* *ut'terer*, promulgator : — *ad.* *ut'terly*, completely: fully: *a.* *ut'termost*, furthest: last; *n.* extreme end or degree.

U'veous, u'vic, *a.* like a grape

Uvula, (ū'vū-la) *n.* pendulous portion of the soft palate.

Uxorious, (ug-zō'ri-us) *a.* submissively fond of a wife:—*ad.* uxo'riously ; *n.* uxo'riousnes, marital devotion.

V

VACANCY, (vā'kan-si) *n.* empty space: unfilled office or employment: listlessness: vacuity of mind; —*a.* *va'cant*, unoccupied ; empty : thoughtless :—*ad.* *va'cantly*;—*v.t.* *vā'cāte*, annul; to quit possession;—*n.* *vaca'tion*, intermission: holidays ; act of making void.

Vaccinate, (vak'sin-āt) *v. t.* to inoculate with cow-pox: —*n.* *vaccina'tion*, act of inserting *vac'cinia*, or cowpox ;—*a.* *vac'cine*, belonging to, derived from cows.

Vacillate, (vas'il-lāt) *v. i.* to waver: be inconstant :—*a.* *vac'illant*, *vac'illating*, wanting decision :—*n.* *vacilla'tion*, fluctuation of mind.

Vacuous, (vak'ū-us) *a.* unfilled: empty:—*ns.* *vacu'ity*, void : inanity ; want of reality : *vac'uum*, space, or a vessel, from which the air, etc., has been exhausted.—*In vac'uo*, in empty space.

Vademecum (vā'de-mē'kum) *n.* reference book; manual.

Vagabond, (vag'a-bond) *n.* a vagrant;—*a.* unsettled; idle

Vagary, (va-gā'ri) *n.* capricious thoughts ; a whim.

Vagina, (va-jī'na) *n.* in *bot.*, a part of the thin leaf-stalk of grasses which embraces the stem : in *zool.*, passage leading from the uterus ;—*a.* *vag'inated*, sheathed

Vagrant, (vā'grant) *n.* a tramp; a beggar:—*a.* dissolute;—*n.* *va'grancy*, roving idleness.

Vague, (vāg) *a.* indefinite.

Vail, (vāl) *n.* perquisites or presents to servants.

Vain, (vān) *a.* conceited : ostentatious: fruitless; unreal; shadowy ; worthless ;—*ad.* *vain'ly*, *in vain*, ineffectually: to no purpose or end :*a.* *vainglo'rious*, boastful ;—*n.* *vainglo'ry*, self-pride in little things, or above merit.

Valance, (val'ans) *n.* drapery

Vale, (vāl) *n.* a valley ; plain

Valedictory, (val-ē-dik'tėr-i) *n.* a farewell address ;—*a.* farewell ; leave-taking.

Valentine, (val'en-tin) *n.* a sweetheart : a missive, device or picture sent on St. Valentine's day, or Feb. 14

Valet, (val'et) *n.* a servant.

Valetudinarian, (val-ē-tūd-in-ā'ri-an) *n.* a person in ill-health : *a.* seeking health

Valhalla, (val-hal'la) *n.* *myth.* a palace of immortality.

Valiant, (val'yant) *a.* brave ; intrepid :—*ad.* val'iantly.

Valid, (val'id) *a.* legal : conclusive: sound ; *n.* valid'ity

Valise, (va-lēs') *n.* carpet-bag.

Valley, (val'e) *n.* low ground between hills ; *pl.* Valleys.

Valor, (val'ur) *n.* strength : cour[illegible] *a.* *val'orous*;—*ad.* [illegible] resolution [illegible] -lō'rem) *a.* according to value: in *finance*, denoting the foreign or taxable value of imports.

Value, (val'ū) *n.* worth : intrinsic usefulness ; market price ; use ; importance : excellence ;—*v. t.* appraise; take account of ; rate highly ; esteem:—*n.* *valua'tion*, an appraisal ; estimation:—*adjs.* *val'uable*, precious : costly ; *val'ued*, appreciated ; *value'less*, worthless ; —*ns.* *val'uableness*, worth : *valua'tor*, *val'uer*, appraiser

Valve, (valv) *n.* a lid opening one way only : membrane.

Vamp, (vamp) *v. t.* to mend.

Vampire, (vam'pir) *n.* a kind of bat ; a demon : a ghoul.

Van, (van) *n.* the front : a fan to winnow grain: caravan : large road wagon :—*n.* *van'guard*, front line of an army.—*In the van*, first.

Vandalism, (van'dal-izm) *n.* destructiveness : hostility to arts, literature, &c. ;—*a.* *van'dal*, rude : ferocious.

Vandyke, (van-dik') *v. t.* to notch:—*n.* scolloped collar.

Vane, (vān) *n.* object showing the way the wind blows

Vanilla, (vā-nil'la) *n.* Amer. tropical plant, that produces a delightful aromatic flavoring extract.

Vanish, (van'ish) *v. i.* to disappear :—*a.* *van'ished*, lost; *van'ishing*, transitory, etc.

Tout ce qui luit n'est pas or.—All is not gold that glitters.

Sermo animi est imago; qualis vir, talis et oratio est.—Conversation is the image of the mind; as the man, so is his language.—SYRUS

Words are the voice of the heart.

Vanity, (van'i-ti) *n.* empty pride: self-conceit: inanity.

Vanquish, (vang'kwish) *v. t.* to subdue: to confute;—*a. van'quishable,* conquerable; *van'quishing,* triumphant; —*n.* van'quisher;—*n. The vanquished,* those defeated

Vantage, (van'tāj) *n.* superiority: *vantage-ground,* better opportunity or state.

Vapid, (vap'id) *a.* dull; flat; insipid;—*n.* vap'idness; *ad. vap'idly,* without spirit.

Vapor, (vā'pur) *n.* an elastic fluid rendered aeriform by heat; water in the air; gas; anything vain or fleeting: unreal fancy: empty words; —*v. t. va'porize,* to convert into steam, &c.;—*n. vaporiza'tion,* as by heat; *a. va'porous,* foggy, visionary, &c

Variable, (vā'ri-a-bl) *a.* unsteady; fickle: changeable; —*ad. va'riably;*—*ns. va'riableness, variabil'ity,* inconstancy: fickleness; *var'iance,* discord: *varia'tion,* a difference: deviation, etc.

Varicose, (var'i-kōz) *a.* dilated or swollen, as veins.

Variegate, (vā'ri-e-gāt) *v. t.* to stain different colors; *a.* va'riegated; — *n. variega'tion,* diversity of colors.

Variety, (va-ri'e-ti) *n.* difference: deviation; many and different kinds or sorts: changes: variation of structure in the same species of plants, animals, insects, &c.

Varioloid, (va-ri'o-loyd) *n.* small-pox of vaccination: *n. vari'ola,* small-pox: *vari'olous,* dotted with holes.

Varlet, (vär'let) *n.* a rascal.

Vary, (vā'ri) *v. t.* to alter; diversify;—*v. i.* depart: disagree; differ;—*a. va'rious,* unlike: several; manifold; *va'rying,* shifting: diverse; *va'ried,* miscellaneous, &c.; *ad. va'riously,* differently.

Vascular, (vas'kū-lar) *a.* full of vessels, as veins, arteries, or the woody tissue of flowering plants: *n. vascular'ity*

Vase, (vās) *n.* ornamental cup

Vassal, (vas'al) *n.* a slave;—*n. vas'salage,* dependence.

Vast, (vast) *a.* immense;—*ad. vast'ly,* greatly;—*n. vast'ness,* immense extent, &c.

Vat, (vat) *n.* a large vessel.

Vatican, (vat'i-kan) *n.* palace of the Pope of Rome, &c.

Vaticinate, (vat-is'i-nāt) *v. t.* to predict; *n. vaticina'tion.*

Vaudeville, (vawd'vēl) *n.* a satirical song or play (*theat.*)

Vault, (vawlt) *n.* an arched roof; cavern;—*v. i.* to leap; *n.* leap; *n. vault'er,* tumbler; —*a. vault'ed,* concave, &c.

Vaunt, (vawnt) *v. i.* to brag; boast; extol foolishly;—*n.* vain display; a boast;—*ns. vaunt'er,* boaster; *vaunt'ing,* vainglorious parade, &c

Veal, (vēl) *n.* flesh of calves.

Vedette, (vē-det') *n.* outpost.

Veer, (vēr) *v. t.* or *i.* to turn, as the wind, &c.; *a.* veering

Vegetable, (vej'ē-ta-bl) *n.* a plant for the table; a body nourished by roots and leaves;—*a.* denoting plants in general; — *a. veg'etal,* causing growth:—*v. t. veg'etāte,* to sprout; grow without sensation;—*ns. vegeta'tion,* plants; plant growth; *vegeta'rian,* one who eats vegetable food only.

Vehement, (vē'ē-ment) *a.* furious; earnest;—*ad. ve'hemently,* loudly: urgently; *n. ve'hemence,* passion, &c.

Vehicle, (vē'hi-kl) *n.* a carriage; means of conveyance, etc.;—*a.* vehic'ular.

Veil, (vāl) *n.* a cover to conceal the face; a curtain; *v t.* to hide; cloak; conceal.

Vein, (vān) *n.* a vessel which returns the blood to the heart: a seam of metal in a rock; streak of color in wood; turn of mind:—*v. t.* to grain; *a. veined,* as marble

Vellum, (vel'um) *n.* a fine kind of parchment or skin.

Velocipede, (vē-los'i-pēd) *n.* vehicle driven by the feet.

Velocity, (ve-los'i-ti) *n.* swiftness; speed; rate of motion.

Velvet, (vel'vet) *n.* silk or cotton with a fine soft pile on one side;—*a.* soft: delicate; *adjs* vel'vety, velu'tinous.

Venal, (vē'nal) *a.* mercenary; corrupt, as a legislator or citizen who sells his vote; *ad.* ve'nally:—*n.* venal'ity.

Vend, (vend) *v. t.* to sell; to distribute for a price:—*ns. ven'dee,* the buyer: *vend'er,* seller;—*a. vend'ible,* saleable;—*n.* vendibil'ity.

Vendue, (ven'dū) *n.* auction.

Veneer, (vē-nēr') *v. t.* face or overlay with leaves of mahogany or of other costly wood;—*n.* thin leaf so used; *n. veneer'ing,* process of veneering a surface; the finished work;—*fig.* a cover, sham, or deceptive disguise

Venerate, (ven'er-āt) *v. t.* to regard with awe, great respect or reverence; *ns. venera'tion,* solemn, religious respect; *venera'tor,* reverencer;—*a. ven'erable,* regarded with awe; honored from tradition, antiquity, or like associations; aged; —*ad.* ven'erably;—*n.* ven'erableness:—*a.* ven'erated.

Venereal, (vē-nē'rē-al) *a.* relating to, or arising from, sexual intercourse.

Venesection, (ven'e-sek'shun) *n.* a blood-letting.

Vengeance, (venj'ans) *n.* infliction of pain in return for injury;—*a.* venge'ful, vindictive; *ad.* venge'fully

Venial, (vē'ni-al) *a.* pardonable; excusable; allowed; *ad.* venially;—*n.* venial'ity

Venison, (ven'i-zn) *a.* or *n.* the flesh of deer or game.

Venom, (ven'um) *n.* poison; malignity;—*a.* ven'omous, spiteful;—*ad.* ven'omously

Venous, (vē'nus) *a.* dark, as blood flowing to the lungs.

Vent, (vent) *n.* outlet; passage; discharge; escape; flue: utterance; passionate outburst;—*v. t.* to let out; to report; publish; utter.

Ventilate, (ven'ti-lāt) *v. t.* to fan: expose to air; discuss; develop fully; make public; *ns. ventila'tion,* supply of fresh air; examination: exposure; *ventila'tor,* device for pure, fresh air.

Ventral, (ven'tral) *a.* belonging to the belly:—*n. ven'tricle,* cavity in an animal body or the hear
a. ven'tricous,
distended in
&c.;—*n. ven'*

Ventriloquism,
kwizm) *n.*
so that the
come from

The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds.—ADDISON.

Tant souvent va le pot a l'eau que l'anse y demeure.—The pitcher doth not go so often to the water, but the handle is broken at last.

Practice makes perfect.

Venture, (vent'ūr) *v. i.* to dare : run a risk ;—*v. t.* to expose to hazard; to invest in speculation ; *n.* hazard ; stake: doubtful enterprize; —*n.* *ventur'ing*, a risking ; —*a.* *ven'turous*, bold : fearless ; —*ad.* ven'turously, daringly ;—*n.* ven'turousness, boldness; *n.* ven'turer

Venue, (ven'ū) *n.* vicinity.

Venus, (vē'nus) *n.* a planet.

Veracious, (ve-rā'shus) *a.* truthful; reliable;—*ad.* vera'ciously ; — *n.* *verac'ity*, moral truth ; truthfulness.

Veranda, (vē-ran'da) *n.* an open portico or gallery.

Verb, (verb) *n.* the chief word of a sentence, suggestive of either a state or action, as *be, move* ;—*a.* *verbal*, spoken, not written ; exact in words ; word for word ; literal ;—*n.* a noun derived from a verb ;—*ad.* *verb'ally*, orally ;—*v. t.* *ver'balize*, turn a noun into a verb ;—*ns.* *verb'alism*, bare literal expression ; *verb'iage*, *verbos'ity*, exuberance of words, as in much empty talk ;—*a.* *ver'bose*, prolix ; wordy : — *ads.* *verbose'ly*, diffusely; *verba'tim*, in the same words.

Verbena, (ver-bē'na) *n.* fragrant flower.

Verdant, (ver'dant) *a.* green ; growing ; fresh, as grass or foliage ; credulous ; ignorant ;—*ad.* *ver'dantly* ;—*ns.* *ver'dancy*, greenness ; inexperience; *ver'dure*, grass; freshness of growth ; —*a.* *ver'dured*, grassy, &c ; *n.* *ver'digris*, rust of copper, brass or bronze ; Bremen green.

Verde Antique, (verd an-tēk') *n.* a beautiful wavy marble ; a green incrustation on anc. bronze coins.

Verdict, (ver'dikt) *n.* decision of a jury ; opinion, &c.

Verge, (verj) *v. i.* to tend ; slope: border: approach :—*n.* border ; brink ; margin.

Verify, (ver'i-fi) *v. t.* to prove true ; confirm ; fulfill ;—*a.* ver'ifiable, provable ; — *n.* *verifica'tion*, justification.

Verily, (ver'i-li) *ad.* truly.

Verisimilitude, (ver-i-sim'-il'i-tūd) *n.* probability ;—*a.* *verisim'ilar*, likely, etc.

Veritable, (ver'i-tā-bl) *a.* agreeable to fact ;—*n.* *ver'ity*, moral truth ; reality.

Verjuice, (ver'jūs) *n.* an acid liquor expressed from unripe fruit : tartness ; sourness of temper, words, etc.

Vermicelli, (ver-mi-chel'i) *n.* paste rolled into tubes.

Vermicular, (ver-mik'ū-ler) *a.* like a worm or its motion :—*n.* *vermicula'tion.*

Vermifuge, (ver'mi-fūj) *n.* a medicine to expel worms.

Vermilion, (ver-mil'yun) *n.* any beautiful red color : *v. t.* to tinge with delicate red.

Vermin, (ver'min) *n.* all sorts of small noxious animals.

Vermivorous, (ver-miv'ōr-us) *a.* feeding on worms.

Vernacular, (ver-nak'ū-ler) *a.* of one's own country ; peculiar by birth or nature

Vernal, (ver'nal) *a.* belonging to the spring or youth.

Verrucose, (ver'rū-kōs) *a.* in *bot.*, covered with warts.

Versatile, (ver'sa-til) *a.* variable ; of great capacity for change; possessing a talent for many studies or tasks ; *n.* *versatil'ity*, mental range

Verse, (vers) *n.* in *poetry*, a stanza; in *prose*, section of a book, &c. :—*n.* *versifica'tion* ; *v. t.* *ver'sify*, turn into verse ;—*n.* *ver'sifier*, a poet.

Versed, (verst) *a.* skilled, &c.

Versicolored, (ver-si-kul'erd) *a.* various or many colored.

Version, (ver'shun) *a.* translation ; story ; statement.

Versus, (ver'sūs) *pr.* against.

Vertebra, (ver'tē bra) *n.* in the human skeleton, one of 24 bones or joints forming the back-bone, or (*pl.*) *ver'tebræ* ; *adjs.* *ver'tebral*, spinal; *vert'ebrate*, jointed: —*n.* an animal with a spinal column ;—*n. pl.* *vertebrā'ta*, general name for mammalia, birds, reptiles, fishes.

Vertex, (ver'teks) *n.* a point overhead ; zenith ; top of anything ; — *a.* *ver'tical*, straight up and down ; in the zenith ;—*n.* perpendicular line ;—*ad.* ver'tically.

Vertiginous, (ver-tij'i-nus) *a.* giddy ; turning ; — *ns.* *vertic'ity*, rotation : *verti-* [illegible] of the head.

Verve, (ve'rv) *n.* spirit, energy

Very, (ver'i) *a.* real ; actual ; complete ;—*ad.* exceedingly ;—*ad.* *ver'ily*, certainly.

Vesicle, (ves'i-kl) *n.* a little bladder on the skin ; cell ; —*a.* *vesic'ular*, hollow ; porous ;—*n.* vesica'tion, a blistering ; *v. t.* *ves'icate*, raise blisters on : *a., n.* *ves'icant.*

Vesper, (ves'per) *n.* evening star ;—*pl.* evening song, &c.

Vessel, (ves'el) *n.* a boat ; a ship ; a cask ; a tube, &c.

Vest, (vest) *n.* a waistcoat ;— *v. t.* invest with ; endow ; *n.* *vest'ment*, an outer robe ;— *a.* *vest'ed*, inalienable, fixed

Vestal, (ves'tal) *a.* chaste ; denoting pure virginity ;— *n.* virgin of VESTA, a goddess of the hearth, fire, &c.

Vestibule, (ves'ti-būl) *n.* entrance porch ; ante-rooms from which doors open into a front hall : ear-porch.

Vestige, (ves'tij) *n.* a track ; footstep, traces or remains.

Vestry, (ves'tri) *n.* parish officers of an Epis. church.

Vesture, (vest'ur) *n.* dress.

Vetch, (vech) *n.* the wild pea.

Veteran, (vet'er-an) *n.* old soldier ;—*a.* experienced.

Veterinary, (vet'er-i-ner'i) *a.* relating to science of the diseases of horses, &c. ;—*n.* *veterina'rian*, a farrier.

Veto, (vē'tō) *v. t.* to reject ;— *n.* Executive negative.

Vex, (veks) *v. t.* to provoke : *v. i.* to be uneasy :—*n.* *vexa'tion*, sore annoyance; disquiet :—*a.* *vexa'tious*, teasing : distressing :—*ad.* *vexa'tiously*, *vex'ingly*, so as to plague ;—*n.* vexa'tiousness.

Via, (vī'a) *prep.* by way of ; *via me'dia*, a middle course

Viable, (vī'a-bl) *a.* likely to live, as a new-born child.

Viaduct, (vī'a-dukt) *n.* structure for supporting a track for railways over a river, &c.

Vial, (vī'al) *n.* a small bottle.

Viands, (vī'andz) *n. pl.* food.

Vibrate, (vī'brāt) *v. t.* or *i.* to swing to and fro, as a pendulum ; to quiver ; to vacillate in opinions :—*adjs.* *vibrāt'ing*, *vi'bratory*, trembling : oscillating ; — *n.* *vibra'tion*, a swinging or tremulous motion ; *a.* vi'bratile.

Tanto buon che val niente.—So good that he is good for nothing. [PER.

Variety's the spice of life.—COW-

Trockner Husten ist des Todes Trompeter.—A dry cough is the trumpeter of death.

Unbelief is blind.—MILTON.

Vicar, (vik'ar) *n.* a minister; substitute: *a., n.* *vicar'iate*, delegated power;—*a.* *vica'rious*, deputed; suffered or done in place of another.

Vice, (vis) *n.* wickedness; depravity; fault: defect of character or structure; iron press or wooden jaws to hold articles to be filed or cut: *a.* *vic'ious*, immoral: impure, as language or air; refractory;—*ad.* *vi'ciously*, sinfully; carelessly; —*n.* *vi'ciousness*, depravity.

Vicegerent, (vis-jē'rent) *a.* being delegated;—*n.* one acting by substitution.

Vice President, (vis-pres'i-dent) *n.* presiding officer of U. S. Senate, who succeeds the President in case of death, impeachment, &c.

Vicinity, (vi-sin'i-ti) *n.* neighborhood; nearness; *n.* *vic'inage*, places near; locality.

Vicissitude, (vi sis'i-tūd) *n.* succession; change; trials.

Victim, (vik'tim) *n.* a living being sacrificed: person injured, afflicted or killed;—*v. t.* *vic'timize*, cheat, &c.

Victory, (vik'tō-ri) *n.* superiority: conquest: success; —*n.* *vic'tor*, conqueror;—*a.* *victo'rious*, triumphant: *ad.* *victo'riously*, with success.

Victual, (vit'l) *v. t.* to supply with provisions;—*n.* *victu'als*, (vit'lz) food: sustenance

Videlicit, (vi-del'i-set) *ad.* to wit; viz; *i. e.*;—*v. t.* *vi'de*, look at;—*n.* *vid'imus*, view; inspection of accounts, &c.

Vie, (vi) *v. i.* to rival; strive.

View, (vū) *v. t.* to see; to survey;—*n.* sight; opinion;—*n.* *view'er*, examiner;—*a.* *view'less*, unseen: invisible.

Vigil, (vij'il) *n.* watch; fast.

Vigilant, (vij'il-ant) *n.* attentive: watchful;—*a., n.* *vig'ilance*, circumspection.

Vignette, (vin'yet) *n.* engraving, illustration or decoration in a book-page: a picture of leaves and flowers.

Vigorous, (vig'ur-us) *a.* forcible; strong;—*ad.* *vig'orously*; — *ns.* *vig'orousness*, *vig'or*, life: force, mental or physical; nerve; efficacy.

Vile, (vil) *a.* base; low; despicable: wicked;—*ad.* *vile'ly*;—*n.* *vile'ness*, depravity.

Vilify, (vil'i-fi) *v. t.* to defame: revile;—*ns.* *vil'ifier*, slanderer; *vilifica'tion*, abuse.

Vilipend, *v. t.* depreciate.

Villa, (vil'a) *n.* a rural seat.

Village, (vil'āj) *n.* collection of rural houses; *n.* vil'lager

Villainous, (vil'ān-us) *a.* vile: wicked; base; worthless; *ad.* vill'ainously;—*ns.* *vill'ain*, a scoundrel; *vil'lainy*, baseness; wicked actions.

Villi, (vil'li) *n.* long hairs on a plant; *a.* *vil'lose*, or *vil'lous*, in *bot.*, shaggy; hairy; in *anat.*, downy; *n.* *villos'ity*,

Vim, *n.* spirit; energy; vigor.

Viminal, (vī'mi-nal) *a.* consisting of twigs; *vimin'eous*, made of flexible shoots.

Vindicate, (vin'di-kāt) *v. t.* to justify; maintain:—*a.* *vin'dicable*, defensible; —*ns.* *vindica'tion*, justification; acquittal: *vin'dica'tor*, asserter; defender; justifier; *a.* *vin'dica'tory*, avenging.

Vindictive, (vin-dik'tiv) *a.* revengeful;—*ad.* vindic'tively;—*n.* vindic'tiveness.

Vine, (vin) *n.* plant that bears the grape; a climbing or trailing plant: —*ns.* *vine'yard*, outdoor grapery; *vin'tage*, product or harvest of grapes; *vint'ner*, wine seller;—*a.* *vin'ous*, wine producing; *vin'y*, abounding in vines; *vinace'ous*, pert. to wine; *n.* *vi'nery*, hothouse

Vinegar, (vin'e-gar) *n.* sour liquid resulting from ascetous fermentation of plant juices;—*n.* *vinăigrette'*, a smelling bottle of aromatic vinegar or acetic acid.

Viol, (vī'ul) *n.* a fiddle, &c.

Violate, (vī'ō-lāt) *v. t.* to transgress; infringe; betray; ravish;—*a.* *vi'olable*, not binding:—*ns.* *viola'tion*, infringement; trespass; *vi'ola'tor*, breaker; ravisher.

Violent, (vī'ō-lent) *a.* forcible; outrageous; furious; passionate: unnatural;—*ad.* *vi'olently*;—*n.* *vi'olence*, force: injury; vehemence.

Violet, (vī'ō-let) *n.* a flower.

Violin, (vī'ō-lin) *n.* fiddle; *violoncel'lo*, bass violin.

Viper, (vī'per) *n.* adder; sly, malicious enemy; *a.* *vip'erous*, venomous; malignant.

Virago, (vi-rā'gō) *n.* a vixen.

Virgin, (ver'jin) *n.* a maiden; —*a.* pure: fresh: chaste;—*n.* *virgin'ity*, maidenhood.

Virgo, (ver'gō) *n.* zodiac sign

Viridity, (vi-rid'i-ti) *n.* color of fresh vegetables; *a.* *vir'id*, *vires'cent*, turning green

Virile, (vir'il) *a.* masculine; manly;—*n.* *viril'ity*, manhood: power of procreation

Virtu, (ver-tū) *n.* love of the fine arts, &c.; objects of art; —*n.* *virtuo'so*, connoisseur.

Virtual, (vir'tū-al) *a.* in effect though not in fact;—*ad.* *vir'tually*, substantially

Virtue, (ver'tū) *n.* strength; moral goodness: efficacy; power; purity: worth;—*a.* *vir'tuous*, blameless; chaste; —*ad.* *vir'tuously*, uprightly

Virulent, (vir'ū-lent) *a.* very severe; malignant; *ad.* vir'ulently;—*n.* vir'ulence(cy).

Virus, (vī'rus) *n.* poison, &c.

Vis, (vis) *n.* in *mech.*, power; *vis iner'tiæ*, (shī-ē) the power by which matter resists changes attempted on its state; *vis vi'tæ*, vital force.

Visage, (viz'āj) *n.* the face.

Vis-a-vis, (viz'a-vē') *ad.* sitting opposite; face to face.

Viscera, (vis'ser-a) *n.* bowels.

Viscid, (vis'id) *a.* glutinous; —*n.* *viscid'ity*, tenacity.

Viscount, (vī'kount) *n.* title.

Viscous, (vis'kus) *a.* sticky; adhesive;—*n.* viscos'ity.

Vise, (vī'sā) *n.*, *v. t.* endorse, &c., a traveller's passport.

Visible, (viz'i-bl) *a.* perceivable by the eye: apparent; *ad.* *vis'ibly*, plainly: clearly; *n.* visible'ness, visibil'ity.

Vision, (vizh'un) *n.* faculty of sight: a phantom; anything seen, drea
ined or divinely r
—*a.* *vis'ionary*, ima
fanciful; wild; *n.*
of impracticable
—*a.* *visi'onal*, per

Visit, (viz'it) *v. t.*
or come to see; f
calls, &c.: afflict
a'tion, judgmen

Take the good the gods provide thee.—DRYDEN.

Tre cose vuol il campo, buon tempo, buon seme e buon lavoratore.—A field hath three needs; good weather, good seed, and a good husbandman.

There's no *why* without a *because.*

tion ; *vis'itant*, a celestial guest ; *vis'itor*, guest at a house: foreigner ; *vis'iting*, act of attending : *a.* calling.

Visor, (viz'ur) *n.* a mask :—*a. vis'ored*, hid ; disguised.

Vista, (vis'ta) *n.* long view.

Visual, (viz'ū-al) *a.* used in seeing: *ad. vis'ually*, by eye

Vital, (vi'tal) *a.* necessary to life: sustaining as an organ of life : indispensable : essential:—*ad. vi'tally*, absolutely ; *n. vital'ity*, activity ; animal vigor ; endurance, or proneness to resist destruction ;— *v. t. vi'talize*, animate ;—*n.* vitaliza'tion ; *vi'tals*, parts essential to life

Vitelline, (vi-tel'lin) *n.* albumen in which the yolk of an egg swims ; *a.* denoting the yolk ; in *bot.*, yolk color.

Vitiate, (vish'i-āt) *v. t.* to deprave; taint :—*n. vitia'tion.*

Vitreous, (vit'rē-us) *a.* resembling glass :—*n. vitrifica'tion*, production of glass ; —*v. t.* or *i. vit'rify*, to make into glass ; become glass ;— *n. vitres'cence*, glassiness.

Vitriol, (vit'ri-ol) *n.* a soluble sulphate of a metal.—*Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric acid ; *blue vitriol*, sulphate of copper ; *white vitriol*, sulph. zinc.

Vituperation, (vi-tū-per-ā'shun) *n.* censure ;—*v. t. vitu'perate*, to blame ; abuse; *a. vitu'perative*, censorious

Vivacious, (vi-vā'shus) *a.* active: sprightly ; gay :—*ad.* viva'ciously ;—*n. vivac'ity*, life: animation : liveliness.

Vivarium, (vi-vā'ri-um) *n.* a reservoir, cage, or vase for keeping animals alive ;—*n. pl. vivā'ria*, fish-ponds.

Viva Voce, (vī'vā vō'sē) by word of mouth ; orally.

Vive, (vēv) *v.* (Fr.) success to

Vives, (vīvs) *n.* horse mumps

Vivid, (viv'id) *a.* lucid : lively : bright ;—*ad. viv'idly*, strikingly ; *n. viv'idness*, life

Vivify, (viv'i-fi) *v. t.* make alive; animate : *n.* vivifica'tion :—*a. vivif'ic*, reviving.

Viviparous, (vi-vip'ā-rus) *a.*, producing young alive.

Vivisection, (viv-i-sek'shun) *n.* a term denoting physiological experiments upon living animals ; dissection.

Vixen, (viks'en) *n.* a scold.

Viz, (viz) *ad.* to wit; namely

Vizard, (viz'ard) *n.* a mask.

Vizier, (viz'yer) *n.* prime minister of the Sultan.

Vocable, (vō'ka-bl) *n.* word.

Vocabulary, (vō-kab'ū-lėr-i) *n.* dictionary ; list of words; lexicon ; range of language

Vocal, (vō'kal) *a.* uttered or modulated by the voice ;— *ad.* vo'cally ;—*v. t. vo'calize*, utter a thought ; give the breath audible sound :—*ns. vo'calist*, a singer ; *vocaliza'tion*, utterance or song.

Vocation, (vō-kā'shun) *n.* trade: calling : occupation.

Vociferate, (vō-sif'er-āt) *v. i.* to exclaim ; to cry out ;—*a. vocif'erous*, clamorous :—*n. vocifera'tion*, outcry ; shouting ; — *ad. vocif'erously*, loudly :—*n.* vocif'erousness

Vogue, (vōg) *n.* fashion ; use

Voice, (vois) *n.* vote : suffrage ; prevailing opinion ; sound from the mouth ;— *v. t.* to regulate the tone ;— *n. voic'ing* ;—*a. voiced'*, articulated ; *voice'less*, without a voice or vote : silent.

Void, (void) *a.* empty ; clear; unoccupied ; not binding ; null ; wanting ; unreal : *n.* vacuum ; vacancy : empty space ;—*v. t.* to vacate; nullify ; annul ; evacuate :—*a. void'able*, able to be abrogated or emptied ; *ns. void'ance*, ejection :—*n. void'er ; void'ness*, nullity ; vacuity.

Volant, (vōl'ant) *a.* nimble.

Volatile, (vol'a-til) *a.* liable to evaporate or to pass off in fumes: fickle : *n. volatil'ity*, quality of flying off in vapor ; levity : *v. t. vol'atilize*, cause to exhale ; — *a. vol'atilized*, gaseous :—*n. vol'atiliza'tion*, evaporation.

Volcano, (vol-kā'nō) *n.* burning mountain ;—*a. volcan'ic*, emitting fire and lava.

Volition, (vō-lish'un) *n.* act of willing : will ; choice.

Volley, (vol'i) *n.* a discharge of small arms ; *pl.* Volleys.

Volt, (vōlt) *n.* a round : double tread of a horse going sideways round a center.

Voltaic, (vol'tā-ik) *a.* galvanic ; electro-chemical.

V[illegible] *a.* fluent in speech ; wordy, *ad. vol'ubly*, quickly ;—*n. volubil'ity*, nimbleness of tongue.

Volume, (vol'ūm) *n.* a book : space occupied ; bulk ; fullness, as a wave of sound or of water :—*a. volu'minous*, copious : coiled as snakes ; many ; diffusive : *ad.* volu'minously ; *n.* volu'minousness ; *a. vol'umed*, vast, &c.

Voluntary, (vol'un-ter-i) *a.* acting by choice : willing : spontaneous ; subject to the will ; *n.* an air played without printed notes, &c. ;— *ad. vol'untarily*, purposely ; *ns. vol'untariness*, free will; *volunteer'*, one who offers himself for any service, as war ;—*a.* free ; unasked ;— *v. i.* propose : enlist ; elect.

Voluptuous, (vō-lup'tū-us) *a.* luxurious ; sensual : sensuous in look :—*ad. volup'tuously ; ns. volup'tuousness*, self-indulgence ; *volup'tuary*, a votary of pleasure.

Volute, (vō-lūt) *n.* a spiral.

Vomit, (vom'it) *v. t.* to eject from the stomach or a cavity ;—*n.* emetic ; a fever :— *ns. vom'iting*, ejection : *vom'itory*, door to let out crowds

Voracious, (vō-rā'shus) *a.* rapacious ; greedy to eat ; ravenous : *ad. vora'ciously* ; —*n. vorac'ity*, greediness.

Vortex, (vor'teks) *n.* anything whirled around ; a whirlpool or whirlwind ;— *pl. vor'tices* ;—*a.* vor'tical.

Votary, (vō'tėr-i) *n.* one devoted, as by a vow, to any service or course of life.

Vote, (vōt) *n.* suffrage ; expression of a wish ; voice, or choice of candidates, by a ballot ; decision of a majority ; number of tickets cast ;—*v. t.* to cast ballots at elections : choose *viva voce* ; —*v. i.* to takes sides ; express a certain choice :—*ns. vot'ing*, polling votes ; *vot'er*, one who exercises, or has the elective franchise.

Votive, (vō'tiv) *a.* vowed.

Vouch, (vouch) *v. t.* to warrant ; declare ; affirm ;—*v. i.* to bear witness ; give testimony ;—*n. vouch'er*, a receipted bill ; a check endorsed and paid ; proof.

There never was a good war or a bad peace.—FRANKLIN.

The natural alone is permanent.

'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange; 'twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful.—SHAKES.

Though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us.—L'ESTRANGE.

Vouchsafe, (vouch-sāf) *v. i.* to deign; to condescend.

Vow, (vow) *n.* a solemn or pious promise; a pledge of fidelity or affection:—*v. t.* to devote to God; pledge;—*a. vowed*, consecrated; faithfully bound; *n. vow'er*

Vowel, (vow'el) *n.* a simple articulate sound; the letter *a, e, i, o,* or *u*, which, unlike consonants, can be uttered by itself; *a.* vocal; *a. vow'eled*, indexed by vow.

Voyage, (voy'āj) *n.* travel to a foreign port;—*v. t.* cruise on the sea, &c.; *n.* voy'ager

Vraisemblance, (vrēs'ang-blangs') *n.* seeming truth.

Vugh, (vūg) *n.* in *mining*, vacant space in a lode or vein

Vulcan, (vul'kan) *n.* the fabled blacksmith, or god of fire;—*n. vul'canite*, volcanic garnet; india rubber hardened by combining it with sulphur and white lead by means of heat;—*v. t. vul'canize*, to combine with sulphur and lead by heat, as caoutchouc;—*n. vulcaniza'tion*;—*a.* vul'canized.

Vulgar, (vul'gėr) *a.* coarse; common; rude; vernacular; public;—*n.* low people;—*ad.* vul'garly;—*ns. vul'garism*, grossness; low or corrupt language; *vulgar'ity*, rudeness; obscenity; ill-breeding; meanness;—*v. t. vul'garize*, to degrade; to corrupt the manners.

Vulgate, (vul'gāt) *n.* Latin version of the Scriptures.

Vulnerable, (vul'ner-a-bl) *a.* that may be wounded;—*ns.* vul'nerabil'ity, vul'nerableness, liability to injury.

Vulnerary, (vul'ner-ėr-ĭ) *a., n.* useful in curing wounds

Vulpine, (vul'pin) *a.* pertaining to the fox; crafty; sly.

Vulture, (vult'ūr) *n.* a large rapacious bird of prey;—*a. vul'turine*, as a vulture; *vul'turish*; *vul'turous*, voracious.

Vying, (vī'ing) *v.* competing

W

WABBLE, (wob'l) *v. i.* to incline to the right or left hand;—*n.* staggering motion as of a wheel on its axis

Wacke, (wāk'ē) *n.* a soft rock.

Wad, (wod) *n.* a paper or tow, to keep a charge in a gun; wisp; ball;—*v. t.* to line or stuff as coats with batting; *a. wad'ded*, lined or quilted with cotton;—*n. wad'ding*, sheets of cotton for filling quilts and garments; a wad.

Waddle, (wod'l) *v. i.* to walk like a duck;—*n.* wad'dling

Wade, (wād) *v. i.* or *t.* to walk through water; ford; labor; *n. wad'y*, ravine wet by rain

Wafer, (wā'fer) *n.* adhesive seal for securing letters, &c.

Waffle, (waf'fl) *n.* a muffin.

Waft, (waft) *v. t.* to signal; float by wind, sail or tide;—*n.* a floating body, as air.

Wag, (wag) *n.* a droll fellow;—*v. t.* to shake the head; use the tongue;—*n. wagg'ery*, roguish fun; sarcastic tricks or talk; *wag'ging*, shaking, as a dog's tail; *wag'gishness*, merry mischief;—*a. wag'gish*, sportive; *ad. wag'gishly*, jestingly:—*v. i. wag'gle*, waddle; sway from side to side.

Wage, (wāj) *v. t.* to prosecute.

Wager, (wā'jer) *n.* something laid on a contest; a bet;—*v. t.* to hazard; to pledge.

Wages, (wā'jes) *n. pl.* hire; reward for services done.

Wagon, (wag'un) *n.* vehicle on four wheels for transportation—*n. wag'oner*, driver; cartman.

Waif, (wāf) *n.* stray child, or any unclaimed property.

Wail, (wāl) *v. i.* or *t.* to lament;—*n.* a cry of woe;—*n. wail'ing*, loud weeping.

Wain, (wān) *n.* a wagon, &c.

Wainscot, (wān'skot) *v. t.* line room walls below with boards: *n.* panels on a wall

Waist, (wāst) *n.* the part of the body below the ribs, or a coat, dress, etc., fitting it; *ns.* waist'band, waist'coat.

Wait, (wāt) *v. i.* to tarry; attend; stay for; expect; follow as a consequence;—*ns. wait'er*, table servant, &c.; a tray or salver; *fem. wait'ress*; *wait'ers*, hopeful people; *wait'ing*, expectation.

Waive, (wāv) *v. t.* abandon; give up claim to; deter at present; *n. waiv'er*, formal relinquishment; one who gives up a right or claim.

Wake, (wāk) *v. i.* to cease to sleep; to be roused from sleep; be quick; be put in action, as an echo by the voice;—*n.* a vigil; the track of a vessel in water;—*a. wake'ful*, not sleeping; vigilant;—*ad.* wake'fully;—*n.* wake'fulness;—*v. t.* watch; rouse from sleep or death; produce; excite;—*n.* or *a. wak'ing*, arousing; active.

Wale, (wāl) *n.* ridge on the skin or on cloth:—*v. t.* lash.

Walk, (wawk) *v. i.* to go by steps; not run; trot, &c.; take exercise; appear as a ghost; move about while sleeping, as a somnambulist; move off; act; live; observe; heed;—*v. t.* conduct; lead away;—*n.* a slow pace; short excursion;
an avenue set wi
range; way or
life;—*ns.* walk'er,

Wall, (wawl) *n.*
brick or stone;
building:—*v. t.*
n. wall-flow'er,
floral plant;
sits, while

Wallet, (wol'et)

Tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te est quod gaudias.—If you have overcome your inclination, and not been overcome by it, you have reason to rejoice.—PLAUTUS.

The omnipotence of God shines forth from the universe.—SWE.

Wallop, (wol'up) *v. t.* to whip

Wallow, (wol'ō) *v. i.* to roll in mud; enjoy filth or vice

Walnut, (wawl'nut) *n.* edible hard-shelled fruit; valuable timber or road tree.

Walrus, (wol'rus) *n.* sea horse

Waltz, (wawlts) *n.* dance for two persons; tune;—*v. t.* to whirl in pairs: *ns. waltz'er,* dancer; *waltz'ing,* dancing with a whirling motion.

Wamble, (wom'bl) *v. t.* to move, as the bowels with wind, hunger, etc.;—*a.* wam'bling, rumbling, &c.

Wampum, (wom'pm) *n.* shells used by Indians as money

Wan, (wôn) *a.* pale; languid;—*n. wan'ness,* sallowness.

Wand, (wond) *n.* a long rod.

Wander, (won'der) *v. i.* to ramble; to go astray;—*ns. wan'derer,* rover; *wan'dering,* uncertain peregrination; aberration from duty; unsteadiness of mind, &c.; *pl.* travels here and there:—*a.* fickle: unfixed; crazy.

Wane, (wān) *v. i.* to decline; *a.* or *n. wan'ing,* decreasing

Want, (wont) *n.* need; poverty: scarcity: absence:—*v. i.* or *t.* to be destitute: need; lack: wish: long; fail:—*a. want'ing,* absent; failing.

Wanton, (wôn'tun) *a.* roving in sport: licentious; irregular: loose: reckless;—*v. t.* to behave lewdly; revel;—*n.* a lascivious person;—*ad.* wan'tonly: *n.* wan'tonness.

War, (wawr) *n.* public, general, national contest, or struggle, with arms: hostility; contention; military profession;—*v. t.* or *i.* contend; fight;—*ns. war'fare,* military life: conflict; *war'rior,* brave soldier: *a. war'ring,* contending; *war'like,* martial, not peaceful: *war'-worn,* scarred by battle.

Warble, (wawr'bl) *v. i.* to sing: carol:—*n.* a song;—*n. warb'ling,* a quaver of the voice: *war'bler,* a singer.

Ward, (wawrd) *n.* a division of a city, hospital, &c.: a watch; part of a lock: a person under a guardian; *v. t.* or *i.* defend: be vigilant:—*ns. war'den, war'der,* guardian: jailer: *ward'ship,* guardianship; pupilage: *to ward off,* to repel: parry.

Wardrobe, (wawrd'rōb) *n.* a closet for clothes; dress.

Ware, (wār) *v. i.* to beware; heed;—*a.* wary;—*n.* commodity:—*pl.* merchandise; goods to be sold;—*n., v.t., a. ware'house,* store; storage.

Warlock, (wōr'lok) *n.* wizard

Warm, (wawrm) *a.* having moderate heat: zealous; vehement: enthusiastic;—*v. t.* to heat slightly; animate; excite;—*v. i.* to grow earnest;—*ad. warm'ly,* eagerly;—*ns. warm'ness, warmth,* gentle heat; zeal; passion; in *paint.,* deep colors, like red, yellow, etc.;—*a. warm-hearted,* cordial.

Warn, (wawrn) *v. t.* to caution; admonish; to notify; keep off: *n. warn'ing,* sign.

Warp, (wawrp) *n.* a thread that runs lengthwise in a loom or woven fabric;—*v. t.* or *i.* turn aside; swerve; twist through; bend out of shape; pervert; prejudice;—*n. warp'ing,* distortion: perversion; in *agr.,* reclamation of salt marshes by dams and sluices which retain the tide waters until they have deposited their sediment, and thus gradually elevated the surface.

Warrant, (wor'ant) *n.* writ; authority; official order for money: voucher: right;—*v. t.* or *i.* to guarantee; assure: authorize: justify: support:—*a. war'rantable,* legal: right:—*ad. war'rantably,* justifiably;—*ns. war'rantor,* endorser; *war'ranty,* a covenant of security.

Warren, (wor'en) *n.* inclosed place for breeding rabbits.

Wart, (wawrt) *n.* a hard excrescence on the hand, &c.

Wary, (wā'ri) *a.* cautious; circumspect; suspicious; *ad. wa'rily,* prudently;—*n. wa'riness,* forethought.

Was, (wos) past tense of *Be.*

Wash, (wosh) *v. t.* to cleanse by water; dash over: coat by a solution: purify: *n.* action of water: a cosmetic; alluvial deposit: superficial stain, coat or color: linen, &c., of a family washed at once;—*n.* or *a. wash'ing*;—*a. wash'y,* watery; weak; trashy:—*ns. wash'er,* laundress: a flat ring of iron or leather put under screws, &c.: *wash-board,* high front of a wagon; grooved board to scour linen in washing.

Wasp, (wosp) *n.* stinging insect, akin to the hornets:—*a. wasp'ish,* irritable; cross

Wassail, (was'sel) *n.* a drunken spree; a merry-making.

Waste, (wāst) *v. t.* to spend; consume: impair: devastate:—*v.i.* dwindle; shrink; *a.* superfluous: worthless; ruined: wild; barren;—*n.* lavish expense; destruction: loss; a desert; refuse;—*a. waste'ful,* extravagant; ruinous: *ad. waste'fully; ns. waste'fulness,* prodigality: *wast'er,* squanderer: *wast'ing,* consumption; decrease: *waste'ness,* solitude; *was'trels,* any waste; rejected things; neglected street children.—*Run to waste,* grown up with weeds; mentally inane; desolate.

Watch, (woch) *n.* a pocket time-piece: guard: period of the night; sentinel; attention; attendance; vigilance;—*v. i.* to be awake, vigilant, cautious or expectant;—*v. t.* to observe: scrutinize; detect: tend;—*a. watch'ful,* wakeful; observing or vigilant:—*ad.* watch'fully; *ns. watch'fulness,* suspicious attention; heed; *watch'er,* observer; sitter-up with the sick, &c.; *watch'ing,* waiting; vigil; *watch'maker,* a constructor of watches; *watch'man,* a night-policeman; *watch'-tower,* high place of observation: *watch'word,* a pass-word; a party-cry, &c.

Water, (waw'ter) *n.* a transparent fluid; seas, rivers, &c.: luster of a diamond; *v.* over-issue stocks; moisten; to supply with drink; shed moisture, as the eye; give a wavy surface to, as silk.—*The mouth waters,* a person longs or hankers for anything: *ns. wa'ter-brash,* indigestion; heart-burn; *wa'ter-carriage,* freight by

Tempus in agrorum culta consumere dulce est.—Time spent in the cultivation of the fields passes very pleasantly.—OVID.

There's many a slip, 'twixt the cup and the lip.

Tacent, satis laudant.—Their silence is sufficient praise.—TER.

vessels, &c.: *wa'ter-closet*, privy, urinal: *wa'ter-colors*, pigment mixed with gum-water; *wa'ter-course*, canal; stream; *water-cress*, a creeping plant used as a salad; *wa'ter-cure*, hydropathy; *wa'ter-fall*, a cascade: cataract; *wa'ter-fowl*, birds which live or feed in water; *wa'tering-place*, a summer-resort, as the sea-coast, a mineral spring, &c; *wa'ter-shed*, district separating several head-waters; *wa'ter-spout*, whirling column of water suspended in the air;—*adjs.* *wa'tered*, irrigated; full of streams; weakened; sprinkled with water and pressed in a calendar, as silk, causing it to exhibit undulated reflections and plays of light:—*n.* *wa'tering*;-*water-logged*, filled as a leaky ship; *wa'ter-proof*, impervious, as rubber, cement, &c.; *wa'ter-tight*, not leaking; *wa'tery*, thin; wet.

Wattle, (wot'l) *v.*, *n.* red flesh under a cock's or turkey's throat, or on a fish: a twig.

Wave, (wāv) *n.* billow; moving swell of waters; inequality of surface, flourish;—*v. i.* or *t.* to sway in the air; float; move loosely; waft; beckon; brandish:—*n.* *wave'let*, ripple:—*adjs.* *waved'*, shaken; variegated in luster; *wave'less*, still; smooth; *wa'ving*, swinging; *wa'vy*, undulating; foamy.

Waver, (wā'ver) *v. i.* to totter; shake; vacillate:—*a.* *wa'vering*, unsteady; doubting

Wax, (waks) *n.* a yellow tenacious substance gathered by bees from berries, &c., for cells; secretion in the ear; a sealing gum;—*v. i.* to grow; increase; *v.t.* rub with bees-wax:—*n.* *wax-work*, plastic figures; models; *a.* *wax'y*, *waxe'n*, soft; adhesive.

Way, (wā) *n.* a road; a passage; distance; direction; room; ingress or egress; conduct; course of life; means; method; manners. *By the way*, mere mention; episode in talk; apropos; *by way of*, as a means; for the purpose; *to make one's way*, to prosper; *to go one's way*, depart; refuse advice; *a.* *half-way*, not thorough:—*ns.* *way'bill*, list of freight carried: *way'farer*, lonely traveller; pilgrim:—*adjs.* *way'faring*, passing; travel-worn; *way'ward*, willful; perverse; *way'-worn*, weary; *v. t.* *way'lay*, beset by ambush; beguile; tempt.—*Ways and means*, methods; cash resources.

We, (wē) *pron.* I and others.

Weak, (wēk) *a.* feeble; soft; thin; pliant; vacillating; wanting mind or spirit; not potent; inconclusive;—*ad.* *weak'ly*, timorously;—*n.* *weak'ness*, infirmity; failing; defect; foolishness; want of cogency;—*v. t.* *weak'en*, enfeeble; impair;—*v. i.* to grow irresolute.

Weal, (wēl) *n.* well-being.

Wealth, (welth) *n.* riches; opulence: *a.* *wealth'y*, rich

Wean, (wēn) *v. t.* to deprive of the breast; to estrange; *n.* *wean'ing*, a parting from.

Weapon, (wep'un) *n.* a gun; sword; cudgel;—*a.* *weap'oned*, armed: *weap'onless*, without arms or defence.

Wear, (wār) *v. t.* to impair; consume; harass; waste by friction; veer a ship: exhibit: present; have on, as apparel:—*v. i.* to endure; maintain popluarity; pass away by degrees;—*n.* friction; use; garments; (wēir) a dam;—*adjs.* *wear'able*, fit to put on; *wear'ing*, tedious; exhausting; personal, as apparel; *n.* *wear'er*, bearer.—*Wear away*, to consume by degrees; *wear out*, exhaust, as patience: to use up; *wear off*, disappear gradually: *wear and tear*, loss by use; trials of life.

Weary, (wē'ri) *a.* fatigued; tiresome;—*ad.* wea'rily;—*n.* *wea'riness*, lassitude:—*v. t.* to tire; harass; *a.* *wea'risome*, tedious;—*ad.* wea'risomely; *n.* wea'risomeness

Weasel, (wē'zl) *n.* a small, sly, carnivorous animal.

Weather, (weth'er) *n.* state of the air as to heat, cold, wet, &c.;—*v. t.* to gain a point against the wind; surmount difficulties:—*ns.* (*v.t.*) *weath'er-boards*, house-siding; *weath'er-cock*, a vane which turns with the wind; a fickle person; inconstancy; *weath'er-gage*, a sort of barometer; good position, as a ship to the windward of another; *adjs.* *weath'er-beaten*, harassed and seasoned by storms or troubles; *weath'er-bound*, detained by hard weather; *weath'er-wise*, skillful in foretelling atmospheric changes; *stress of weather*, violent winds.

Weave, (wēv) *v. t.* to unite threads; to manufacture cloth; to form in the mind;—*ns.* weav'er, weav'ing.

Web, (web) *n.* texture; film over the eye; the skin between the toes of water-fowls; *a.* *webbed*, *web-footed*, having membranes between the toes; *ns.* *webbing*, a fabric; *weft*, the threads crossing warp in weaving.

Wed, (wed) *v. t.* to marry; unite closely; become obstinately attached to ideas or crotchets;—*a.* *wed'ded*, matrimonial; *ns.* *wed'ding*, nuptial festivity; *wed'lock*, matrimony; married life.

Wedge, (wedj) *n.* a piece of metal or wood sloping to an edge for splitting, &c.;—*v. t.* to fasten; force; press.

Wednesday, (wenz'dā) *n.* the fourth day of the week.

Wee, (wē) *a.* diminutive.

Weed, (wēd) *n.* a wild plant: any useless growth; tobacco: *pl.* widow's mourning: band on the hat;—*v. t.* rid of noxious plants; cultivate a crop; free from vice or anything bad; *n.* *weed'ing*; *weed'er*, hand or horse hoe; *a.* *weed'y*, overgrown.

Week, (wēk) *n.* 7 days: *week-day*, any day not Sunday; *a.*, *ad.* week'ly, every 7 days

Ween, (wēn) *v. i.* to fancy.

Weep, (wēp) *v. i.* or *t.* to lament; shed tears; bewail; pour forth;—*ns.* *weep'er*, mourner; *weep'ing*, cry-

Talis hominibus est oratio qualis vita.—Men's conversation is like their life.—SENECA.

Truth is stranger than fiction.

Tempus edax rerum.—Time that devours all things.—HORACE.

Ut vitiis nemo sine nascitur.—Every man has his faults.

ing :—*a.* drooping, as willow branches; wet; crying.

Weevil, (wēv'il) *n.* Curculio insect that destroys grain.

Weigh, (wā) *v. t.* to ascertain weight : to consider : to raise, as a ship's anchor; —*v. i.* to press on the conscience ; have weight or significance: become a burden : *weigh-down*, overbalance : depress. — *Under weigh*, in motion; *n. weight*, heaviness ; gravity ; pressure ; importance ; influence ; moment ; a piece of metal for scales ; a great mass ;—*a. weight'y*, heavy; important;—*ad. weight'ily* —*n. weight'iness*, solidity.

Weird, (wērd) *a.* unearthly.

Welcome, (wel'kum) *n.* a kind reception ; salutation :—*a.* received with gladness ; free to enjoy ; pleasing :—*v. t.* to salute; entertain hospitably :—*n.* wel'comer.

Weld, (weld) *v. t.* beat or incorporate hot metals ;—*n.* a yellow coloring plant ;—*n. weld'ing*, uniting by hammering or pressure pieces of iron in a white heat.

Welkin, (wel'kin) *n.* the sky

Well, (wel) *n.* a spring of water; cavity: pit ;—*v. i.* to bubble up ; pour forth, as water ;—*a.* not sick ; being in good state ; convenient ; fortunate; convalescent ;—*ad.* laudably ; rightly ; not amiss; thoroughly; by way of consideration.—*As well as*, *conj.* together with; and; also; *a. well-favored*, good-looking ; *well-done!* greeting ; commendation ; *well-met*, a fortunate meeting ; salutation ;—*ad. well-nigh*, almost ; *well-enough*, tolerably ;—*ns. well-being*, *welfare*, prosperity ; happiness ; *well-spring*, source ; fountain ;—*n. well-meaner*, *well-wisher*, a friend; *adjs. well-born*, of good blood ; *well-bred*, polite ; refined ; *well-off*, *well-to-do*, thriving ; *well-read*, learned.

Welsh-rabbit, (—'rab'it) *n.* cheese toasted on bread.

Welt, (welt) *n.* shoe edging.

Welter, (wel'ter) *v. i.* to roll as in blood or mire; *n.* mess

Wen, (wen) *n.* tumor : wart.

Wench, (wensh) *n.* woman.

Wend, (wend) *v. i.* to walk slowly ; to go:—*n.* a circuit.

Went, (went) *pret.* of *Go.*

Wept, (wept) *pret.* of *Weep.*

Were, (wer) *v. t. pl.* of *Was.*

Wesleyan, (wes'le-an) *a.*, *n.* a Methodist ; sect founded by John Wesley, A.D., 1738.

West, (west) *n.* point where the sun sets; in U. S. a vast fertile region, embracing many States;—*a.*, *ad.* situated westward ; *a. west'erly*, *west'ern* ; *ad. west'ward*

Wet, (wet) *a.* rainy ; moist ; *n.* water; moisture ; *v. t.* to moisten ; to sprinkle :—*n. wet'ness*, humidity ; *wet'ting*, saturation ; *wet-nurse*, one hired to suckle a child.

Weth'er, *n.* a ram castrated.

Whack, (hwak) *n.* a blow ;—*v. t.* to hit : strike heavily.

Whale, (hwāl) *n.* a huge sea mammal ;—*ns. whale'bone*, horny, elastic plates or teeth taken from the upper jaws of whales ; *whal'er*, person or ship engaged in *whaling* (whale-fishery); *a.* pert.

Wharf, (hworf) *n.* pier: quay: *n. wharf'age*, charges paid for landing goods, &c.

What, (hwot) *pron.* for asking questions: that which ; how great ! which one or part ; something. — *What time*, when : on a day indicated ; *what'soever*, *whatev'er*, being this or that: all that : one or the other ;—*n. what'not*, shelves for anything ornamental, etc.

Wheat, (hwēt) *n.* grain that yields white flour, etc., for bread : also the plant ;—*a.* wheat'en, made of wheat.

Wheedle, (hwē'dl) *v. t.* to flatter;—*a.* wheed'ling, enticing ;—*n.* adroit coaxing.

Wheel, (hwēl) *n.* a circular body which turns round upon an axis ; a rack for torture ; a reel ; rotation :—*v. i.* to turn : revolve ; roll; —*v. t.* to whirl; to move on wheels;—*ns. wheel'barrow*, one-wheel vehicle ; *wheelwright*, a wagon-maker ;—*a. wheeled'*, on wheels ; *wheel'ing*, rotating : *n.* con-

wheels: state of the roads (*good* or *bad*) ; a turning on the feet, etc.

Wheeze, (hwēz) *v. i.* to breathe hard; *n.* wheez'ing

Whelm, (hwelm) *v. t.* bury in water : to overburden.

Whelp, (hwelp) *n.* pup; cub.

When, (hwen) *ad.* during ; while ; *whenev'er*, *whensoev'er*, at whatever time.

Whence, (hwens) *ad.* from what place, source, cause, person; *ad.* whencesoever.

Where, (hwār) *ad.* at, in, to or from, what or which place;—*adv. whereabouts'*, near where :—*n.* locality ; abiding place : *whereas'*, since : because ; but ; for reasons stated ; *whereat'*, at which or what; whereupon; *whereby'*, by which or what; *where'fore*, for what or which reason ; *wherein'*, in which thing or place ; *whereof'*, of or concerning which; *where'on*, *whereupon'*, on which ; then ; at once: *wheresoev'er*, *wherev'er*, at whatever place or source ; *whereto'*, to which or what end ; *wherewith'* (al), with which or what ;—*n. where'ness*, state of being any (or every) where; ubiquity ; *wheth'er*, if, yes or no ;—*pron.* or *conj.* which of two alternatives, &c.

Wherry, (hwer'i) *n.* a boat.

Whet, (hwet) *v. t.* to sharpen by attrition ; to rub to an edge: excite, as appetite or passion ;—*n.* friction on a *whet-stone* ; an appetiser.

Whew! (hū) *ex.* denoting disgust, incredulity, &c.

Whey, (hwā) *n.* serum of milk divided from cream.

Which, (hwich) *pron.* noting anything previously said ; asking a question : in Lord's P. who ; *of which*, whose ; —*ad. which'(so)ever*, any.

Whiff, (hwif) *n.* a puff of air; scent; *v. t.* puff: smoke

Whiffle, (hwif'l) *v. t.* to shuffle: prevaricate; *ns. whiff'ler*, trifler : *whiff'le-tree*, wagon-bar for horses' traces

Whig, *n.* an old party name.

While, (hwīl) *n.* time ; space of time ;—*v. t.* to loiter ; pass away idly : *ad.* during; at the time that: *ad.* whilst.

Un sac perci ne peut tenir le grain.—A broken sack will hold no corn.

Truth is always straightforward.

Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire.—A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

Whim, (hwim) *n.* caprice :—*a. whim'sical*, fantastical; notional: *n. whim'sical'ity.*

Whimper, (hwim'per) *v. i., n.* cry with a whining voice; *n., a. whim'pering*, fretful.

Whin, (hwin) *n.* furze-bush.

Whine, (hwin) *v. i.* to fret; *n.* nasal tone of complaint; *n. whin'ing*, base grumbling

Whinny, (hwin'i) *n., v. i.* to make a noise, as a horse.

Whip, (hwip) *n.* an instrument of correction, as a lash with a handle : a driver; a switch :—*v. t.* to castigate; overpower; beat together, as the white and yolk of an egg; sew slightly; lash with sarcasm; —*ns. whip'hand*, advantage; *whip'per*, punisher;—*ns. whip'per-in*, one who compels party discipline or support of an unpopular policy or candidate; *whipper-snapper*, insignificant person; *whipp'ing*, punishment; *whip-saw*, one to slit logs in lengths.

Whir, (hwer) *n.* sound of a top or of wings;—*v. t.* to fly.

Whirl, (hwerl) *v. t.* to turn round rapidly;—*v. i.* move swiftly in revolving; —*n.* gyration : twist of a snail's shell: dizziness, confusion; *a. whirl'ing*, rotatory :—*ns. whirl'igig*, a child's plaything: whirl; *whirl'pool*, an eddy : a vortex of water: *whirl'wind*, violent circular wind; air whirlpool.

Whisk, (hwisk) *n.* a small brush: quick motion :—*v. t.* to sweep: to stir fast; to rush

Whisker, (hwisk'er) *n.* hair on the cheeks : mustache.

Whisky, (hwisk'i) *n.* spirit distilled from grain, &c.

Whisper, (hwis'per) *v. i.* or *t.* to speak with a low voice; to insinuate : to utter cautiously; to backbite ;—*n.* speaking low or timorously;—*a., n.* whis'pering:—*n. whis'perer*, slanderer, etc.

Whist, (hwist) *n.* a game at cards;—*ex. a.* mute: silent.

Whistle, (hwis'l) *v. i.* utter sound with the breath; to sound shrill;—*n.* air blown through the lips: noise of winds : a pipe or toy ;—*n.* whist'ler;—*a., n.* whist'ling.

Whit, (hwit) *n.* point or jot.

White, (hwit) *a.* gray with age; snowy; pale; pure;—*v. t. whit'en*, to bleach ;—*n. white'ness*, paleness; purity; the color of light, snow, albumen or part of the eye; —*a. whit'ish*, rather white; —*ns. white-bait*, a herring; fish-fry; *white-caps*, foam of waves; *white-heat*, extreme heat; fiery passion; *white'-lead*, a carbonate of lead: a paint; *whit'ing*, ground chalk, &c.; *white'-wash*, lime, size, and water; —*v. t.* to make white; to disguise; to gloss over;—*n. white'washing*, a veneering of respectability, etc.

Whither, (hwith'er) *ad.* to what place or end ;—*ad. whithersoev'er*, wherever.

Whitlow, (hwit'lō) *n.* a tumor, esp. under the nails.

Whittle, (hwit'l) *v. t.* to pare; cut with a knife; *n.* a knife

Whiz, (hwiz) *v. t.* to make a hissing sound ;—*n.* a whir.

Who, (hoo) *pron. rel.* or *interrog.* what or which person ;—*prons. whoev'er*, any person whatever; *whom*, *whomsoev'er*, obj. case of *who* and *whosoever*, any or every one; *whose*, pos. case of *who*; *which*; of which.

Whole, (hōl) *a.* all; entire; total; sound; well; —*n.* the entire thing; the total amount; system of things; —*n. whole'ness*, entirety; —*ad. whol'ly*, completely; perfectly; —*a. whole'sale*, jobbing; in quantities; unreserved ;—*n.* sales in the lump, not retail; the mass.

Wholesome, (hōl'sum) *a.* salubrious; healthy; orthodox:—*ad.* whole'somely: *n. whole'someness*, salubrity.

Whoop, (hwoop) *n.* a shout; a long hoarse cough :—*v. i.* to breathe with a grating sound; shout: *n. whoop'ing-cough*, a convulsive cough.

Whore, (hōr) *n.* lewd woman

Whorl, (hworl) *n.* arrangement of leaves or flowers, &c., in circles round a stem

Whortleberry, (hort'l-ber'ri) *n.* a shrub; its fruit.

Why, (hwi) *ad.* for what reason; wherefore? *n.* reason.

Wick, (wik) *n.* threads or string of a candle or lamp.

Wicked, (wik'ed) *a.* sinful; immoral; vicious; baneful; mischievous; — *ad. wick'edly*, badly: corruptly; *n. wicked'ness*, vice; crime.

Wicker, (wik'er) *a., n.* willow

Wicket, (wik'et) *n.* a gate, &c.

Wide, (wid) *a.* broad; extensive; remote:—*ad.* distantly : largely ;—*ad. wide'ly*, far ;—*n. wide'ness*, *width*, breadth: compass ;—*v. i.* or *t. wid'en*, extend; increase; separate more ;—*a. wide'-spread*, extensive; *wide-awake*, vigilant; *n.* low hat.

Widower, (wid'ō-er) *n.* one whose wife is dead :—*fem. wid'ow*, one who has lost her husband; *v. t.* bereave; *a.* wid'owed; *n.* wid'owhood

Wield, (wēld) *v. t.* to exert; swing : to use with power; —*a. wield'y*, manageable.

Wife, (wif) *n.* the lawful consort of a man ;—*pl.* Wives; —*a. wife'less*, unmarried; *wife'ly*, befitting a wife:—*v. t. wive*, to provide a wife.

Wig, (wig) *n.* false hair; coif.

Wight, (wit) *n.* man (in *irony*)

Wigwam, (wig'wam) *n.* Indian hut; in N. Y., Tammany Hall; Democracy.

Wild, (wild) *a.* not tame: not cultivated: not inhabited; savage: ungoverned; violent; irregular; extravagant; loose: fantastic; shy; strange: foolish: *ad. wild'ly*, irrationally; heedlessly; —*ns. wild'ness*, distraction; savageness: *wild*, *wild'erness*, a desert: woo ; solitary tract; *wild'fire*, very combustible matter; *wild-fowl*, *wild goose*, untamed birds of the forest: *wild'-goose'chase*, a vain, foolish pursuit: *wild'ing*, anything wild, as fruit; *to sow* WILD *oats*, be reckless in youth.

Un clou pousse l'autre.—One nail drives out another.

Una scopa nuova spazza bene.—A new broom sweeps clean.

Urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit.—He found the city of brick, and he left it of marble.—SUETONIUS.

Wile, (wil) *n.* deceit; trick;—*a.* *wi'ly*, crafty, *n.* wi'liness

Wilful, (wil'ful) *a.* stubborn; intentional; malicious;—*ad.* wil'fully, designedly; *n.* *wil'fulness*, obstinacy.

Will, (wil) *n.* choice, determination; volition; free desire; pleasure; command; testament; *v.t.* to determine; wish; resolve; command; dispose of property by will.—*Good-will*, favor, right intention; the custom of a business; *ill will*, malignity;—*a.* *will'ing*, disposed; prompt; ready.—*ad.* *will'ingly*, cheerfully: spontaneously; gladly; *n.* *will'ingness*, disposition; consent;—*n.* *Will o' the wisp*, Jack o' the lantern, ignis fatuus.—As a def verb, *will* expresses future time; in the first person, it indicates a fixed purpose, as, "I *will* eat;" in the 2d and 3d, it foretells, as "thou *wilt* eat." It is also used as an *interrog.*, as "*will* he do it."

Willow, (wil'ō) *n.* tree; shrub:—*a.* *wil'lowy*, pliant; thin.

Wilt, (wilt) *v. i.* to wither.

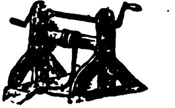
Wimble, (wim'bl) *n.* auger.

Win, (win) *v. t.* to gain; obtain; attract;—*v. i.* gain influence or favor; to progress; gain in pursuit: *a.* *win'ning*, attractive; successful;—*n. pl.* money, &c., won at play; *ad.* *win'ningly*, pleasingly;—*n.* win'ner.

Wince, (wins) *v. t.* to shrink.

Winch, (winsh) *n.* windlass.

Wind, (wind) *n.* current of air; breath; flatulence; bombast;—*v. t.* or *i.* (wind) to blow, as a horn; turn; twist; prevaricate; influence; mislead; enfold; encircle; move round;—*n.* a meandering;—*n.* wind'ing. *Between wind and water*, in an undecided position; *raise the wind*, get money; *take the wind out of one's sails*, defeat; bring down suddenly, as by an argument or disclosure; *wind out*, find one's way out of a difficulty, or a crooked path; *wind up*, close, as a business, &c.; roll into a ball; turn the spring of a time-piece; *a.* *wind-bound*, confined in port by a storm; *wind'y*, airy; tempestuous; empty;—*n.* wind'iness;—*ns.* *wind'fall*, fruits blown off; an unexpected good; *wind'gall*, a tumor on a horse's fetlock; *wind'ing-sheet*, a shroud; *wind'lass*, a cylinder to raise weights; *wind mill*, a device to pump water, &c., by the force of wind, large vanes; *wind'pipe*, trachea, tube of the throat; *wind'row*, a line of hay raked up; *wind'ward*, point from which the wind blows;—*a.*, *ad.* to the wind.



Window, (win'dō) *n.* an opening for the admission of light and air; a frame; sash, *a.* *win'dowed*, latticed.

Wine, (win) *n.* fermented juice of grapes, and fruit.

Wing, (wing) *n.* limb on the side of a bird, &c.; side of an army, ship, theater, &c.; any side-piece; flight;—*v. t.* to fly; travel by wings; wound a bird flying.—*On the wing*, flying; travelling; —*a.* *winged*, swift; swarming with birds; disabled.

Wink, (wingk) *v. i.* to shut and open the eyelids; to connive;—*n.* a hint given by winks; motion of the eye.—*Wink at*, to overlook.

Winnow, (win'ō) *v. t.* fan to separate chaff by wind.

Winsome, (win'sum) *a.* gay.

Winter, (win'tr) *n.* cold season of the year;—*v. i.* or *t.* pass the winter; feed in winter;—*n.* win'tering; *ns.* *win'tergreen*, a trailing forest plant, pleasant to the taste; *win'ter quarters*, a stopping-place or residence for winter;—*v. t.* to *win'ter-kill*, to freeze, as roots;—*a.* *win'try*, cold; brumal.

Wipe, (wip) *v. t.* to clean by rubbing; *n.* a rub; a stroke; *wipe-out*, efface; *n.* wi'per

Wire, (wir) *n.* a metal thread; *v. t.* to send a despatch by cable; bind with wire: *wire'draw*, to spin wire; to extend; to make fine distinctions in argument; *a.* *wire'drawn*, subtle; technical;—*a* *wi'ry*, tough; strong; elastic; *n.* *wire'worm*, grub that lives for five years or more in the larva state, and feeds on the roots and buds of plants, or of grain growing on new soil. *wire-puller*, crafty politician; *wire-pulling*, chicanery.

Wisdom, (wiz'dum) *n.* knowledge, &c., rightly employed; judgment: discretion, skill in affairs; *a.* *wise*, sapient; judicious; prudent; grave: learned: skilled. *ad* *wise'ly*, sagaciously.—*The Wise*, men of great learning, divine or human. *in any (this) wise*, in a certain manner

Wiseacre, (wiz'ā-ker) *n.* foolish pretender to wisdom.

Wish, (wish) *v. i.* to desire; long for; *n.* desire; choice: request; *n.* *wish'er*, *a.* *wish'ful*, eager;—*ad.* *wish'fully*.

Wisp, (wisp) *n.* roll of hay, &c

Wistful, (wist'ful) *a.* attentive: eager;—*ad.* *wist'fully*: *n.* *wist'fulness*, earnestness:—*v. t.* *wist*, imagined.

Wit, (wit) *n.* sense; judgment; mental faculties; imagination, or quickness of fancy: brilliant saying; a man of genius:—*pl.* self-possession; good sense.—*To wit*, namely; that is to say; *a.* *wit'less*, flat; inconsiderate:—*ad.* wit'lessly:—*ns.* *wit'lessness*, foolishness; *wit'ling*, a simpleton. *wit'ticism*, a funny remark; low kind of wit;—*a* *wit'ty*, smart; droll; sarcastic. *ads.* *wit'tily*, amusingly; artfully; *wit'tingly*, by design;—*a.* *half-wit'ted*, weak in intellect.—*Be at one's wits' end*, be puzzled what next to do; *live by one's wits*, to be disinclined to any reg-

Ut sementem feceris, ita metes. As thou sowest, so shalt thou reap.—CICERO.

Safe bind, safe find.—T. TUSSER.

Undique enim ad inferos tantundem viæ est.—There are countless roads on all sides to the grave.—CICERO.

ular employment; to cheat and *scheme* for a living.

Witch, (wich) *n.* sorceress:—*v. t.* to fascinate;—*a. witch'ing; ns. witch'craft,* magic; a weird power: *witch'ery,* fascination; enchantment.

Witch-hazel, (wich-haz'l) *n.* a shrub from which a medicinal extract is made.

With, (with) *prep.* among; for; in trust: by means of: in society; in partnership: *ad. with'al,* together with.

Withdraw, (with-draw') *v. t.* to take back: recall: retire; retreat:—*n. withdraw'al.*

Withe, (with) *n.* osier twig: *a. with'y,* flexible and tough

Wither, (with'er) *v. i.* to fade; grow sapless; dry up; pine away; shrink; decay:—*v. t.* to wrinkle by frost or heat: *a. with'ered,* dried: shrunk; *with'ering,* wasting: sarcastic: scornful in words.

Withers, (with'erz) *n.* union of a horse's shoulders.

Withhold, (with-hōld) *v. t.* to keep back; to restrain; *ns. withhold'ing,* refusal; *wukhold'er,* a depriver.

Within, (with-in') *prep.* in reach of; in; inside; not longer ago than:—*ad* inwardly; *with'out,* destitute of: beyond; except; not having; external: outdoor.

Withstand, (with-stand') *v. t.* [*pret.* withstood] to resist.

Witness, (wit'nes) *n.* a person who sees, testifies, or attests; proof:—*v. t.* to see: tell; affix one's name to; attest;—*n.* wit'nessing.

Wittol, (wit'tol) *n.* cuckold.

Wizard, (wiz'rd) *n.* conjurer; *a.* enchanting: charming.

Wizen, (wiz'n) *a.* shrivelled; *v. t.* to wither; *a. wiz'ened*

Woe, Wo, (wō) *n.* calamity: misery; sorrow: *ex.* denunciation: *wo,* a cry to horses to stop; *n.* stop; *a.* wo'ful; *ad.* wo'fully; *n.* wo'fulness: *a. woe'begone,* sad, dejected

Wold, (wōld) *n.* open country

Wolf, (woolf) *n.* a rapacious wild animal: hunger:—*pl.* wolves: *a. wolf'ish,* ravenous:—*ad.* wolf'ishly:—*n.* wolf'ishness. *Keep the wolf from door,* fight poverty:—*ns. wolf's-bane,* aconite, a poison; *wolf's-foot,* lycopodium club-moss; *wol'verine,* a gluttonous animal

Woman, (woom'n) *n* adult female of the human race; —*pl. wom'en;*—*n wom'anhood,* character and collective qualities of the female sex:—*a wom'anish,* effeminate: *wom'anly,* not girlish

Womb, (woom) *n.* where anything is produced, &c.

Won, (wun) *pret. pp.* of win

Wonder, (wun'der) *n.* emotion of surprise: astonishment: awe: a strange thing; a prodigy:—*v. t.* to feel amazed or full of curiosity:—*a. won'derful, won'drous,* strange: astonishing: admirable:—*ad.* won'derfully, won'drously:—*n.* won'derfulness, strangeness: grandeur: *won'derment,* surprise: astonishment: *a. won'dering,* awed; curious; *n. won'derer,* rapt starer:—*a. won'der-struck,* amazed: *won'der-work'ing,* doing marvellous things.

Wont, (wunt) *n.* custom: habit; use:—*v. i.* be habituated: *a.* used: *a. wont'ed,* accustomed: familiar: usual.

Woo, (woo) *v. t.* to court: solicit in marriage:—*v. i.* to make love to: to enjoy absorbingly, as art, poetry, or the beauties of Nature:—*ns.* woo'er, suitor: woo'ing, suit:—*ad. woo'ingly,* pleasingly: so as to invite stay.

Wood, (wood) *n.* collection of trees: a forest: timber: —*v. t.* cover with trees:—*a. wood'ed,* shady, &c.: *wood'en,* ligneous: hard: stolid: *wood'y,* sylvan: shrubby; *wood'less,* bare of trees:—*ns. wood'bine,* a climbing honeysuckle: *wood'chuck,* an animal that burrows in fields; *wood'cock,* a sort of snipe or game bird: *wood'cut,* engraving *on* or *from* hard woods; *wood'house,* shed for fuel; *wood'land,* a forest; *wood'man,* a timber cutter: *wood'-nymph,* a fabled sylvan goddess: *wood'pecker,* a bird that pecks trees: *woody fiber* or *tissue,* the transparent, slim, membraneous tubes lying in bundles in the tissue of plants, forming wood and hemp, flax, etc.

Woof, (woof) *n.* threads that cross the warp in weaving.

Wool, (wool) *n.* fleeces of sheep: short thick hair;—*a. wool'en,* made of wool; *wool'ly,* curly: like wool:—*ns.* (*a.*) *wool'gathering,* idle fancies; inattention: *wool'-grower,* a sheep-farmer: *wool'sack,* a woolen seat.

Word, (wurd) *n.* vocal articulate sounds or syllables: single part of speech; language; talk; discourse; signal: token; countersign: account; message: promise: declaration: motto; proverb: the Scriptures; Christ;—*v t. word'ed,* expressed in language;—*ns. word'-book,* a vocabulary; *word'ing,* style of speech or writing;—*a. word'y,* verbose;—*n.* word'iness;—*a. word'less,* silent; *in word,* in declaration only, not indeed; *good words,* wise instruction; *a good word,* commendation; *in a word,* briefly; in fine; *compound words,* two or more words united, as *wood-cutting; to eat one's words,* to retract words or misstatements.

Wore, (wōr) *pret.* of *Wear.*

Work, (wėrk) *v. t.* or *i.* to labor: toil; act: move; carry on: manipulate; exert: effect; influence; manage; solve: mould; operate: physic; make way; be agitated: ferment: embroider; *n.* feat; toil: employment: deed: action; any fabric; management; a book, &c.; —*pl.* walls: trenches, &c.—*Work out,* effect or pay by toil; erase: *work up,* use: consume: elaborate; make; gain; attain; disturb;—*ns. work'er,* an industrious person; *work-house,* place for paupers; *work'ing,* motion; operation: fermentation; *work'man,* laborer; artificer; *a. work'manlike,* skillful: *ns. work'manship,* manufacture by manual labor; skill; *work'shop,* factory.

World, (wėrld) *n.* the earth; universe: society; man-

Ut ameris, amabilis est.—To be loved, be lovable.—OVID.

Variety's the spice of life.—COW.

Naught venture, naught have.

Utendum est ætate; cito pede labitur ætas.—We must improve our time; time goes with rapid foot.—OVID.

kind; the public; secular life; course of life; all earthly things: planet: star. —*World without end*, eternally: *for all the world*, exactly; *ns. world'liness*, predominant love for temporal things: *world'ling*, sensualist; irreligious person;—*a. world'ly*, secular; common; human; bent on gain; *in the world*, in possibility; *world'ly-minded*, carnal.—*Old World*, Europe, Asia, Africa: *New World*, Amer.

Worm. (wėrm) *n.* animal or grub that crawls; a reptile; anything spiral; the thread of a screw; the human body; conscience or remorse:—*v. i.* or *t.* to work slowly and imperceptibly; to extract secrets gradually and adroitly: *adjs. worm'-eaten*, gnawed: old: *worm'-like*, tortuous; *worm'y*, full of worms: earthy; *n. worm'ing*, insidious entrance; *worm-wood*, bitter plant.

Worn. (wōrn) *pp.* of *Wear.*

Worry. (wur'i) *v. t.* to tear; harass trouble: persecute;—*n.* anxiety; vexation: *a. wor'ried*, agitated. *wor'rying*, perplexing: *n. wor'rier*

Worse. (wėrs) *a.* more bad, or sick: unfortunate:—*ad.* in a way more evil or calamitous: *n.* something less good (*comp.* of *Bad*): loss.

Worship. (wėr'ship) *n.* term of honor: adoration; religious service or act of reverence:—*v. t.* or *i.* adore: serve religiously: idolize: be enamored; pray: bow in adoration:—*n.* wor'shiper,—*a. wor'shipful*, respected.

Worst. (wėrst) *a.* most vile, wicked, or calamitous:—*n.* utmost degree of ill or evil; *v. t.* to overthrow: defeat.

Worsted. (woor'sted) *n.* yarn spun from combed wool.

Wort. (wėrt) *n.* a plant, as liverwort: new beer, &c.

Worth. (wėrth) *n.* merit: value: price: moral excellence:—*a* equal in value to: deserving of: *a. worth'less*, disreputable; useless; —*ad. worth'lessly*, at a loss:

ing; excellent: meritorious: respectable *n.* one of eminent worth:—*pl wor'thies*, dignitaries: *ad wor'thily*, commendably; fitly: —*n. wor'thiness*, merit.

Would. (wood) *pret.* of *Will*, signifies *I wish; you ought; have you* such a purpose? *a. would-be*, vainly wishing

Wound. (woond) *n.* a hurt or bruise:—*v. t.* to hurt:—*a. wound'ed*, grieved: injured: *ns.* wound'er, wound'ing.

Wove. (wōv) *pret.* of *Weave.*

Wrack. (rak) *n.* destruction: a long grassy sea-plant.

Wraith. (rāth) *n.* a specter.

Wrangle. (rang'gl) *n.* noisy quarrel:—*v. i.* to dispute peevishly:—*n.* wrang'ling: *n. wrang'ler*, a squabbler.

Wrap. (rap) *v. t.* to roll together: inclose: fold: shelter: transport with ecstasy; *n.* a shawl, &c.; *ns. wrap'per*, envelope: *wrap'ping*, the cover: act of: *a.* enclosing.

Wrath. (rath) *n.* rage; fury: anger: *a. wrath'ful*, *wroth*, incensed: indignant:—*a. wrath'less*, dispassionate: *ad. wrath'fully*, passionately: *n wrath'fulness*, anger

Wreak. (rēk) *v. t.* to inflict.

Wreath. (rēth) *n.* garland:—*v. t.* wreathe', to twist: to convolve: wind about:—*n. wreath'ing*, intertwining; *wreath'y*, curled; spiral.

Wreck. (rek) *v. t.* or *i.* to destroy: suffer total loss;—*n.* shipwreck: violent dissolution; ruin; mental or physical deterioration: dead or useless remains;—*n. pl. wreck'ers*, coast guards.

Wren. (ren) *n.* a little bird.

Wrench. (rensh) *v. t.* to pull with a twist: to sprain:—*n.* violent pulling: a straining of the muscles or joints: a tool for turning bolts, &c.

Wrest. (rest) *n.*, *v. t.* to force from the hand; to distort: —*n. wrest'ing*, a snatching.

Wrestle. (res'l) *v. i.* to struggle with the arms extended; strive manfully: *ns. wrest'ler*, an athlete: *wrest'ling*, athletic exercise: tripping.

Wretch. (rech) *n.* a miserable orthless —*a.* ck'ed,

happy; despicable; poor; pitiful:—*ad.* wretch'edly; —*n. wretch'edness*, misery.

Wriggle. (rig'l) *v. i.* squirm; move to and fro: *n.* wrig'gler

Wring. (ring) *v. t.* to twist; squeeze; strain; extort; torture by grief;—*n. wring'er*, a machine to squeeze the water out of clothes; *wring'ing*, as of the hands; (*pret.* and *pp.* wrung).—*Wringing-wet*, saturated.

Wrinkle. (ring'kl) *n.* corrugation or crease of the skin or face: sign of age or care on the countenance; rumple in cloth; unevenness: crotchet: notion:—*v. t.* to contract in ridges; furrow; —*ajs.* wrink'led, wrink'ly.

Wrist. (rist) *n.* a joint connecting the hand and arm: —*n. wrist'band*, part where the sleeve is gathered: -*let*, elastic arm or glove band.

Writ. (rit) *n.* the Scriptures; a judicial process: legal instr.

Write. (rīt) *v. t.* form letters and words with a pen: compose:—*v. i.* to tell in books; to send letters:—*ns. wri'ter* author: clerk; *writ'ing(s)*, composition; manuscript: agreement signed: *a. writ'ten*, not oral: documentary.

Writhe. (rith) *v. t* or *i.* to twist; struggle with pain: *n. writh'ing*, vermiculation

Wrong. (rong) *n.* injury: injustice; detriment: error: —*a.* not right, fit or true: improper:—*ad.* amiss:—*v. t.* to injure: to treat or impute unjustly;—*ns. wrong-do'er*, sinner: evil-doer: *wrong'er*, one who injures or defrauds another:—*a wrong'ful*, erroneous. iniquitous: *adrs.* wrong'fully, wrong'ly:—*ns. wrong'fulness*, *wrong'ness*, error: injustice:—*a. wrong-headed*, perverse: eccentric.

Wrote. (rōt) *pret.* of *Write.*

Wroth. (roth) *a.* very angry.

Wrought. (rawt) *a.* worked: welded, as iron, etc.; *v.* effected: produced: actuated: agitated: manufactured: in *arch.*, brought to a fair surface; decorated by hand labor.—*Wrought upon*, influenced: -*up to*, Take not away the life you cannot give, For all things have an equal right to live.—DRY.

The child is father of the man.

Vetera extollimus recentium incuriosi.—We extol ancient things regardless of our own times.—TACITUS.

inflamed; excited; *-iron*, cast-iron rendered tough and malleable on an anvil.

Wry, (rī) *a.* pouting; distorted; oblique:—*n.* wry′ness; *n. wry-neck*, the neck drawn to one side; *a. -′ed*, crooked

Wulfenite, (wool′ten-īt) *n.* the molybdate of lead, of a waxy, crystalline color.

Wyvern, (wī′vėrn) *n.* fabulous flying serpent (*her*.).

X

XANTHINE, (zan′thin) *n.* yellow dyeing madder;—*a. xan′thic*, denoting an acid calculus in the bladder; *xan′thous*, denoting the fair races of mankind, having brown, yellow or red hair; *n. xanthophyl′line*, the yellow coloring matter contained in autumn leaves.

Xebec, (zē′bek) *n.* a small three-masted Med. vessel.

Xenodochy, (zen′ō-do-ki) *n.* reception of strangers, etc.

Xerophagy, (zē-rof′a-ji) *n.* eating only dry aliments.

Xerophthalmia, (zē-rof-thal′mi-a) *n. med.* dryness of eye from lack of tears; *xe′roderma*, a dry state of the skin, called fish-skin disease

Xiphoid, (zif′oyd) *a.* in *anat.* sword-shaped, as the cartilage of the sternum.

Xylite, (zī′līt) *n.* asbestos of a woolly-like texture.

Xylography, (zī-log′ra-fi) *n.* engraving on wood—from *xy′lo*, a prefix denoting relation to wood; *a. xylocar′pus*, bearing fruit which becomes hard and woody; *xyloph′agous*, eating wood; *n. xyloph′ilans*, a tribe of beetles, and certain larvæ that live on decayed wood.

Y

YACHT, (yot) *n.* light, swift vessel used for pleasure-trips, racing, &c.; *n. yacht′er*;—*n. yacht′ing*, by sailing on pleasure excursions;—*a.* denoting such a party.

Yam, (yam) *n.* a fleshy esculent tropical tuber or root.

Yankee, (yang′kē) *n.* a native born New-Englander; *Yankee-doodle*, Am. tune.

Yard, (yärd) *n.* a measure of three feet; a rod; enclosure: spar supporting sails;—*n. yard′arm*, extremity.

Yarn, (yarn) *n.* spun wool, flax, or cotton; long story.

Yarrow, (yar′o) *n.* the milfoil

Yawl, (yawl) *n.* ship's boat;—*v. i.* to howl; to scream.

Yawn, (yȧwn) *v. i.* to gape; open wide, as the mouth;—*n.* a drowsy gaping;—*a. yawn′ing*, oscitant; sleepy; opening;—*n.* chasm; hiatus

Yclept, (ē-clept) *a.* called.

Ye, *pron.* plural of *thou, you*

Yea, (yā) *ad.* yes; certainly.

Yeanling, (yēn′ling) *n.* lamb.

Year, (yēr) 12 months; 365¼ days;—*pl.* age, or old age; *a., ad. year′ly*, annually; *n. yearl′ing*, year-old beast.

Yearn, (yern) *v. i.* to feel an earnest desire; to long;—*n. yearn′ing*, a strong desire; tenderness;—*a.* longing;—*ad. yearn′ingly*, pityingly.

Yeast, (yēst) *n.* a powder; ferment made from hops, or lees of a clear solution of malt, which raises dough for bread;—*a. yesty, yeasty*, frothy; foamy;—*n. yeast-plant*, a fungus composed of simple cells, which will go on budding for an indefinite time if placed in a warm solution of saccharine and albuminous matter

Yell, (yel) *n.* a hideous outcry;—*v. i.* to scream, as a panther: to shriek;—*v. t.* to call or utter at the top of the voice;—*n. yell′ing*, a frightful howling; *a.* noisy

Yellow, (yel′ō) *n.* a gold color;—*ns. yell′owness*, brightness of color; bile; jealousy; *yellow-fever*, a malignant southern disease; *yell′ow-root*, a tonic; the plant Hydrastes Canadensis; *yell′ows*, jaundice;—*a. yell′owish*, tawny; golden.

Yelp, (yelp) *v. i.* to bark as a dog; *n.* a howl; *n. yelp′ing*.

Yeoman, (yō′man) *n.* farmer;—*n. yeo′manry*, the people.

Yerk, (yerk) *n., v. t.* to jerk.

Yes, (yes) *ad.* yea; a word that affirms or assents; aye

Yesterday, (yes′ter-dā) *n.* day last past;—*n.* yes′ternight, the night last past; *a.* yes′ter

Yet, (yet) *con.* or *ad.* nevertheless; hitherto; besides.

Yew, (ū) *n.* an evergreen tree.

Yield, (yēld) *v. t.* or *i.* to produce; afford; resign; submit; concede; give place;—*n.* product of field, dairy, &c.; sum;—*a. yield′ing*, compliant;—*n.* submission; *ad. yield′ingly*.—*To yield up the ghost*, to expire; to die.

Yoke, (yōk) *n.* bows for the necks of oxen: shoulders of a shirt; bondage; link; a couple;—*v. t.* to connect for work: unite; enslave; *n. yoke′fellow*, companion.

Yolk, (yelk, yōk) *n.* yellow part of an egg: oil of wool.

Yon, yonder, (yon′der) *ad., a.* at a distance: in view.

Yoni, (yō′nī) *n.* the Hindoo name (sign of an oval) for the female power in nature

Yore, (yôr) *ad.* of old time.

You, (ū) *pron.* second person singular or plural; thou; ye; anyone; *your* or *yours*, belonging to the person addressed or one spoken of: *yourself′*, you only, for emphasis:—*pl.* yourselves′.

Young, (yung) *a.* not old; in early life; in first growth; inexperienced; *n.* offspring not long born; *adjs. young′er*, of less age; *young′est*, of least age; *young′ish*, youthful;—*ns. young′ling*, any

Vulgus amicitias utilitate probat. The vulgar herd estimate friendship by its advantages.—OVID.

I am nothing if not critical.—S.

Vitanda est improba syren-desidia.—That destructive syren, sloth, is ever to be avoided.-H.

Gratitude is expensive.—GIBBON.

creature in the first part of life; *young'ster*, young lad.

Youth, (yooth) *n.* early life, before manhood—usually reckoned from 14 to 25-8; a young person or generation:—*a. youth'ful*, fresh; active; juvenile; *ad.* youth'fully:—*n.* youthfulness.

Yttria, (it'ri-a) *n.* a primitive fine white earth; *n. yt'trium*

Yule, (ül) *n.* Christmas feast

Z

ZAFFER, (zaf'fer) *n.* ultramarine: impure oxide of cobalt, melted with silica and potash, forming *powder-blue*; arsenic roasted with nickel or cobalt, &c.

Zambo, Sambo, (sam'bō) *n.* offspring of a negro and a mulatto or an Indian.

Zamia, (zā'mi-a) *n.* a genus of plants resembling ferns and palms, bearing cone-like heads of flowers.

Zany, (zā'ni) *n.* a buffoon.

Zeal, (zēl) *n.* passionate ardor: enthusiasm:—*a. zeal'ous*, warmly engaged: earnest; *ad. zeal'ously*, ardently; *ns. zeal'ousness*, ardor; *zeal'ot*, fanatic; ultraist.

Zebra, (zē'bra) *n.* animal of the horse kind, beautifully striped.

Zebu (zē'bū) *n.* the Indian bull, or cow with a hump on the shoulders.

Zed, (zed) *n.* name of letter Z

Zein, (zē'in) *n.* maize gluten

Zenana, (zē-na'na) *n.* apartments in Eastern houses set apart for the women.

Zend-Avesta, (zend'a-ves-ta) *n.* sacred or holy book of the ancient Persians.

Zenith, (zē'nith) *n.* the point overhead; climax; acme.

Zephyr, (zef'er) *n.* a gentle west wind; a mild breeze.

Zero, (zē'rō) *n.* cipher; nothing; point in a thermometer (0) denoting hard frost

Zest, (zest) *n.* relish; taste.

Zigzag, (zig'zag) *a.* having frequent short turns;—*n.* line, with sharp angles; *v. t.* make curves; *v. i.* to wind.

Zinc, (zingk) *n.* a metal of a brilliant blue-white color

Zingari, (zing'ār-i) *n.* gipsies

ZION, *n.* the Church of God.

Zircon, (zir'kon) *n.* sparkling colorless gem, often sold as diamonds—if red they are called hyacinths.

Zodiac, (zō'di-ak) *n.* a name given to that part of the heavens within which the apparent path of the sun is confined, having twelve equal divisions, each with an animal as its sign, called the Bear, Bull, Twins, &c.:—*a. zodi'acal*, as the triangular track of *light* lying nearly in the ecliptic, seen only after twilight, or before the dawn of day.

Zone, (zōn) *n.* a girdle; circumference: one of five great spaces into which the earth is divided to denote differences of latitude and temp.: *a. zoned'*, encircled.

Zoography, (zō-og'ra-fi) *n.* description of the habits and forms of animals, &c.

Zooid, (zō'oyd) *n.* organic bodies which resemble, but are not, animals, as *sperm*.

Zoolite, (zō-ol'īt) *n.* a petrified or fossil animal.

Zoology, (zō-ol'o-ji) *n.* science of animals; natural history of quadrupeds; *a.* zoolog'ical;—*ns. zool'ogist*, a naturalist; *zoot'omist*, a dissector of animals: *zoot'omy*, comparative anatomy of animals; *zool'atry*, animal worship; *zoon'omy*, laws of organic animal life; *zooph'agan*, flesh-eating animals;—*a.* zooph'agous, pert. to.

Zoophyte, (zō'o-fīt) *n.* organic plant-like substance, as sponges, corals, &c.

Zoospores, (zō'o-spōrz) *n.* the reproductive bodies of certain algæ or sea-weeds, which escape from the interior of the plant, and by a sort of voluntary motion, disperse into the surrounding liquid;—*n. zos'tera*, a genus of water or sea plants

Zouave, (zwāv) *n.* a French soldier: a lady's jacket, *zo'*.

Zounds ! *ex.* of displeasure.

Zygomatic, (zig-o-mat'ik) *a.* pert. to the cheek bone;—*n. zygo'ma*, junction formed by a process from the temporal to the malar bone.

Zymosis, (zi-mo'sis) *n.* morbid action, as of the blood, caused by poison or contagion, similar to the fermentation of liquids,—denoted in the term *zymology*,—as cholera, typhus, &c., in which a virus ferments or works through the body: *a. zymot'ic*, pert. to all epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.

&

&, *and*, sign used in phrases &c., "and so forth," often pronounced *et cæt'èrū* (etc.) *i.e.* "and all other, or *similar* things;" & *Co.*, a contr. for "and company"

ADDITIONS IN A.

Abaca, (ab'a-ka) *n.* Man. hemp

Abiogenesis, (ab'i-ō-jen'e-sis) *n.* spontaneous generation of life, without living forms

Afferent, (af'fer-ent) *a.* in *anat.* conveying fr surface to the c

river flowing into the sea.

Agamic, (a-gam'ik) *a.* applied to all forms of reproduction, without sexual aid.

Agnostic, (ag-nos'tik) *a.* applied to the doctrine that cannot be known, and *does not* know all things, *n.*

Anæsthesia, (an-ēs-thē'zh'ia) *n.* loss of sensation by inhalation of ethereal vapor.

Aniline, (an'i-lin) *n.* mauve or magenta dyes obtained from indigo, benzole, &c.

Viam qui nescit quâ deveniat ad mare Eum oportet amnem quærere comitem sibi.—He who does not know his way to the sea should take a river for his guide.—PLAUTUS.

Hell is paved with good intentions.—SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PHRASES, WORDS, AND QUOTATIONS FROM THE LATIN, FRENCH, AND OTHER LANGUAGES, WITH THEIR SIGNIFICATION.

FOR OTHERS WHICH ARE IN MOST FREQUENT USE, SEE DICTIONARY.

A bas, (aba) F. Down with.
Abandon, F. *n.* Carelessness of self, or of appearances.
Ab extra, L. From without.
Ab initio, Ab origine, L. From the beginning.
Ab intra, L. From within.
Ab ovo, L. From the egg; from the beginning.
Absente reo, L. The person accused being absent.
A compte, (a-kongt) F. On account: in part payment.
Ad aperturam, L. At opening: as the book opens.
Ad captandum vulgus, L. To catch the rabble.
Ad eundem (gradum), L. To the same degree.
Ad extremum, L. To the extreme.
Ad finem, L. To the end.
Ad Græcas Calendas, L. At the Greek Calends; never, as Greece had no Calends.
Ad infinitum, L. To infinity.
Ad interim, L. In the meanwhile: during an interval.
A discretion, F. At discretion; without restriction.
Ad Libitum, L. At pleasure.
Ad literam, L. To the letter; letter for letter.
Ad modum, L. After the manner of.
Ad nauseam, L. To disgust.
Ad referendum, L. To be further considered.
Ad rem, L. To the purpose.
Ad unum omnes, L. All to one: all to a man.
Ad vitam aut culpam, L. For life or for fault; indicating that the holder of an appointment can only be dismissed for misconduct.
Æquo, animo, L. With an equable mind.
Ætatis suæ L. Of his or her age.
Affaire d'amour, (af-fâr-da-mόόr) F. A love affair.
Affaire d'honneur, (af-fâr-don-ur) F. Affair of honor.
Affaire du cœur, (af-fâr-du-kόόr) F. An affair of the heart.
A fortiori, L. With stronger reason.
A la campagne, F. In the country or open fields.
A la Francaise, (a-la-frang-sâz) F. after the Fr. mode.
A l'Anglaise, (a-lang-glâz) F. After the English mode
A la mode, (a-la-mōd) F. According to the custom; in fashion.
Alere flammam, L. To feed the flame.
Al fresco, It. In the open air; cool.
Allez vous en, F. Away with you.
Allons, (al-long) F. Let us go: come on.
Alma mater, L. Fostering mother; applied to a College or University by those who have studied in it.
Alter ego, L. Another self.
Alter idem, L. Another precisely similar.
Alias, L. Otherwise: *alibi*, elsewhere; absence.
Alumni, L. Graduates of a college; *alum'nus*, a pupil of a school or university.
Amende honorable, (a-mόngd-on-or-ab-l) F. Satisfactory apology; reparation
A mensa et thoro, L. From board and bed.
Amor patriæ, L. Love of country.
Amortissement, (a-mōrt'is-mang') Eng. *amortisation*, creation of a sinking fund to pay off a public debt.
Amour propre, (a-mόόr-prō-pr) F. Self-love; vanity.
Ancien regime, (όng-se-ang-rē-zhēm) F. Ancient order of things.
Anglice, L. In English.
Anno ætatis suæ, L. In the year of his or her age.
Anno Christi, L. In the year of Christ.
Anno Domini, L. In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi, L. In the year of the world.
Annus mirabilis, L. The wonderful year.
Ante meridiem, L. Before noon.
A outrance, F. To the utmost: to the death.
Apercu, F. Survey; sketch
Aplomb, (a-plong) F. In a perpendicular line: firmly.
A posteriori, L. From the effect to the cause.
A priori, L. From the cause to the consequent effect.
A propos, (a-prō-pō) F. To the point: seasonably.
Aqua vitæ, L. Water of life; brandy; alcohol.
Argumentum et hominem, L. An argument to the man, that derives its force from the principles, situation, or conduct of the person to whom it is addressed
Argumentum ad ignorantia, L. An argument founded on an opponent's ignorance of facts:—*baculinum*, the argument of the cudgel; an appeal to force.
Arriere pensee, (ar-re-âr-peng-sē) F. After-thought; mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem, L. True art is to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis, L. Art is long; life is short.
Audi alteram partem, L. Hear the other side.
Au fait, (ō-fâ) F. Well instructed; expert.
Au fond, F. At the bottom.
Au pis aller, (ō-pez-al-lâ) F. At the worst.
Aura popularis, L. The gale of popular favor.
Aurea mediocritas, L. The golden mean.
Au reste, (ō-rest) F. As for the rest.
Au revoir, (ō-rev-war) F. Adieu till we meet again.
Aut amat aut odit mulier, L. A woman loves or hates.
Aut Cæsar aut nullus, L. Either Cæsar or nobody.

BESSEMER STEEL, (named after its inventor), is made directly from cast iron by exposing the molten mass to a current of air in a reverberatory furnace, or in egg-shaped iron vessels lined with fire-clay.

There is no place like home.

Auto da fe, Port. An act of faith, applied to the burning of Jews and heretics.

Au troisieme, F. On 3d floor.

Aut vincere aut mori, L. Either to conquer or die.

Aux armes, F. To arms.

Avant coureur, (a-vōng-kōō-rur) F. A forerunner: the usual form is *avant courier*.

Avant propos, (a-vōng-prō-pō) F. Preliminary matter or remark; preface.

Avec permission, (a-vek-per-mis-se-ong) F. By consent.

A verbis ad verbera, L. From words to blows.

A vinculo matrimonii, L. From the tie of marriage.

A volonte, (a-vō-lōng-tā) F. At pleasure or will.

A votre santé, (a-vō-tr-sōng-tā) F. To your health.

Bas bleu, (ba-blu) F. A blue stocking: a literary woman.

Beau ideal, (bō-ī-dē-al) F. An imaginary standard of absolute perfection.

Beau monde, (bō-mōngd) F. The fashionable world.

Beaux esprits, (bōz-es-prē) L. Gay spirits; men of wit.

Beaux yeux, F. Handsome eyes: attractive looks.

Bel esprit, (bel-es-prē) F. A brilliant mind; a person of wit or genius.

Bella! horrida bella! L. Wars! horrid wars!

Ben trovata, It. Well found; a happy invention.

Bete noire, (bet-nwār) F. A black beast; a bugbear.

Bienseance, (be-ang-sē-angs) F. Civility; decorum.

Billet doux, (bil-la-dō) *n.* F. A short love letter.

Bis dat qui cito dat, He gives twice who gives quickly.

Blase, (bla-zā) F. Surfeited; rendered incapable by excess of further enjoyment.

Bon ami, F. Good friend.

Bon bon, F. A sweetmeat.

Bon gre mal gre, (bong-grā-mal-grā) F. Willing or unwilling.

Bonhomie, F. Good nature; simplicity.

Bon jour, (bōng-zhōōr) F. Good day; good morning.

Bonne, (bon) F. A nurse or governess.

Bonne et belle, F. Good and handsome.

Bonne foi, F. Good faith.

Bon soir, (bōng-swār) F. Good evening.

Bonton, (bong-tong) F. *n.* The height of fashion.

Brevi manu, L. Short hand; without delay; summarily.

Brutum fulmen, L. A harmless thunderbolt; bravado.

Cacoethes loquendi, L. A rage for speaking.

Cacoethes scribendi, L. An itch for scribbling.

Cætera desunt, L. The remainder is wanting.

Cæstera paribus, L. Other things being equal.

Café, F. A coffee-house.

Canaille, (ka-nāl´) F. Rabble.

Candida pax, L. White-robed peace.

Cap-a-pie, (pē´) F. From head to foot.

Caput, L. Head; chapter.

Caput mortuum, L. Dead body; worthless remains.

Carpe diem, L. Enjoy the day; seize the opportunity

Carte de visite, (kart-de-ve-zēt) F. A visiting card; a small photographic likeness on a visiting card.

Casus belli, L. A cause of, or that which justifies war.

Catalogue raisonne, (kat-a-log-ra-zon-nā) F. Catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.

Cedant arma togæ, L. Let arms yield to the gown—that is, let military authority yield to the civil power.

Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute, F. It is only the first step which is difficult.

C'est a dire, (sā-ta-dēr) F. That is to say.

Chacun a son gout (sha-kun-a-song gōō) F. Every one to his taste.

Chateaux en Espagne, (sha-tō-zang-es-pān) F. Castles in Spain; castles in the air.

Chef, F. The head; the leading person or part, as a chief or professed cook.

Chef de batallion, F. A major.

Chef de cuisine, F. Head cook.

Chef d'œuvre, (shā-dōō-vr) F. A masterpiece.

Chere amie, (shār-a-mē) F. A dear friend; a mistress.

Chevalier d'industrie, (shā-val-yā-deng-dus-trē) F. A knight of industry, who lives by persevering fraud.

Chiaro-oscuro, see Dictionary

Cicerone, (sis´e-rō´ne, or chi´-che-rō´ne) *n.* one who explains curiosities and antiquities; a guide.

Cicisbeo, It. A male attendant on a married lady.

Ci-devant, (se-de-vong) F. Formerly; heretofore; late.

Cogito ergo sum, L. I think, therefore I exist.

Colubrem in sinu fovere, L. To cherish a serpent (a betrayer) in one's bosom.

Comme il faut, (kom-ēl-fō) F. As it should be.

Compagnon de voyage, (kong-pān-yong-de-voy-azh) F. A travelling companion.

Compos mentis, L. Of sound mind.

Compte rendu, F. Account rendered; report.

Comte, F. Count. Comtesse. -ess.

Con amore, It. With love or great pleasure; earnestly.

Con commodo, It. At a convenient rate.

Conditio sine qua non, L. A necessary condition.

Confrere, (kong-frār) F. A brother of the same monastery; an associate.

Conge d'elire, (kong-zhā-dā-lēr) L. Leave to elect.

Conquiescat in pace, L. May he rest in peace.

Conseil de famille, F. A family consultation.

Conseille d'etat, F. A council of state; privy council.

Constantia et virtute, L. By constancy and virtue.

Consuetudo pro lege servatur, L. Custom is observed as, or has the force of law.

Contra bonos mores, L. Against good manners.

Coram nobis, L. Before us.

Coram non judice, L. Before one not the proper judge.

Corps de garde, (kor-de-gārd) F. The company of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.

Corps diplomatique, (kor-dip-lō-ma-tēk) F. A diplomatic body.

Corpus Christi, L. Christ's body.

Corpus delicti, L. The body, substance, or foundation of the offence.

CHRYSELEPHANTINE, *a.* (Gr. *chrusos*, gold; *elephas*, ivory). Made of gold and ivory.

CHATELAINE, *n.* (F.) A chain at a lady's waist-belt, from which may be suspended keys, scissors, a watch, and other useful or ornamental articles.

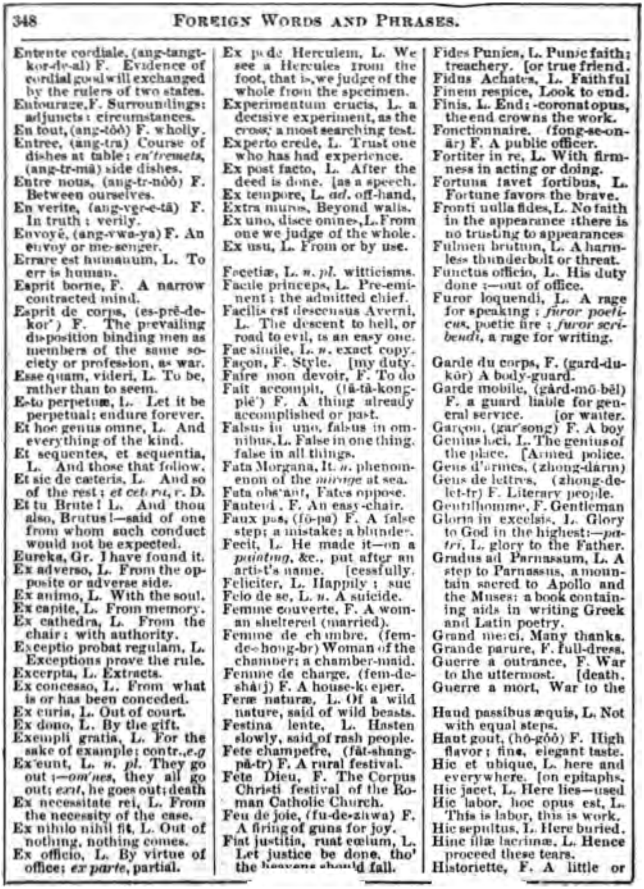
Corrigenda, (kor- i-jen'da) *n., pl.* Things to be corrected.
Couleur de rose, (kôô-lur-de-rōz) F. Rose-color; an aspect of beauty and attractiveness; agreeable view.
Coup-d'essai, (kôô-des-sā') F. First essay, or attempt;—*d'etāt*, (dā-ta) decisive blow; in *politics*, a stroke of policy;—*de grace*, (gras) finishing or death stroke;—*de main*, (meng) a sudden enterprise, esp. military;—*de soleil*, (so-lēl') prostration by exposure to the sun;—*d'œil*, (dāl) a single view or glance of anything.
Coute qu'il coute, (kôôt-kēl-kôôt) F. Cost what it may.
Credula res amor est, L. Love is a credulous affair.
Crimen falsi, Lies: perjury.
Cui bono? L. For whose benefit? what good will it do?
Cul de sac, (kôô-dē-sak') F. *n.* A street or narrow passage open only at one end.
Cum grano salis, L. With a grain of salt; with some allowance.
Cum privilegio, L. With privilege.
Currente calamo, L. With a running or rapid pen.
Custus rotulorum, L. The keeper of the rolls.

D'accord, (dak-kor) F. Agreed
Da capo, It. from beginning.
De bonne grace, (de-bon-gras) F. With good grace; willingly.
De die in diem, L. From day to day.
De facto, L. Really; in fact.
Degage, (dā-ga-zhā) F. Easy and unconstrained.
Degout, (dē-gôô) F. Disgust.
Dehors, (de-hōr) F. Foreign.
Dei gratia, L. By God's grace.
Dejeuner a la fourchette, (de-zhun-ā-la-fôôr-shet) F. A meat breakfast.
De jure, L. By right or law.
Delenda est Carthago, L. Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.
De mal en pis, (de-mal-ong-pē) F. From bad to worse.
Demi-monde, (dem-e-mongd) F. Disreputable females.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum, L. Let nothing but good be said of the dead.
De nihilo nihil fit, L. Of nothing, nothing is made.
De novo, L. Anew; over again from the beginning.
Deo gratias, L. Thanks to God.
Deo juvante, L. With God's help.
Deo, non fortuna, L. From God, not from fortune.
Deo volente, L. God willing; by God's will; usually contracted into D.V.
De profundis, L. Out of the depths.
Dernier resort, der'ni-er-rēs'-zōrt) F. A last expedient.
Desagrement, F. Something disagreeable.
Desideratum, L. *n.* A want.
Desunt cætera, L. The other things are wanting.
De trop, (de-trô) F. Too much, or too many; not wanted.
Dictum, L. A saying; positive statement.
Dies faustus, L. A lucky day;—*infaustus*, unlucky day;—*iræ*, day of wrath, title of a Latin hymn;—*non*, day when judges do not sit or do any business.
Dieu defend le droit, (de-ôô-de-fang-le-drwa) F. God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit, (a-mong-drwa) F. God and my right.
Dieu vous garde, (de-ôô-vôô-gârd), F. God protect you.
Dignus vindice nodus, L. A knot worthy to be untied by such an avenger, or by such vindicatory hands.
Dii penates, L. Household gods;-*majores*, the greater gods;-*minores*, lesser gods.
Dilettante, It. A lover of the fine arts; a dabbler.
Disjecta membra, L. Scattered limbs or remains.
Distingue, (dis-ting-gwā) F. Distinguished: eminent.
Distrait, L. Absent in thought
Divertissement, F. Amusement; sport.
Divide et impera, L. Divide and rule.
Dolce far niente, It. Sweet doing-nothing; idleness.
Doloroso, It. In *mus.*, soft.
Dos d'ane, F. Shelving ridge.
Double entendre, (dôô-bl-ang-tang-dr) or *entente*, F. Double meaning; a play on words, in which more than one meaning is conveyed by the phrazes used
Douceur, (dôô-sur) F. Sweetness; a bribe; bonus.
Doux yeux, (dôôz-e-û) F. Soft and tender glances.
Dramatis personæ, L. Characters (drama) represented.
Dulce domum, L. Sweet home; homewards.
Dulce est desipere in loco, L. It is pleasant to jest and be merry at the proper time.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, L. It is sweet, glorious and becoming to die for one's country.
Dum spiro, spero, L. While I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus, vivamus, L. While we live, let us live.

Eau de Cologne, (ō-de-kō-lōn) F. Cologne water: *eau de vie*, (ō-de-vē) brandy.
Ecce homo, L. Behold the man—applied to a picture representing our Lord given up to the Jews by Pilate or wearing a crown of thorns.
Editio princeps, L. The first edition.
Egalite, (ā-gal-etā) F. equality
Ego et rex meus, L. I and my king.
El Dorado, Sp. The golden land.
Emigre, (ā-me-grā) F. An emigrant.
Empressement, F. Ardor; zeal.
En arriere, F. In the rear; behind.
En attendant, F. In the meantime.
En avant, (ang-a-vang) F. Forward; in the van.
En dishabille, (ang-des-a-be-yā) F. In undress.
En echelon, F. In steps; like stairs—said of troops.
En famille, (ang-fa-me-yā) F. In a domestic state.
Enfants perdus, F. Lost children; in *mil.*, the forlorn hope.
En grand tenue, F. In full dress.
En masse, (ang-mas) F. In a body; compactly.
En passant, (ang-pas-sang) F. In passing; by the way.
En rapport, F. In relation, connection, or sympathy.
En regle (ang-rā-gl) F. In order: according to rules.
En route, (ang-rôôt) F. On the way: in transitu.
En suite, F. In company.

CHAUVINISM, *n.* (After *Chauvin*, a Frenchman, who boasted overmuch of his exploits at Jena, and of his intention to avenge Waterloo). Blustering, quarrelsome, braggadocio; foolish bluster.

CHAUVINIST, *n.* A martial or political braggart; a "manifest destiny" boaster.



Entente cordiale, (ang-tangt-kor-de-al) F. Evidence of cordial goodwill exchanged by the rulers of two states.
Entourage, F. Surroundings: adjuncts: circumstances.
En tout, (ang-tôô) F. wholly.
Entree, (ang-tra) Course of dishes at table; *en'tremets*, (ang-tr-mā) side dishes.
Entre nous, (ang-tr-nôô) F. Between ourselves.
En verite, (ang-ver-e-tā) F. In truth; verily.
Envoyé, (ang-vwa-ya) F. An envoy or messenger.
Errare est humanum, L. To err is human.
Esprit borne, F. A narrow contracted mind.
Esprit de corps, (es-prē-de-kor') F. The prevailing disposition binding men as members of the same society or profession, as war.
Esse quam, videri, L. To be, rather than to seem.
Esto perpetuæ, L. Let it be perpetual: endure forever.
Et hoc genus omne, L. And everything of the kind.
Et sequentes, et sequentia, L. And those that follow.
Et sic de cæteris, L. And so of the rest; *et cetera*, r. D.
Et tu Brute! L. And thou also, Brutus!—said of one from whom such conduct would not be expected.
Eureka, Gr. I have found it.
Ex adverso, L. From the opposite or adverse side.
Ex animo, L. With the soul.
Ex capite, L. From memory.
Ex cathedra, L. From the chair: with authority.
Exceptio probat regulam, L. Exceptions prove the rule.
Excerpta, L. Extracts.
Ex concesso, L. From what is or has been conceded.
Ex curia, L. Out of court.
Ex dono, L. By the gift.
Exempli gratia, L. For the sake of example; contr., *e.g*
Ex'eunt, L. *n. pl.* They go out;—*om'nes*, they all go out; *exit*, he goes out; death
Ex necessitate rei, L. From the necessity of the case.
Ex nihilo nihil fit, L. Out of nothing, nothing comes.
Ex officio, L. By virtue of office; *ex parte*, partial.
Ex pede Herculem, L. We see a Hercules from the foot, that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experimentum crucis, L. a decisive experiment, as the cross; a most searching test.
Experto crede, L. Trust one who has had experience.
Ex post facto, L. After the deed is done. [as a speech.
Ex tempore, L. *ad.* off-hand,
Extra muros, Beyond walls.
Ex uno, disce omnes, L. From one we judge of the whole.
Ex usu, L. From or by use.

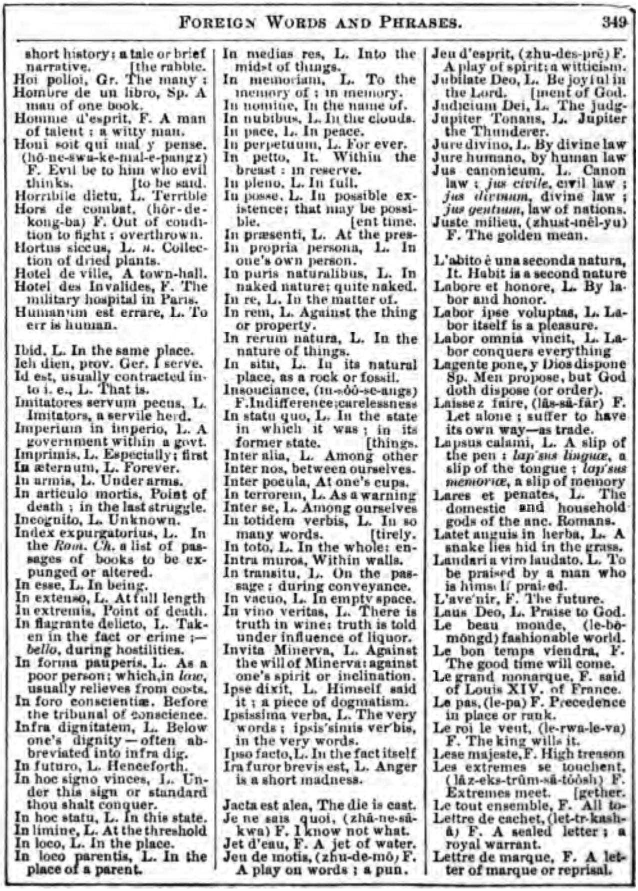
Facetiæ, L. *n. pl.* witticisms.
Facile princeps, L. Pre-eminent; the admitted chief.
Facilis est descensus Averni, L. The descent to hell, or road to evil, is an easy one.
Fac simile, L. *n.* exact copy.
Façon, F. Style. [my duty.
Faire mon devoir, F. To do
Fait accompli, (fā-tā-kong-plē') F. A thing already accomplished or past.
Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus, L. False in one thing, false in all things.
Fata Morgana, It. *n.* phenomenon of the *mirage* at sea.
Fata obstant, Fates oppose.
Fauteuil, F. An easy-chair.
Faux pas, (fō-pa) F. A false step; a mistake; a blunder.
Fecit, L. He made it—on a *painting*, &c., put after an artist's name. [cessfully.
Feliciter, L. Happily; suc
Felo de se, L. *n.* A suicide.
Femme couverte, F. A woman sheltered (married).
Femme de chambre, (fem-de-shong-br) Woman of the chamber; a chamber-maid.
Femme de charge, (fem-de-shârj) F. A house-keeper.
Feræ naturæ, L. Of a wild nature, said of wild beasts.
Festina lente, L. Hasten slowly, said of rash people.
Fete champetre, (fât-shang-pâ-tr) F. A rural festival.
Fete Dieu, F. The Corpus Christi festival of the Roman Catholic Church.
Feu de joie, (fu-de-zhwa) F. A firing of guns for joy.
Fiat justitia, ruat cœlum, L. Let justice be done, tho' the heavens should fall.
Fides Punica, L. Punic faith; treachery. [or true friend.
Fidus Achates, L. Faithful
Finem respice, Look to end.
Finis, L. End; -coronat opus, the end crowns the work.
Fonctionnaire, (fong-se-on-ār) F. A public officer.
Fortiter in re, L. With firmness in acting or doing.
Fortuna favet fortibus, L. Fortune favors the brave.
Fronti nulla fides, L. No faith in the appearance: there is no trusting to appearances
Fulmen brutum, L. A harmless thunderbolt or threat.
Functus officio, L. His duty done:—out of office.
Furor loquendi, L. A rage for speaking; *furor poeticus*, poetic fire; *furor scribendi*, a rage for writing.

Garde du corps, F. (gard-du-kôr) A body-guard.
Garde mobile, (gârd-mō-bēl) F. a guard liable for general service. [or waiter.
Garçon, (gar'song) F. A boy
Genius loci, L. The genius of the place. [Armed police.
Gens d'armes, (zhong-dârm)
Gens de lettres, (zhong-de-let-tr) F. Literary people.
Gentilhomme, F. Gentleman
Gloria in excelsis, L. Glory to God in the highest:—*patri*, L. glory to the Father.
Gradus ad Parnassum, L. A step to Parnassus, a mountain sacred to Apollo and the Muses: a book containing aids in writing Greek and Latin poetry.
Grand merci, Many thanks.
Grande parure, F. full-dress.
Guerre a outrance, F. War to the uttermost. [death.
Guerre a mort, War to the

Haud passibus æquis, L. Not with equal steps.
Haut gout, (hō-gôô) F. High flavor; fine, elegant taste.
Hic et ubique, L. here and everywhere. [on epitaphs.
Hic jacet, L. Here lies—used
Hic labor, hoc opus est, L. This is labor, this is work.
Hic sepultus, L. Here buried.
Hinc illæ lacrimæ, L. Hence proceed these tears.
Historiette, F. A little or

CLAQUEUR (klak-er'), *n.* In a place of amusement or theater, a name applied to those who are hired to applaud a performance with the usual noisy demonstrations. (F. a clapper).

Vitiis remo sine nascitur —No man is born without his faults.



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short history; a tale or brief narrative.
Hoi polloi, Gr. The many ; [the rabble.
Hombre de un libro, Sp. A man of one book.
Homme d'esprit, F. A man of talent ; a witty man.
Honi soit qui mal y pense. (hô-ne-swa-ke-mal-e-pangz) F. Evil be to him who evil thinks.
Horribile dictu, L. Terrible [to be said.
Hors de combat, (hôr-de-kong-ba) F. Out of condition to fight ; overthrown.
Hortus siccus, L. *n.* Collection of dried plants.
Hotel de ville, A town-hall.
Hotel des Invalides, F. The military hospital in Paris.
Humanum est errare, L. To err is human.

Ibid. L. In the same place.
Ich dien, prov. Ger. I serve.
Id est, usually contracted into i. e., L. That is.
Imitatores servum pecus, L. Imitators, a servile herd.
Imperium in imperio, L. A government within a govt.
Imprimis. L. Especially; first
In æternum, L. Forever.
In armis, L. Under arms.
In articulo mortis, Point of death ; in the last struggle.
Incognito, L. Unknown.
Index expurgatorius, L. In the *Rom. Ch.* a list of passages of books to be expunged or altered.
In esse, L. In being.
In extenso, L. At full length
In extremis, Point of death.
In flagrante delicto, L. Taken in the fact or crime ;—*bello*, during hostilities.
In forma pauperis, L. As a poor person; which, in *law*, usually relieves from costs.
In foro conscientiæ. Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem, L. Below one's dignity—often abbreviated into infra dig.
In futuro, L. Henceforth.
In hoc signo vinces, L. Under this sign or standard thou shalt conquer.
In hoc statu, L. In this state.
In limine, L. At the threshold
In loco, L. In the place.
In loco parentis, L. In the place of a parent.
In medias res, L. Into the midst of things.
In memoriam, L. To the memory of ; in memory.
In nomine, In the name of.
In nubibus, L. In the clouds.
In pace, L. In peace.
In perpetuum, L. For ever.
In petto, It. Within the breast : in reserve.
In pleno, L. In full.
In posse, L. In possible existence; that may be possible.
In præsenti, L. At the pres- [ent time.
In propria persona, L. In one's own person.
In puris naturalibus, L. In naked nature; quite naked.
In re, L. In the matter of.
In rem, L. Against the thing or property.
In rerum natura, L. In the nature of things.
In situ, L. In its natural place, as a rock or fossil.
Insouciance, (in-sōō-se-angs) F. Indifference; carelessness
In statu quo, L. In the state in which it was ; in its former state.
Inter alia, L. Among other [things.
Inter nos, between ourselves.
Inter pocula, At one's cups.
In terrorem, L. As a warning
Inter se, L. Among ourselves
In totidem verbis, L. In so many words.
In toto, L. In the whole: en- [tirely.
Intra muros, Within walls.
In transitu, L. On the passage ; during conveyance.
In vacuo, L. In empty space.
In vino veritas, L. There is truth in wine: truth is told under influence of liquor.
Invita Minerva, L. Against the will of Minerva: against one's spirit or inclination.
Ipse dixit, L. Himself said it ; a piece of dogmatism.
Ipsissima verba, L. The very words ; ipsis'simis ver'bis, in the very words.
Ipso facto, L. In the fact itself
Ira furor brevis est, L. Anger is a short madness.

Jacta est alea, The die is cast.
Je ne sais quoi, (zhâ-ne-sâ-kwa) F. I know not what.
Jet d'eau, F. A jet of water.
Jeu de motis, (zhu-de-mō) F. A play on words ; a pun.
Jeu d'esprit, (zhu-des-prē) F. A play of spirit: a witticism.
Jubilate Deo, L. Be joyful in the Lord.
Judicium Dei, L. The judg- [ment of God.
Jupiter Tonans, L. Jupiter the Thunderer.
Jure divino, L. By divine law
Jure humano, by human law
Jus canonicum, L. Canon law ; *jus civile*, civil law ; *jus divinum*, divine law ; *jus gentium*, law of nations.
Juste milieu, (zhust-mêl-yu) F. The golden mean.

L'abito è una seconda natura, It. Habit is a second nature
Labore et honore, L. By labor and honor.
Labor ipse voluptas, L. Labor itself is a pleasure.
Labor omnia vincit, L. Labor conquers everything
Lagente pone, y Dios dispone Sp. Men propose, but God doth dispose (or order).
Laissez faire, (lâs-sâ-fâr) F. Let alone ; suffer to have its own way—as trade.
Lapsus calami, L. A slip of the pen ; *lap'sus linguæ*, a slip of the tongue ; *lap'sus memoriæ*, a slip of memory
Lares et penates, L. The domestic and household gods of the anc. Romans.
Latet anguis in herba, L. A snake lies hid in the grass.
Laudari a viro laudato, L. To be praised by a man who is himself praised.
L'ave'nir, F. The future.
Laus Deo, L. Praise to God.
Le beau monde, (le-bô-mōngd) fashionable world.
Le bon temps viendra, F. The good time will come.
Le grand monarque, F. said of Louis XIV. of France.
Le pas, (le-pa) F. Precedence in place or rank.
Le roi le veut, (le-rwa-le-va) F. The king wills it.
Lese majeste, F. High treason
Les extremes se touchent, (lâz-eks-trûm-sâ-tōōsh) F. Extremes meet.
Le tout ensemble, F. All to- [gether.
Lettre de cachet, (let-tr-kash-â) F. A sealed letter ; a royal warrant.
Lettre de marque, F. A letter of marque or reprisal.

CLERICAL ERROR. A term applied to an unintentional error or omission made in the transcription of any writing; a venial or pardonable slip or error in a written instrument.

Virtus in actione constitis.—Virtue consists in action.

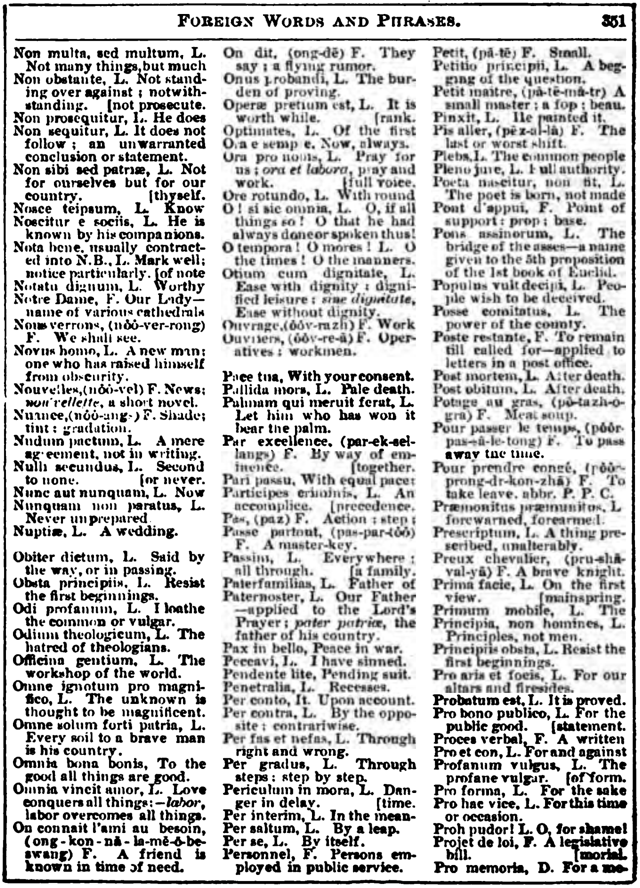
Lex non scripta, L. The unwritten [illegible] law.
Lex scripta, L. The statute
Lex talionis, L. The law of retaliation or revenge.
Lex terræ, Law of the land.
L'homme propose, et Dieu [illegible] **dispose.** Man proposes, and God disposes.
Liberum arbitrium, Free-will
Limæ labor, L. The labor of the file; the slow polishing of a literary composition.
Lis sub judice, L. A lawsuit before a judge; a case not yet decided.
Lite pendente, L. The lawsuit hanging; during trial.
Litera scripta manet, L. The written letter remains.
Loci communes, L. Common places. [substitute.
Locum tenens, L. Deputy or
Locus in quo, L. The place in which:—*standi*, standing place; a right to interfere. [for repentance.
Locus pœnitentiæ, L. Place
Lusus naturæ, L. A sport or monstrosity of nature.

Ma chere, (ma-shâr) F. My dear—fem. [my faith.
Ma foi, (ma-fwa) F. Upon
Magna est veritas et prævalebit, L. Truth is great, and it will prevail.
Magnum bonum, L. A great good:—*opus*, A great work.
Maison de campagne, (mā-zong-de-kŏng-pan) F. A country seat:—*sante*, (song-tā) a private hospital.
Maitre d'hotel, (mā-tr-dō-tel) F. A house-steward.
Malade du pays, (mal-a-dē-du-pā) F. Home-sickness.
Mala fide, L. with bad faith; treacherously:—*mali exempli*, of a bad example.
Mal a propos, (mal-a-prō-pō) F. Ill-timed: unfortunate.
Malgre nous, F. Spite of us.
Manibus pedibusque, L. With hands and feet; with might and main.
Manu forti, L. With a strong hand:—*manu propria*, with one's own hand.
Materfamilias, L. The mother of a family.
Materia Medica, L. All substances used in preparations of medicines.
Mauvais honte, (mō-vāz-ongt) F. False shame.
Mauvais sujet, (mo-vā-su-zhā) F. A bad subject: a worthless fellow.
Maximum, L. The greatest.
Maximus in minimis, L. Very great in trifling things
Medio tutissimus ibis, L. You will go most safely in a middle course.
Me judice, L. I being judge: in my opinion. [her death.
Memento mori, L. Remember
Memorabilia, L. Things to be remembered:—*memoria in æterna*, L., in everlasting remembrance.
Mens agitat molem, L. Mind moves matter:—*mens legis*, the spirit of the law.
Mens sana in corpore sano, L. A sound mind in a sound (healthy) body.
Mens sibi conscia recti, L. A mind conscious of rectitude
Meo periculo, At my own risk
Mesalliance, (me-za-le-angs) F. Improper association: marriage with one of lower station. [thine.
Meum et tuum, L. Mine and
Mirabile dictu, L. Wonderful to be told. [to be seen.
Mirabile visu, L. Wonderful
Mirabilia, L. Wonders.
Mise en scene, F. The getting up or putting in preparation for the stage.
Mittimus, L. We send—a writ to commit to prison.
Modus operandi, L. The manner of operation.
Mollia tempora fandi, Times favorable for speaking.
Mon ami, F. My friend.
Mon cher, (mong-shâr) F. my dear—masc.
Morceau, (mōr-sō) F n. A bit
More majorum, L. After the manner of our ancestors.
More suo, L. In his own way
Motu proprio, L. Of his own accord. [in little.
Multum in parvo, L. Much
Mundus vult decipi, L. The world wishes to be deceived
Mutatis mutandis, L. The necessary changes being made:—*mutato nomine*, the name being changed.

Naivete, (nā-ēv-tā) F. n. Unaffected simplicity.
Natale solum, L. Natal soil.
Necessitas non habet legem, L. Necessity has no law.
Nee, F. Born: maiden name.
Ne exeat, L. Let him not depart. [to appearance.
Ne fronti crede, L. Trust not
Negligee, (neg-le-zhā) F. A lady's morning dress.
Nemine contradicente, L.—*dissentiente*. No one dissenting: without opposition
Nemo me impune lacessit, L. No one provokes (or injures) me with impunity
Ne plus ultra, L. Nothing further: uttermost point.
Ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat, L. Lest the republic receive detriment.
Ne sutor ultra crepidam, L. Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.
Nihil ad rem, L. Nothing to the point:—*debet*, he owes nothing—a debtor's plea.
Nil admirari, L. To wonder at nothing. [despair.
Nil desperandum, L. Never
N'importe, F. It matters not.
Nisi Dominus, frustra, L. Unless God be with us, all our toil is in vain.
Nisi prius, L. Unless previously applied to the sittings of juries in civil cases.
Nitor in adversum, L. I strive against opposition.
Noblesse oblige, (nō-bles-ob-lēzh) F. Rank has its obligations and duties.
Nolens volens, L. Whether he will or not. [touch me.
Noli me tangere, L. Don't
Nolle prosequi, L. To be unwilling to proceed (*law*)
Nolo episcopari, L. I do not wish to be made a bishop.
Nom de plume, (nong-de-plōōm) F. An assumed title, as by a literary person.
Nom de guerre, (nong-de-gâr) F. An assumed name.
Non compos mentis, L. Not sound of mind.
Non constat, L. It does not appear. [entity.
Non ens, L. Not being; non
Non est inventus, L. He has not been found.
Non liquet, L. It is not clear—applied to one undecided in mind. [remember.
Non mi ricordo, It. I do not

COCCYX (kok'siks), *n.* The end of the spinal column in man, usually four rudimentary vertebræ, resembling a cuckoo's beak or bill. (Gr. *kokkux;* L. *coccyx*, the cuckoo).

Virtute non astutiâ.—By virtue, not by craft.



FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES. 351

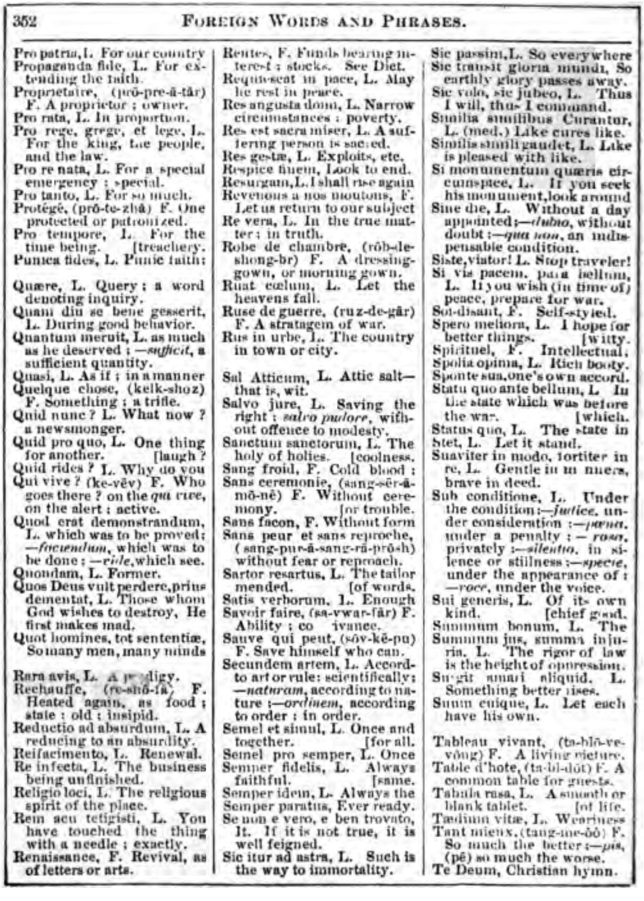
Non multa, sed multum, L.
Not many things, but much
Non obstante, L. Not stand-
ing over against ; notwith-
standing. [not prosecute.
Non prosequitur, L. He does
Non sequitur, L. It does not
follow ; an unwarranted
conclusion or statement.
Non sibi sed patriæ, L. Not
for ourselves but for our
country. [thyself.
Nosce teipsum, L. Know
Noscitur e sociis, L. He is
known by his companions.
Nota bene, usually contract-
ed into N.B., L. Mark well;
notice particularly. [of note
Notatu dignum, L. Worthy
Notre Dame, F. Our Lady—
name of various cathedrals
Nous verrons, (nôô-ver-rong)
F. We shall see.
Novus homo, L. A new man;
one who has raised himself
from obscurity.
Nouvelles, (nôô-vel) F. News;
nouvellette, a short novel.
Nuance, (nôô-angs) F. Shade;
tint : gradation.
Nudum pactum, L. A mere
agreement, not in writing.
Nulli secundus, L. Second
to none. [or never.
Nunc aut nunquam, L. Now
Nunquam non paratus, L.
Never unprepared.
Nuptiæ, L. A wedding.

Obiter dictum, L. Said by
the way, or in passing.
Obsta principiis, L. Resist
the first beginnings.
Odi profanum, L. I loathe
the common or vulgar.
Odium theologicum, L. The
hatred of theologians.
Officina gentium, L. The
workshop of the world.
Omne ignotum pro magni-
fico, L. The unknown is
thought to be magnificent.
Omne solum forti patria, L.
Every soil to a brave man
is his country.
Omnia bona bonis, To the
good all things are good.
Omnia vincit amor, L. Love
conquers all things ;—*labor*,
labor overcomes all things.
On connait l'ami au besoin,
(ong-kon-nâ-la-mē-ô-be-
swang) F. A friend is
known in time of need.
On dit, (ong-dē) F. They
say ; a flying rumor.
Onus probandi, L. The bur-
den of proving.
Operæ pretium est, L. It is
worth while. [rank.
Optimates, L. Of the first
Ora e semp e. Now, always.
Ora pro nobis, L. Pray for
us ; *ora et labora*, pray and
work. [full voice.
Ore rotundo, L. With round
O ! si sic omnia, L. O, if all
things so ! O that he had
always done or spoken thus!
O tempora ! O mores ! L. O
the times ! O the manners.
Otium cum dignitate, L.
Ease with dignity : digni-
fied leisure : *sine dignitate*,
Ease without dignity.
Ouvrage, (ôôv-razh) F. Work
Ouvriers, (ôôv-re-â) F. Oper-
atives : workmen.

Pace tua, With your consent.
Pallida mors, L. Pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat, L.
Let him who has won it
bear the palm.
Par excellence, (par-ek-sel-
langs) F. By way of em-
inence. [together.
Pari passu, With equal pace:
Participes criminis, L. An
accomplice. [precedence.
Pas, (paz) F. Action ; step ;
Passe partout, (pas-par-tôô)
F. A master-key.
Passim, L. Everywhere ;
all through. [a family.
Paterfamilias, L. Father of
Paternoster, L. Our Father
—applied to the Lord's
Prayer ; *pater patriæ*, the
father of his country.
Pax in bello, Peace in war.
Peccavi, L. I have sinned.
Pendente lite, Pending suit.
Penetralia, L. Recesses.
Per conto, It. Upon account.
Per contra, L. By the oppo-
site ; contrariwise.
Per fas et nefas, L. Through
right and wrong.
Per gradus, L. Through
steps : step by step.
Periculum in mora, L. Dan-
ger in delay. [time.
Per interim, L. In the mean-
Per saltum, L. By a leap.
Per se, L. By itself.
Personnel, F. Persons em-
ployed in public service.
Petit, (pâ-tē) F. Small.
Petitio principii, L. A beg-
ging of the question.
Petit maitre, (pâ-tē-mâ-tr) A
small master ; a fop ; beau.
Pinxit, L. He painted it.
Pis aller, (pēz-al-lâ) F. The
last or worst shift.
Plebs, L. The common people
Pleno jure, L. Full authority.
Poeta nascitur, non fit, L.
The poet is born, not made
Point d'appui, F. Point of
support : prop ; base.
Pons assinorum, L. The
bridge of the asses—a name
given to the 5th proposition
of the 1st book of Euclid.
Populus vult decipi, L. Peo-
ple wish to be deceived.
Posse comitatus, L. The
power of the county.
Poste restante, F. To remain
till called for—applied to
letters in a post office.
Post mortem, L. After death.
Post obitum, L. After death.
Potage au gras, (pô-tazh-ô-
gra) F. Meat soup.
Pour passer le temps, (pôôr-
pas-â-le-tong) F. To pass
away the time.
Pour prendre congé, (pôôr-
prong-dr-kon-zhâ) F. To
take leave. abbr. P. P. C.
Præmonitus præmunitus, L
forewarned, forearmed.
Prescriptum, L. A thing pre-
scribed, unalterably.
Preux chevalier, (pru-shâ-
val-yâ) F. A brave knight.
Prima facie, L. On the first
view. [mainspring.
Primum mobile, L. The
Principia, non homines, L.
Principles, not men.
Principiis obsta, L. Resist the
first beginnings.
Pro aris et focis, L. For our
altars and firesides.
Probatum est, L. It is proved.
Pro bono publico, L. For the
public good. [statement.
Proces verbal, F. A written
Pro et con, L. For and against
Profanum vulgus, L. The
profane vulgar. [of form.
Pro forma, L. For the sake
Pro hac vice, L. For this time
or occasion.
Proh pudor! L. O, for shame!
Projet de loi, F. A legislative
bill. [morial.
Pro memoria, D. For a me-

COCCYGEAL, or COCCYGEUS (kok-sij'e-us), *a*. Applied to a thin, flat, triangular muscle or sheet of fleshy and tendinous fibers connected with the coccyx.

DALTONISM, *n*. (After the chemist *Dalton*, who was so affected). A defect of vision, rendering the eyes unable to distinguish colors; color-blindness.



352 FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES.

Pro patria, L. For our country
Propaganda fide, L. For extending the faith.
Proprietaire, (prō-pre-ā-târ) F. A proprietor ; owner.
Pro rata, L. In proportion.
Pro rege, grege, et lege, L. For the king, the people, and the law.
Pro re nata, L. For a special emergency : special.
Pro tanto, L. For so much.
Protégé, (prō-te-zhā) F. One protected or patronized.
Pro tempore, L. For the time being. [treachery.
Punica fides, L. Punic faith;

Quære, L. Query : a word denoting inquiry.
Quam diu se bene gesserit, L. During good behavior.
Quantum meruit, L. as much as he deserved ; —*sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.
Quasi, L. As if ; in a manner
Quelque chose, (kelk-shoz) F. Something ; a trifle.
Quid nunc? L. What now ? a newsmonger.
Quid pro quo, L. One thing for another. [laugh ?
Quid rides ? L. Why do you
Qui vive ? (ke-vēv) F. Who goes there ? on the *qui vive*, on the alert : active.
Quod erat demonstrandum, L. which was to be proved; —*faciendum*, which was to be done ; —*vide*, which see.
Quondam, L. Former.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat, L. Those whom God wishes to destroy, He first makes mad.
Quot homines, tot sententiæ, So many men, many minds

Rara avis, L. A prodigy.
Rechauffe, (re-shō-fā) F. Heated again, as food ; stale : old ; insipid.
Reductio ad absurdum, L. A reducing to an absurdity.
Reifacimento, L. Renewal.
Re infecta, L. The business being unfinished.
Religio loci, L. The religious spirit of the place.
Rem acu tetigisti, L. You have touched the thing with a needle ; exactly.
Renaissance, F. Revival, as of letters or arts.
Rentes, F. Funds bearing interest ; stocks. See Dict.
Requiescat in pace, L. May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi, L. Narrow circumstances : poverty.
Res est sacra miser, L. A suffering person is sacred.
Res gestæ, L. Exploits, etc.
Respice finem, Look to end.
Resurgam, L. I shall rise again
Revenons a nos moutons, F. Let us return to our subject
Re vera, L. In the true matter ; in truth.
Robe de chambre, (rōb-de-shong-br) F. A dressing-gown, or morning gown.
Ruat cœlum, L. Let the heavens fall.
Ruse de guerre, (ruz-de-gâr) F. A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe, L. The country in town or city.

Sal Atticum, L. Attic salt—that is, wit.
Salvo jure, L. Saving the right ; *salvo pudore*, without offence to modesty.
Sanctum sanctorum, L. The holy of holies. [coolness.
Sang froid, F. Cold blood :
Sans ceremonie, (sang-sĕr-ā-mō-nē) F. Without ceremony. [or trouble.
Sans facon, F. Without form
Sans peur et sans reproche, (sang-pur-ā-sang-rū-prōsh) without fear or reproach.
Sartor resartus, L. The tailor mended. [of words.
Satis verborum, L. Enough
Savoir faire, (sa-vwar-fâr) F. Ability ; co[illegible]ivance.
Sauve qui peut, (sōv-kē-pu) F. Save himself who can.
Secundem artem, L. Accord-to art or rule: scientifically; —*naturam*, according to nature ;—*ordinem*, according to order : in order.
Semel et simul, L. Once and together. [for all.
Semel pro semper, L. Once
Semper fidelis, L. Always faithful. [same.
Semper idem, L. Always the
Semper paratus, Ever ready.
Se non e vero, e ben trovato, It. If it is not true, it is well feigned.
Sic itur ad astra, L. Such is the way to immortality.
Sic passim, L. So everywhere
Sic transit gloria mundi, So earthly glory passes away.
Sic volo, sic jubeo, L. Thus I will, thus I command.
Similia similibus Curantur, L. (med.) Like cures like.
Similis simili gaudet, L. Like is pleased with like.
Si monumentum quæris circumspice, L. If you seek his monument, look around
Sine die, L. Without a day appointed;—*dubio*, without doubt :—*qua non*, an indispensable condition.
Siste, viator! L. Stop traveler!
Si vis pacem, para bellum, L. If you wish (in time of) peace, prepare for war.
Soi-disant, F. Self-styled.
Spero meliora, L. I hope for better things. [witty.
Spirituel, F. Intellectual;
Spolia opima, L. Rich booty.
Sponte sua, one's own accord.
Statu quo ante bellum, L. In the state which was before the war. [which.
Status quo, L. The state in
Stet, L. Let it stand.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re, L. Gentle in manners, brave in deed.
Sub conditione, L. Under the condition :—*judice*, under consideration :—*pœna*, under a penalty : — *rosa*, privately :—*silentio*, in silence or stillness :—*specie*, under the appearance of : —*voce*, under the voice.
Sui generis, L. Of its own kind. [chief good.
Summum bonum, L. The
Summum jus, summa injuria, L. The rigor of law is the height of oppression.
Surgit amari aliquid, L. Something better rises.
Suum cuique, L. Let each have his own.

Tableau vivant, (ta-blō-ve-vōng) F. A living picture.
Table d'hote, (ta-bl-dōt) F. A common table for guests.
Tabula rasa, L. A smooth or blank tablet. [of life.
Tædium vitæ, L. Weariness
Tant mieux, (tang-me-ōō) F. So much the better :—*pis*, (pē) so much the worse.
Te Deum, Christian hymn.

DAVENPORT (dave'en-port), *n.* A lady's drawing-room writing-table with drawers underneath.

DEFERVÉSCENCE, *n.* Loss of heat; cessation of ebullition.

DELIMITATION, *n.* The boundary line of a country, especially a new one; fixing of lines.

Volens et potens.—Willing and able.—MOTTO OF NEVADA.

Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis, L. The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
Tempus fugit, L. Time flies
Terminus ad quem, L. The time to which ;—*ter'minus a quo*, time from which.
Terra incognita, L. An unknown country or land.
Tertium quid, L. A third something. [familiarly.
Tête-à-tête, F. Face to face ;
Toga virilis, L. The gown of manhood. [chief good.
To kalon, Gr. The beautiful;
Totidem verbis, L. In just so many words.
Toties quoties, L. As often as
Toto cælo, L. By the whole heaven : diametrically opposite. [F. Always ready.
Toujour pret, (tóó-zhóór-prā)
Tour de force, (tóó-de-fórs) F. A feat of strength or skill.
Tout-a-fait, (too-ta-fā) F. Entirely : wholly.
Tout ensemble, (tóó-tang-sang-bl) F. The whole taken together.
Tout a vous, (tóó ta-vóó) F. Wholly yours.
Troja fuit, L. Troy was.
Tu quoque, Brute ! L. And thou, too, Brutus !
Tristesse, (tris-tes) F. Sadness ; sorrow ; gloom.
Trottoir, F. A sidewalk.
Tuum est, L. It is your own.

Ubi mel, ibi apes, L. Where honey is, there are bees.
Ultima ratio regum, L. Last argument of kings ; war.
Ultimatum, L. The last or only condition or terms.
Unâ voce, with one voice.
Un bienfait n'est jamais perdu, F. kindness is never lost
Un fait accompli, F. An accomplished fact or deed.
Unique, F. Unexampled.
Usque ad nauseam, L. To disgust. [speaking.
Usus loquendi, L. Usage in
Utile dulci, L. The useful with the pleasant.
Ut infra, L. As below.
Uti possidetis, L. State of present possession.
Ut supra, L. As above stated

Vā'de me'cum, L. Go with me: a constant companion.
Vale, L. Farewell.
Valet de chambre, (val-ā-de-shong-br) F. An attendant; a factotum. [readings.
Variæ lectiones, L. Various
Variorum notæ, L. The notes of various authors.
Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, I conquered.
Verbatim et literatim, (mid. L.) Word for word, and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti, L. A word is enough for the wise
Vestigia, Tracks ; vestiges.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum, L. No footsteps backward.
Vexata quæstio, L. A disputed question.
Videlicit, L. That is to say.
Vide ut supra, L. See what is stated above.
Vi et armis, L. By force and by arms : by main force.
Vincit amor patriæ, L. Love of country.
Vincit, qui se vincit, L. He conquers, who overcomes himself.
Vinculum matrimonii, L. The bond of marriage.
Virtus in arduis, L. Courage and virtue in difficulties.
Virtus laudatur, et alget, L. Virtue is praised and is not cherished (is starved).
Virtus semper viridis, L. Virtue is ever blooming.
Vivat regina ! L. Long live the queen ! [king !
Vivat rex ! L. Long live the
Viva voce, Oral testimony.
Vivat republica ! L. Long live the republic !
Vive la republique ! F. Long live the republic !
Vive l'empereur ! F. Long live the emperor !
Vive le roi ! (vēv-le-rwa) F. Long live the king !
Voila, (vwal-a) F. Behold ; there is or there are.
Volenti non fit injuria, L. No injustice is done to the consenting person — by a proceeding he consents to.
Vox et præterea nihil, L. A voice and nothing more : sound without sense.
Vox populi, vox Dei, L. The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo, L. Commonly.

Zonam perdidit, L. He has lost his purse :—*solvere*, to loose the virgin girdle.

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DESINENCE (des'i-nens), *n.* Termination, close; **DESINENT**, *a.*, ending; lowermost.

DETENUS (det'en-ûs), *n. pl.* Prisoners. (F. *détenu*, detained).

DEUTOPLASM *n.* In *biology*, the nutritive or food-yolk as distinguished from the germinal or protoplasm.

All minds quote.—EMERSON.

A LIST OF COMMON ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

A 1, First class, as a ship, etc.
A. a., or aa., in *med.*, Of each the same quantity.
A. or Ans. Answer.
A. B. (*Artium Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr., Abbreviated, Abr., abridged
Ad libit (*ad lib.*), At pleasure
A. C. (*Ante Christum*), Before Christ.
Acc., Act., Account.
A. D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
Adj., Adjutant.
Adm., Admiral; Admiralty.
Admr., Administrator.
Advt., Advertisement.
Æ., or Æt. Aged; of age.
A.F.B.S., American and Foreign Bible Society.
Agr., Agriculture: Agt., agent
A.H.M.S., American Home Missionary Society.
Alt., Altitude: Alto, Altus, the higher notes in music.
A. M., (*Artium Magister*), Master of Arts. *Ante Meridiem*, Before noon. *Anno Mundi*, In the year of the world: *Anno*, in the year.
Amt., Amount.
Am., American (ism).
Anat., Anatomy.
Anon., Anonymous.
App., Appendix.
Arch., Architecture.
A.S., Anglo-Saxon.
A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*) In the year from the building of the city of Rome.
A.V., Authorized Version.
B., Born, Bible.
B.A., Bachelor of Arts.
Bal., Balance. Bbl., Barrel.
B.C., Before Christ.
B.C.L., Bachelor of Civil Law
B.D., Bachelor of Divinity.
Bk., Bank: Book.
B.L., Bachelor of Laws.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine.
Bot., Botany. Bp., Bishop.
B.V., (*Beata Virgo*), Blessed Virgin; (*Bene Vale*), farewell.
C., *Centum*, a hundred; cent. centime: *Cts.* cents.
C. or Cap. (*Caput*), Chapter.
Caps, Cap letters.
Cont. Contain· Cap. Capital.
C.E., Civil Engineer.
Chem., Chemistry.
Chron., Chronology.
C.J., Chief Justice.
Co., County or Company.
C.O.D., Collect on Delivery.
Col., Colonel; Colossians.
Coll., College; Collector.
Colq., Colloquialism.
Comp., Comparative.
Con. (*Contra*), In opposition
Conch., Conchology.
Cong., Congress (ional).
C.P., Common Pleas.
Cr., Credit or Creditor.
Crim. Con., Adultery.
Curt., Current—that is, in this period of time, as this month, year, or century.
Cwt., a hundred weight.
Cycl., Cyclopedia.

D., Died. Deft., Defendant.
D.C., Dollars and Cents: (It. *da capo*) in *music*, again; from the beginning.
D.C.L., Doctor Civil Law.
D. D., *Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.
Deg., Degree: Del., delegate.
Del. (*Delete*), To efface.
D.G., (*Dei Gratia*) By the grace of God; (L. *Deo Gratias*), thanks to God.
Dim., Diminutive.
Do., Ditto: the same.
Dols. or Dolls., Dollars.
Doz., Dozen; twelve.
D.P., Doctor in Philosophy.
Dr., Debtor; Doctor.
D.V. (*Deo volente*), God willing; dwt., pennyweight

Ed., Edition; Editor.
E.E., Errors excepted.
E.G. (*Exempli gratia*), For example; for instance.
E.I., East Indies (or India).
E. long., East longitude.
Encyc., Encyclopedia.
E.N.E., East-Northeast.
Eng., England: English.
Ep., Epistle: Ephesians.
E.S.E., East-Southeast.
Esp., or esp., Especially.
Esq., or Esqr., Esquire.
Etc., (*et cætera*), And so forth
Et seq., And the following.
Etym., Etymology.
Exch., Exchequer or Exchange. Exr., Executor.
Fahr., Fahrenheit.
Fcp., Foolscap, as paper.
Fem., Feminine.
Fig. Figurative. Fl., Florida
Fo., fol., Folio (or page).
Fort., Fortification.
Fr., French; France.

Gent., Gentleman.
Geog., Geography.
Geol., Geology.
Geom., Geometry; Ger., German.
G.M., Grand Master.
Gov., Governor: Go., Gothic
G.P.O., General Post Office.
Gr. Greek; Grains; Gross.
Gram. or Gr., Grammar.
Gtt., A drop or drops.

Heb., Hebrews, Her., heraldry
Hist., History.
Hon., Honorable.
Hort., Horticulture; H.R., House of Representatives.
H.S., (*Hic situs*), Here lies.

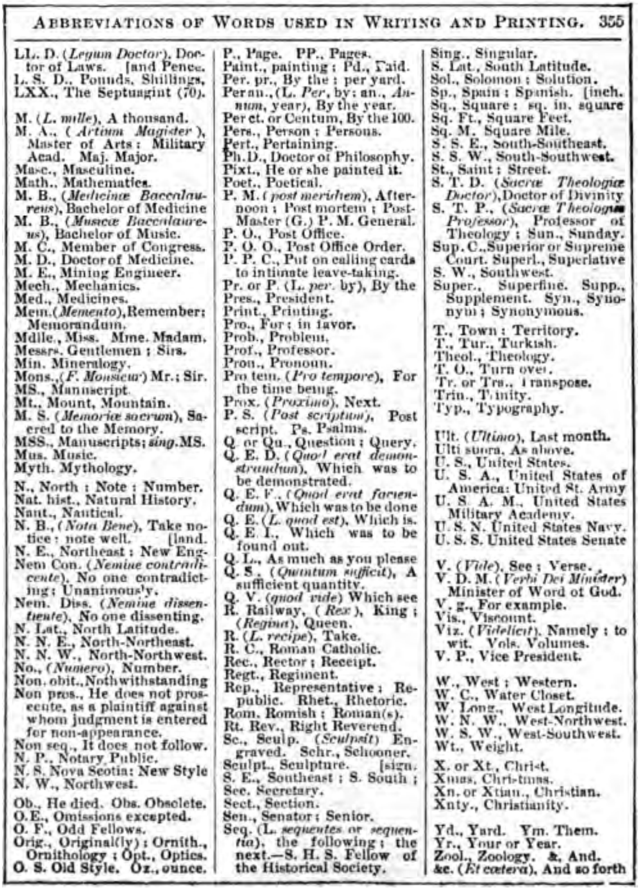
Ib. or Ibid., (*Ibidem*), In the same place. Icel., Iceland.
Id. Idem, The same.
I.e. (*Id est*), That is.
I.H.S (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*) Jesus the Saviour of men. Imp., Imperial.
Incog (*Incognito*), Unknown
In., Inch: Inches.
In lim. (L.), At the outset.
In loc. (L.), In its place.
I. N. R. I. (*Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews
Inst., Instant, present month
Instr., Instrument.
In trans. (L.), On the passage
I.O.U., I owe you.
I.q. (L. *Quod*), The same as.
Ital., Italian; Italic.

J.P., Justice of the Peace.
Jr. or Jun., Junior.
Kal., The Kalends.
L. or lb. (*L. libra*), A pound.
Lat. Latin: Latitude. N. or S.
Leg., (*It. Legato*) Smoothly.
Lib. (*L. liber*), A book.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
LL. B. (*Legum Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Laws.

DEVELOPEMENT, *n.* Evolution, or progressive advancement of life from its lowest original types to its highest existing forms; *not direct* creation.

DIDACTICS, *n. plu.* The science, precepts and rules of teaching; the best methods of systematic instruction. See DIDACTIC.

As proud as Lucifer.—FESTUS.



ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING. 355

LL. D. (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws.
L. S. D., Pounds, Shillings, [and Pence.
LXX., The Septuagint (70).

M. (*L. mille*), A thousand.
M. A., (*Artium Magister*), Master of Arts : Military Acad. Maj. Major.
Masc., Masculine.
Math., Mathematics.
M. B., (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Medicine
M. B., (*Musicæ Baccalaureus*), Bachelor of Music.
M. C., Member of Congress.
M. D., Doctor of Medicine.
M. E., Mining Engineer.
Mech., Mechanics.
Med., Medicines.
Mem. (*Memento*), Remember: Memorandum.
Mdlle., Miss. Mme. Madam.
Messrs. Gentlemen ; Sirs.
Min. Mineralogy.
Mons., (*F. Monsieur*) Mr.; Sir.
MS., Manuscript.
Mt., Mount, Mountain.
M. S. (*Memoriæ sacrum*), Sacred to the Memory.
MSS., Manuscripts; *sing.* MS.
Mus. Music.
Myth. Mythology.

N., North : Note : Number.
Nat. hist., Natural History.
Naut., Nautical.
N. B., (*Nota Bene*), Take notice : note well.
N. E., Northeast : New Eng[land.
Nem Con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting : Unanimously.
Nem. Diss. (*Nemine dissentiente*), No one dissenting.
N. Lat., North Latitude.
N. N. E., North-Northeast.
N. N. W., North-Northwest.
No., (*Numero*), Number.
Non. obit., Nothwithstanding
Non pros., He does not prosecute, as a plaintiff against whom judgment is entered for non-appearance.
Non seq., It does not follow.
N. P., Notary Public.
N. S. Nova Scotia: New Style
N. W., Northwest.

Ob., He died. Obs. Obsolete.
O. E., Omissions excepted.
O. F., Odd Fellows.
Orig., Original(ly) ; Ornith., Ornithology ; Opt., Optics.
O. S. Old Style. Oz., ounce.

P., Page. PP., Pages.
Paint., painting ; Pd., Paid.
Per. pr., By the : per yard.
Per an., (L. *Per*, by : an., *Annum*, year), By the year.
Per ct. or Centum, By the 100.
Pers., Person : Persons.
Pert., Pertaining.
Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
Pixt., He or she painted it.
Poet., Poetical.
P. M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon ; Post mortem ; Post-Master (G.) P. M. General.
P. O., Post Office.
P. O. O., Post Office Order.
P. P. C., Put on calling cards to intimate leave-taking.
Pr. or P. (L. *per*. by), By the
Pres., President.
Print., Printing.
Pro., For ; in favor.
Prob., Problem.
Prof., Professor.
Pron., Pronoun.
Pro tem. (*Pro tempore*), For the time being.
Prox. (*Proximo*), Next.
P. S. (*Post scriptum*), Post script. Ps. Psalms.
Q. or Qu., Question ; Query.
Q. E. D. (*Quod erat demonstrandum*). Which was to be demonstrated.
Q. E. F. (*Quod erat faciendum*). Which was to be done
Q. E. (*L. quod est*), Which is.
Q. E. I., Which was to be found out.
Q. L., As much as you please
Q. S., (*Quantum sufficit*), A sufficient quantity.
Q. V. (*quod vide*) Which see
R. Railway, (*Rex*), King ; (*Regina*), Queen.
R. (*L. recipe*), Take.
R. C., Roman Catholic.
Rec., Rector ; Receipt.
Regt., Regiment.
Rep., Representative ; Republic. Rhet., Rhetoric.
Rom. Romish ; Roman(s).
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Sc., Sculp. (*Sculpsit*) Engraved. Schr., Schooner.
Sculpt., Sculpture.
S. E., Southeast ; S. South ; [sign.
Sec. Secretary.
Sect., Section.
Sen., Senator ; Senior.
Seq. (L. *sequentes* or *sequentia*). the following ; the next.—S. H. S. Fellow of the Historical Society.

Sing., Singular.
S. Lat., South Latitude.
Sol., Solomon ; Solution.
Sp., Spain ; Spanish.
Sq., Square : sq. in. square [inch.
Sq. Ft., Square Feet.
Sq. M. Square Mile.
S. S. E., South-Southeast.
S. S. W., South-Southwest.
St., Saint ; Street.
S. T. D. (*Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity
S. T. P., (*Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*), Professor of Theology ; Sun., Sunday.
Sup. C., Superior or Supreme Court. Superl., Superlative
S. W., Southwest.
Super., Superfine. Supp., Supplement. Syn., Synonym ; Synonymous.

T., Town : Territory.
T., Tur., Turkish.
Theol., Theology.
T. O., Turn over.
Tr. or Trs., Transpose.
Trin., Trinity.
Typ., Typography.

Ult. (*Ultimo*), Last month.
Ulti supra, As above.
U. S., United States.
U. S. A., United States of America: United St. Army
U. S. A. M., United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. S. United States Senate

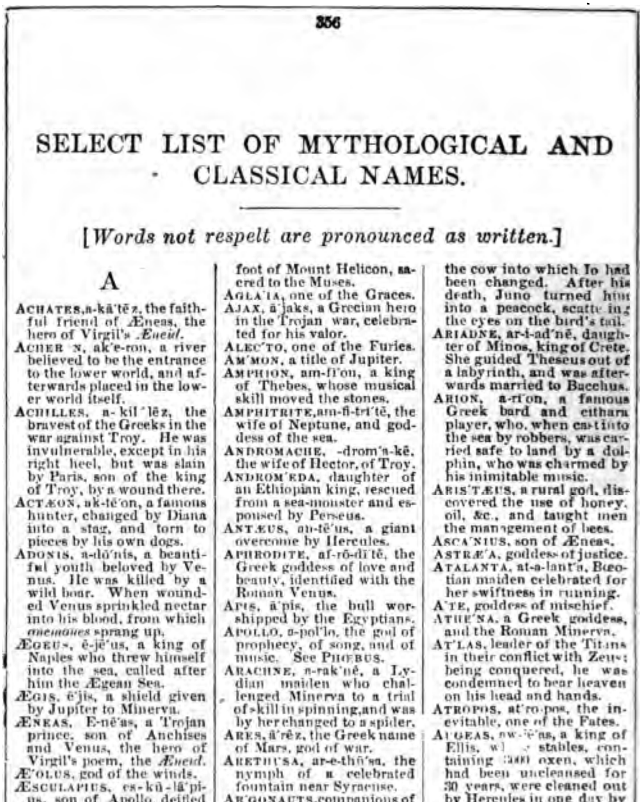
V. (*Vide*), See ; Verse.
V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister*) Minister of Word of God.
V. g., For example.
Vis., Viscount.
Viz. (*Videlicit*). Namely ; to wit. Vols. Volumes.
V. P., Vice President.

W., West ; Western.
W. C., Water Closet.
W. Long., West Longitude.
W. N. W., West-Northwest.
W. S. W., West-Southwest.
Wt., Weight.

X. or Xt., Christ.
Xmas, Christmas.
Xn. or Xtian., Christian.
Xnty., Christianity.

Yd., Yard. Ym. Them.
Yr., Your or Year.
Zool., Zoology. &, And.
&c. (*Et cætera*), And so forth

DIFFERENTIATE, *v.* (L. *differre*, to carry different ways). In *med.*, Separate one disease from another by pointing out the difference; in *com.*, to fix *differential duties;* in *mech.*, to indicate difference of motion or effect; in *biol.*, to note *changes* produced by a process of *evolution;* *n.* **DIFFERENTIATION.**



SELECT LIST OF MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES.

[*Words not respelt are pronounced as written.*]

A

ACHATES, a-kā'tēz, the faithful friend of Æneas, the hero of Virgil's *Æneid*.

ACHERON, ak'e-ron, a river believed to be the entrance to the lower world, and afterwards placed in the lower world itself.

ACHILLES, a-kil'lēz, the bravest of the Greeks in the war against Troy. He was invulnerable, except in his right heel, but was slain by Paris, son of the king of Troy, by a wound there.

ACTÆON, ak-tē'on, a famous hunter, changed by Diana into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs.

ADONIS, a-dō'nis, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar. When wounded Venus sprinkled nectar into his blood, from which *anemones* sprang up.

ÆGEUS, ē-jē'us, a king of Naples who threw himself into the sea, called after him the Ægean Sea.

ÆGIS, ē'jis, a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva.

ÆNEAS, E-nē'as, a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and Venus, the hero of Virgil's poem, the *Æneid*.

Æ'OLUS, god of the winds.

ÆSCULAPIUS, es-kū-lā'pi-us, son of Apollo, deified after death for his great knowledge of medicine.

AGAMEMNON, ag-a-mem'non commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy

AGANIPPE, a fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses.

AGLA'IA, one of the Graces.

AJAX, ā'jaks, a Grecian hero in the Trojan war, celebrated for his valor.

ALEC'TO, one of the Furies.

AM'MON, a title of Jupiter.

AMPHION, am-fī'on, a king of Thebes, whose musical skill moved the stones.

AMPHITRITE, am-fi-trī'tē, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the sea.

ANDROMACHE, -drom'a-kē, the wife of Hector, of Troy.

ANDROM'EDA, daughter of an Ethiopian king, rescued from a sea-monster and espoused by Perseus.

ANTÆUS, an-tē'us, a giant overcome by Hercules.

APHRODITE, af-rō-dī'tē, the Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified with the Roman Venus.

APIS, ā'pis, the bull worshipped by the Egyptians.

APOLLO, a-pol'lo, the god of prophecy, of song, and of music. See **PHŒBUS**.

ARACHNE, a-rak'nē, a Lydian maiden who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and was by her changed to a spider.

ARES, ā'rēz, the Greek name of Mars, god of war.

ARETHUSA, ar-e-thū'sa, the nymph of a celebrated fountain near Syracuse.

AR'GONAUTS, companions of Jason who sailed in the *Argo* to Colchis, in search of the golden fleece.

ARGUS, ar'gus, the keeper with a hundred eyes, who was appointed guardian of the cow into which Io had been changed. After his death, Juno turned him into a peacock, scattering the eyes on the bird's tail.

ARIADNE, ar-i-ad'nē, daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She guided Theseus out of a labyrinth, and was afterwards married to Bacchus.

ARION, a-rī'on, a famous Greek bard and cithara player, who, when cast into the sea by robbers, was carried safe to land by a dolphin, who was charmed by his inimitable music.

ARIS'TÆUS, a rural god, discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and taught men the management of bees.

ASCA'NIUS, son of Æneas.

ASTRÆ'A, goddess of justice.

ATALANTA, at-a-lan'ta, Bœotian maiden celebrated for her swiftness in running.

A'TE, goddess of mischief.

ATHE'NA, a Greek goddess, and the Roman Minerva.

AT'LAS, leader of the Titans in their conflict with Zeus; being conquered, he was condemned to bear heaven on his head and hands.

ATROPOS, at'ro-pos, the inevitable, one of the Fates.

AUGEAS, aw-jē'as, a king of Ellis, w[illegible] stables, containing [illegible] oxen, which had been uncleansed for 30 years, were cleaned out by Hercules in one day by leading rivers thro' them.

AURORA, aw-rō'ra, the goddess of morning.

A'VER'NUS, a lake near the entrance to the lower world —the lower world itself.

Distal, *a.* Remote from the place of attachment, as the end of a bone opposite the "proximal" or fixed extremity (if the bone is attached at all).

Doctrinaire (dok'tri-nâr'), *n.* A propounder of a new set of opinions; a dogmatic theorist; *a.* denoting new doctrines, etc.

Pity's akin to love.—Southerne.

B

Bacchus, bak'us, the god of wine, son of Jupiter.

Beller'ophon, rider of the winged horse Pegasus.

Bellona, bel-lō'na, goddess of war, sister of Mars.

Ber'enice. Her beautiful hair was set in the heavens as a constellation.

Briareus, bri-ā're-us, a giant with a hundred arms

Bu'ceph'alus, the horse of Alexander the Great.

C

Cacus, kā'kus, an Italian shepherd, who was a notorious robber. He was a son of Vulcan, had three heads and was killed by Hercules

Cad'mos, a Phœnician, the inventor of the alphabet.

Calliope, kal-lī'o-pē, the Muse of epic poetry.

Cassan'dra, a daughter of Priam, king of Troy, who received the gift of prophecy from Apollo, but nobody would believe her.

Cas'tor and **Pol'lux**, twin-brothers who, from their love for each other, were placed by Jupiter as a constellation in heaven under the name of Gemini, 'the twins.' An electric flame seen on mastheads at sea.

Cen'taurs, fabled to have been half men, half horses.

Cerberus, ser'ber-us, the three-headed dog of Pluto, that guarded the entrance to the lower world.

Ceres, sē'rēz, the goddess of agriculture, grain, fruits, and corn, sister of Jupiter.

Ces'tus, girdle of Venus.

Charon, kā'ron, the ferryman of the lower world, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades

Charybdis, ka-rib'dis, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, and opposite to Scylla, a rock.

Chimæ'ra, a fabulous monster who vomited fire.

Chiron, kī'ron, a centaur celebrated for his knowledge of plants, medicine, &c. He was the tutor of Æsculapius, Achilles, and Hercules. Having been accidentally wounded by an arrow of Hercules, he was changed into the constellation Sagittarius.

Chloris, klō'ris, the Greek goddess of flowers, identical with the Roman Flora.

Circe, sir'sē, a celebrated sorceress, who entertained Ulysses on his way home from Troy, but he escaped.

Cli'o, the Muse of history.

Cloacina, klo-a-sī'na, a Roman goddess who presided over the sewers.

Clotho, klō'tho, the spinner of the thread of life, the youngest of the Fates.

Cocytus, ko-sī'tus, a river in the lower world.

Co'mus, god of mirth and joy

Cupid, kū'pid, the god of love, son of Venus, Mars.

Cybele, sib'e-lē, wife of Saturn, and mother of gods.

Cyn'thia, Diana, so called from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, her birthplace.

Cytherea, sith-er-ē'a, Venus, so called from the island of Cythera, where she was worshipped.

D

Dæ'dalus, a sculptor and architect, who was shut up in the Cretan labyrinth, but escaped from it by means of artificial wings.

Damocles, dam'o-klēz, a sycophant of a tyrant of Syracuse. Having lauded highly the happiness of kings, he had his views altered on finding a keen sword suspended over his head by a single horse hair as he sat at a banquet.

Da'mon and Pyth'ias, two noble Pythagoreans of Syracuse, remembered as the models of faithful friendship in the face of death.

Danæ, dan'a-ē, the mother of Perseus by Jupiter.

Daphne, daf'nē, a nymph beloved by Apollo; she was turned into a laurel-tree.

Dejani'ra, wife of Hercules, who, having unwittingly caused her husband's death, killed herself.

De'los, the smallest of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana.

Delphi, del'fī, a small town in Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo.

Deucalion, dū-kā'li-on, a king of Thessaly. He and his wife Pyrrha were the only human survivors of a great deluge in Greece.

Diana, dī-ā'na, sister of Apollo, the goddess of the moon and of hunting.

Dido, dī'do, the reputed foundress of Carthage. She fell in love with Æneas, the Trojan hero, but not finding her love returned, killed herself from grief.

Dodo'na, do-dō'na, a city of Epirus, famed for an oracle of Jupiter.

Dry'ads, **Drya'des**, nymphs who presided over woods.

E

Echo, a nymph who pined for Narcissus, until nothing was left but her voice.

Elys'ium, the residence of good men after death.

Endy'mion, a youth celebrated for his beauty, and for the perpetual sleep in which he spent his life.

Erato, er'a-to, the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Er'ebus, god of darkness. The name is applied also to the lower world.

Euphrosyne, ū-fros'i-nē, one of the three Graces.

Europa, ū-rō'pa, the daughter of the Phœnician king, Agenor. She was carried off by Jupiter into Crete under the form of a white bull. Hence, Europe.

Eurus, ū'rus, the east wind.

Eurydice, ū-rid'i-sē, the wife of Orpheus.

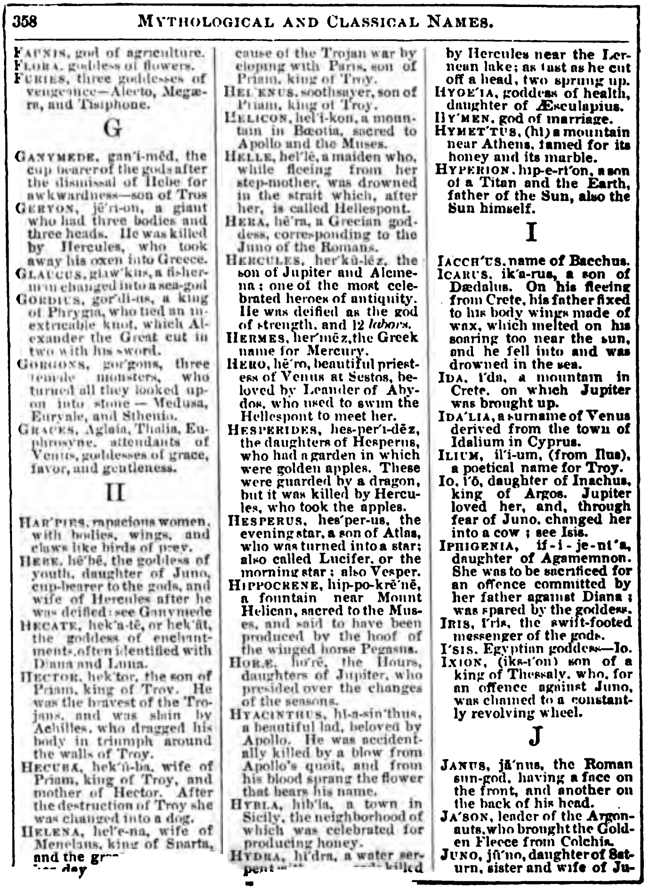
Euterpe, ū-ter'pē, Muse of lyric poetry and music.

F

Fates, the goddesses Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who determined the birth, life, and death of mortals.

EBONITE, *n.* Vulcanite; vulcanized rubber, from its dark color.

EDDAS, *n. pl.* (Icel. *edda*, great-grandmother.) The two religious or mythologic books of the old Scandinavians, viz.: first, a book of mythic poems; 2d, ancient mythology in prose.



FAUNUS, god of agriculture.
FLORA, goddess of flowers.
FURIES, three goddesses of vengeance—Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.

G

GANYMEDE, gan'i-mēd, the cup bearer of the gods after the dismissal of Hebe for awkwardness—son of Tros
GERYON, jē'ri-on, a giant who had three bodies and three heads. He was killed by Hercules, who took away his oxen into Greece.
GLAUCUS, glaw'kus, a fisherman changed into a sea-god
GORDIUS, gor'di-us, a king of Phrygia, who tied an inextricable knot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword.
GORGONS, gor'gons, three female monsters, who turned all they looked upon into stone — Medusa, Euryale, and Sthenio.
GRACES, Aglaia, Thalia, Euphrosyne, attendants of Venus, goddesses of grace, favor, and gentleness.

H

HAR'PIES, rapacious women, with bodies, wings, and claws like birds of prey.
HEBE, hē'bē, the goddess of youth, daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and wife of Hercules after he was deified: see Ganymede
HECATE, hek'a-tē, or hek'ăt, the goddess of enchantments, often identified with Diana and Luna.
HECTOR, hek'tor, the son of Priam, king of Troy. He was the bravest of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles, who dragged his body in triumph around the walls of Troy.
HECUBA, hek'ū-ba, wife of Priam, king of Troy, and mother of Hector. After the destruction of Troy she was changed into a dog.
HELENA, hel'e-na, wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, and the gr day cause of the Trojan war by eloping with Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy.
HEL'ENUS, soothsayer, son of Priam, king of Troy.
HELICON, hel'i-kon, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
HELLE, hel'lē, a maiden who, while fleeing from her step-mother, was drowned in the strait which, after her, is called Hellespont.
HERA, hē'ra, a Grecian goddess, corresponding to the Juno of the Romans.
HERCULES, her'kū-lēz, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity. He was deified as the god of strength, and 12 *labors*.
HERMES, her'mēz, the Greek name for Mercury.
HERO, hē'ro, beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim the Hellespont to meet her.
HESPERIDES, hes-per'i-dēz, the daughters of Hesperus, who had a garden in which were golden apples. These were guarded by a dragon, but it was killed by Hercules, who took the apples.
HESPERUS, hes'per-us, the evening star, a son of Atlas, who was turned into a star; also called Lucifer, or the morning star; also Vesper.
HIPPOCRENE, hip-po-krē'nē, a fountain near Mount Helican, sacred to the Muses, and said to have been produced by the hoof of the winged horse Pegasus.
HORÆ, ho'rē, the Hours, daughters of Jupiter, who presided over the changes of the seasons.
HYACINTHUS, hi-a-sin'thus, a beautiful lad, beloved by Apollo. He was accidentally killed by a blow from Apollo's quoit, and from his blood sprang the flower that bears his name.
HYBLA, hib'la, a town in Sicily, the neighborhood of which was celebrated for producing honey.
HYDRA, hi'dra, a water serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean lake; as fast as he cut off a head, two sprung up.
HYGE'IA, goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius.
HY'MEN, god of marriage.
HYMET'TUS, (hi) a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble.
HYPERION, hip-e-rī'on, a son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun, also the Sun himself.

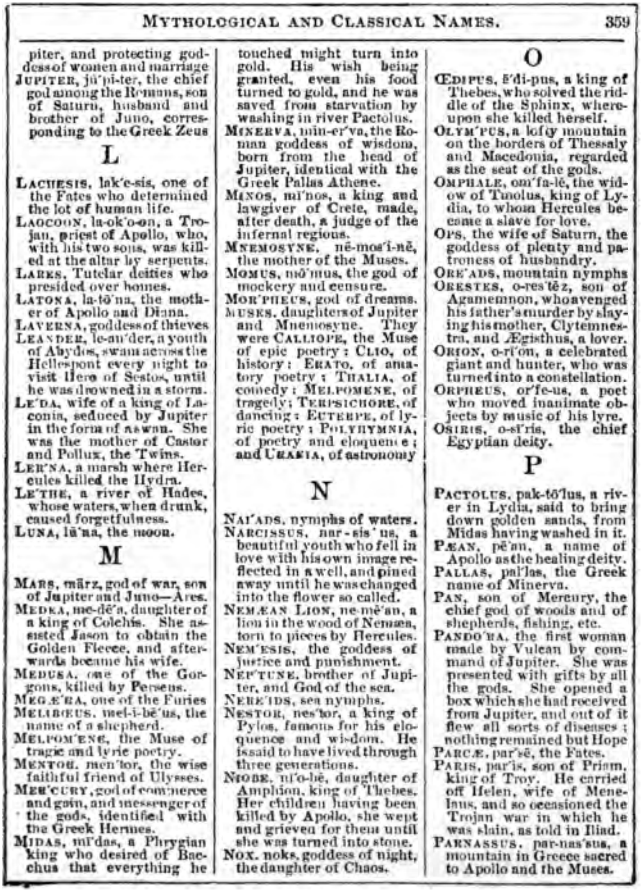
I

IACCH'US, name of Bacchus.
ICARUS, ik'a-rus, a son of Dædalus. On his fleeing from Crete, his father fixed to his body wings made of wax, which melted on his soaring too near the sun, and he fell into and was drowned in the sea.
IDA, ī'da, a mountain in Crete, on which Jupiter was brought up.
IDA'LIA, a surname of Venus derived from the town of Idalium in Cyprus.
ILIUM, il'i-um, (from Ilus), a poetical name for Troy.
IO, ī'ō, daughter of Inachus, king of Argos. Jupiter loved her, and, through fear of Juno, changed her into a cow; see Isis.
IPHIGENIA, if-i-je-nī'a, daughter of Agamemnon. She was to be sacrificed for an offence committed by her father against Diana; was spared by the goddess.
IRIS, ī'ris, the swift-footed messenger of the gods.
I'SIS, Egyptian goddess—Io.
IXION, (iks-ī'on) son of a king of Thessaly, who, for an offence against Juno, was chained to a constantly revolving wheel.

J

JANUS, jā'nus, the Roman sun-god, having a face on the front, and another on the back of his head.
JA'SON, leader of the Argonauts, who brought the Golden Fleece from Colchis.
JUNO, jū'no, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Ju-

ELZEVIR. A name given to works, chiefly ancient classics, printed and published by the family *Elzevir*, at the Hague, Amsterdam, Leyden, and Utrecht, celebrated for their neatness, elegance of type, and accuracy of text.



MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES. 359

piter, and protecting goddess of women and marriage

JUPITER, jū'pi-ter, the chief god among the Romans, son of Saturn, husband and brother of Juno, corresponding to the Greek Zeus

L

LACHESIS, lak'e-sis, one of the Fates who determined the lot of human life.

LAOCOON, la-ok'o-on, a Trojan, priest of Apollo, who, with his two sons, was killed at the altar by serpents.

LARES, Tutelar deities who presided over homes.

LATONA, la-tō'na, the mother of Apollo and Diana.

LAVERNA, goddess of thieves

LEANDER, le-an'der, a youth of Abydos, swam across the Hellespont every night to visit Hero of Sestos, until he was drowned in a storm.

LE'DA, wife of a king of Laconia, seduced by Jupiter in the form of a swan. She was the mother of Castor and Pollux, the Twins.

LER'NA, a marsh where Hercules killed the Hydra.

LE'THE, a river of Hades, whose waters, when drunk, caused forgetfulness.

LUNA, lū'na, the moon.

M

MARS, märz, god of war, son of Jupiter and Juno—Ares.

MEDEA, me-dē'a, daughter of a king of Colchis. She assisted Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece, and afterwards became his wife.

MEDUSA, one of the Gorgons, killed by Perseus.

MEGÆ'RA, one of the Furies

MELIBŒUS, mel-i-bē'us, the name of a shepherd.

MELPOM'ENE, the Muse of tragic and lyric poetry.

MENTOR, men'tor, the wise faithful friend of Ulysses.

MER'CURY, god of commerce and gain, and messenger of the gods, identified with the Greek Hermes.

MIDAS, mī'das, a Phrygian king who desired of Bacchus that everything he touched might turn into gold. His wish being granted, even his food turned to gold, and he was saved from starvation by washing in river Pactolus.

MINERVA, min-er'va, the Roman goddess of wisdom, born from the head of Jupiter, identical with the Greek Pallas Athene.

MINOS, mī'nos, a king and lawgiver of Crete, made, after death, a judge of the infernal regions.

MNEMOSYNE, nē-mos'i-nē, the mother of the Muses.

MOMUS, mō'mus, the god of mockery and censure.

MOR'PHEUS, god of dreams.

MUSES, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. They were **CALLIOPE**, the Muse of epic poetry; **CLIO**, of history; **ERATO**, of amatory poetry; **THALIA**, of comedy; **MELPOMENE**, of tragedy; **TERPSICHORE**, of dancing; **EUTERPE**, of lyric poetry; **POLYHYMNIA**, of poetry and eloquence; and **URANIA**, of astronomy

N

NAI'ADS, nymphs of waters.

NARCISSUS, nar-sis'us, a beautiful youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a well, and pined away until he was changed into the flower so called.

NEMÆAN LION, ne-mē'an, a lion in the wood of Nemæa, torn to pieces by Hercules.

NEM'ESIS, the goddess of justice and punishment.

NEP'TUNE, brother of Jupiter, and God of the sea.

NERE'IDS, sea nymphs.

NESTOR, nes'tor, a king of Pylos, famous for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have lived through three generations.

NIOBE, nī'o-bē, daughter of Amphion, king of Thebes. Her children having been killed by Apollo, she wept and grieved for them until she was turned into stone.

NOX, noks, goddess of night, the daughter of Chaos.

O

ŒDIPUS, ē'di-pus, a king of Thebes, who solved the riddle of the Sphinx, whereupon she killed herself.

OLYM'PUS, a lofty mountain on the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, regarded as the seat of the gods.

OMPHALE, om'fa-lē, the widow of Tmolus, king of Lydia, to whom Hercules became a slave for love.

OPS, the wife of Saturn, the goddess of plenty and patroness of husbandry.

ORE'ADS, mountain nymphs

ORESTES, o-res'tēz, son of Agamemnon, who avenged his father's murder by slaying his mother, Clytemnestra, and Ægisthus, a lover.

ORION, o-rī'on, a celebrated giant and hunter, who was turned into a constellation.

ORPHEUS, or'fe-us, a poet who moved inanimate objects by music of his lyre.

OSIRIS, o-sī'ris, the chief Egyptian deity.

P

PACTOLUS, pak-tō'lus, a river in Lydia, said to bring down golden sands, from Midas having washed in it.

PÆAN, pē'an, a name of Apollo as the healing deity.

PALLAS, pal'las, the Greek name of Minerva.

PAN, son of Mercury, the chief god of woods and of shepherds, fishing, etc.

PANDO'RA, the first woman made by Vulcan by command of Jupiter. She was presented with gifts by all the gods. She opened a box which she had received from Jupiter, and out of it flew all sorts of diseases; nothing remained but Hope

PARCÆ, par'sē, the Fates.

PARIS, par'is, son of Priam, king of Troy. He carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, and so occasioned the Trojan war in which he was slain, as told in Iliad.

PARNASSUS, par-nas'sus, a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

EMBOLISM, *n.* In *med.*, The process by which a clot of blood (thrombus) undergoes disintegration into minute particles which are arrested in the capillary circulation; intercalation in an account of time.

Patience is powerful.—LONGF.

PEGASUS, peg´a-sus, a winged horse which sprang from the blood of Medusa. He was the horse of the Muses.

PENA´TES, household gods.

PENELOPE, pe-nel´o-pē, the wife of Ulysses. During his absence, she promised the suitors who came to her, that she would marry when she had finished a web she was weaving; but what was woven during the day, she undid at night.

PER´SEUS, a son of Jupiter, who cut off the head of Medusa, by which he turned into stone a terrible sea-monster, and thus saved the life of Andromeda, whom he married.

PHAETHON, fā´e-thon, a son of Sol, who obtained leave to drive the chariot of the sun for one day, upset it, and was hurled by a thunderbolt from Jupiter into the river Po. See phæton.

PHILOMELA, fil-o-mē´la, a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

PHLEG´ETHON, a river of fire in the lower world.

PHŒBE, fē´bē, the goddess of the moon, sister of Phœbus

PHŒBUS, fē´bus, a name of Apollo as god of the sun.

PHŒNIX, a fabulous bird, which, at death, burned itself to ashes, from which a young phœnix arose.

PHOSPHORUS, fos´for-us, the Greek name of Lucifer, the morning star Venus, and the evening star Vesper.

PLUTO, plū´to, the king of the lower world, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.

PLUTUS, the god of riches.

POLLUX, pol´luks, the twin brother of Castor.

POLYHYMNIA, pol-i-him´ni-a, the Muse of lyric poetry and eloquence.

POMONA, po-mo´na, the goddess of fruit or orchards.

POSEIDON, po-sī´dōn, the Greek god of the sea, and the Roman Neptune.

PRI´AM, last king of Troy. He was slain by Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles.

PRIAPUS, pri-ā´pus, the god of fruitfulness, of gardens, and vineyards.

PROCRUS´TES, a robber of Attica, who cut off his captives legs, or stretched them out to fit a couch, etc.

PROME´THEUS, said to have made a man of clay and put life into him by fire stolen from heaven. For his kindness to men, he incurred the wrath of Jupiter who chained him to a rock, where a vulture fed continually on his liver.

PROSERPINE, pros´er-pin, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower regions.

PROTEUS, a sea-god who foretold events, and could assume any form he pleased.

PSYCHE, sī´kē, a nymph beloved by Cupid.

PYG´MIES, nation of dwarfs in Africa, only a span high.

PYGMALION, pig-mā´lion, a king of Cyprus, who fell in love with the image of a maiden which he made. Venus changed it into a woman, whom he married.

PYLA´DES, a faithful friend.

PYRA´MUS, lover of Thisbe.

PY´THON, a serpent killed near Delphi by Apollo.

Q

QUIRI´NUS, a title of Romulus, of Jupiter, and Mars.

QUI´RITES, ancient Romans.

R

RHADAMAN´THUS, one of the judges in the lower world.

ROM´ULUS, founder of Rome

S

SATURN, father of Jupiter, by whom he was dethroned

SAT´YRS, lascivious sylvan deities with horns, &c.

SCYLLA, sil´la, a rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite Charybdis. On this rock lived Scylla, a fearful monster, which barked like a dog, and had six mouths and twelve feet. She was very dangerous to the ships passing between the rocks.

SEMELE, sem´e-lē, mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

SERAPIS, se-rā´pis, an Egyptian divinity.

SILENUS, si-lē´nus, companion of Bacchus, represented as being usually drunk, and seated on an ass.

SINON, sī´non, a Greek who persuaded the Trojans to admit within their city the wooden horse, which was filled with Greek warriors.

SI´RENS, three birds with the faces of virgins, on the coast of Italy, who enticed mariners ashore by sweet voices, and killed them.

SISYPHUS, sis´i-fus, a wicked king of Corinth, who, in the lower world, had to roll to the top of a hill a stone which rolled back again.

SOL, the god of the sun.

SOM´NUS, the god of sleep.

SPHINX, a fabled monster who propounded riddles, and devoured those who could not solve them.

STYX, stiks, a river of Hell, across which the shades were ferried by Charon.

T

TAN´TALUS, son of Jupiter, who, for offending his father, was made to stand up to his chin in water, with fruit hung over his head, the water receding when he wished to drink, and the fruit when he was hungry.

TAR´TARUS, the lower world

TELEMACHUS, te-lem´a-kus, son Ulysses and Penelope.

TER´MINUS, the god who guarded boundaries.

TERPSICHORE, terp-sik´o-rē, the Muse of dancing.

THALI´A, Muse of comedy.

THEMIS, goddess of justice.

THESEUS, thē´se-us, a king of Athens, who killed the Minotaur, and performed various other exploits.

THESPIS, thes´pis, the founder of Greek tragedy.

THE´TIS, mother of Achilles.

THIS´BE, Babylonian maiden beloved by Pyramus.

TIMON, tī´mon, a celebrated misanthrope of Athens.

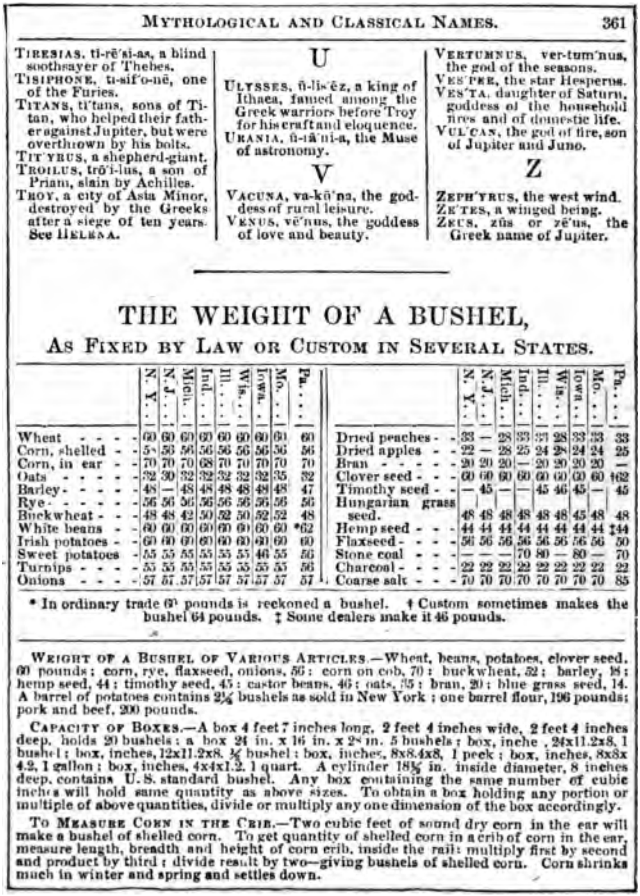
TIMO´THEUS, a celebrated musician of Miletus.

EMEUTE (F. *a-mute'*), *n.* Outbreak; a tumultuous mob.

EMEND, *v.* Correct literary work.

ENDOSKELETON, *n.* (Gr. *endon*, within; *skeleton*, a dry body). The internal or bony structure of man and other animals.

Strike while the iron is hot —S.



TIRESIAS, ti-rē'si-as, a blind soothsayer of Thebes.

TISIPHONE, ti-sif'o-nē, one of the Furies.

TITANS, ti'tans, sons of Titan, who helped their father against Jupiter, but were overthrown by his bolts.

TIT'YRUS, a shepherd-giant.

TROILUS, trō'i-lus, a son of Priam, slain by Achilles.

TROY, a city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years. See HELENA.

U

ULYSSES, ū-lis'ēz, a king of Ithaca, famed among the Greek warriors before Troy for his craft and eloquence.

URANIA, ū-rā'ni-a, the Muse of astronomy.

V

VACUNA, va-kū'na, the goddess of rural leisure.

VENUS, vē'nus, the goddess of love and beauty.

VERTUMNUS, ver-tum'nus, the god of the seasons.

VES'PER, the star Hesperus.

VES'TA, daughter of Saturn, goddess of the household fires and of domestic life.

VUL'CAN, the god of fire, son of Jupiter and Juno.

Z

ZEPH'YRUS, the west wind.

ZE'TES, a winged being.

ZEUS, zūs or zē'us, the Greek name of Jupiter.

THE WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL,

AS FIXED BY LAW OR CUSTOM IN SEVERAL STATES.

	N. Y.	N. J.	Mich.	Ind.	Ill.	Wis.	Iowa.	Mo.	Pa.
Wheat	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Corn, shelled	58	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Corn, in ear	70	70	70	68	70	70	70	70	70
Oats	32	30	32	32	32	32	32	35	32
Barley	48	—	48	48	48	48	48	48	47
Rye	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
Buckwheat	48	48	42	50	52	50	52	52	48
White beans	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	*62
Irish potatoes	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Sweet potatoes	55	55	55	55	55	55	46	55	56
Turnips	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	56
Onions	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Dried peaches	33	—	28	33	33	28	33	33	33
Dried apples	22	—	28	25	24	28	24	24	25
Bran	20	20	20	—	20	20	20	20	—
Clover seed	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	†62
Timothy seed	—	45	—	—	45	46	45	—	45
Hungarian grass seed.	48	48	48	48	48	48	45	48	48
Hemp seed	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	‡44
Flaxseed	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	50
Stone coal	—	—	—	70	80	—	80	—	70
Charcoal	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Coarse salt	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	85

* In ordinary trade 60 pounds is reckoned a bushel. † Custom sometimes makes the bushel 64 pounds. ‡ Some dealers make it 46 pounds.

WEIGHT OF A BUSHEL OF VARIOUS ARTICLES.—Wheat, beans, potatoes, clover seed, 60 pounds; corn, rye, flaxseed, onions, 56; corn on cob, 70; buckwheat, 52; barley, 48; hemp seed, 44; timothy seed, 45; castor beans, 46; oats, 35; bran, 20; blue grass seed, 14. A barrel of potatoes contains 2¾ bushels as sold in New York; one barrel flour, 196 pounds; pork and beef, 200 pounds.

CAPACITY OF BOXES.—A box 4 feet 7 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 2 feet 4 inches deep, holds 20 bushels; a box 24 in. x 16 in. x 28 in. 5 bushels; box, inche , 24x11.2x8, 1 bushel; box, inches, 12x11.2x8, ½ bushel; box, inches, 8x8.4x8, 1 peck; box, inches, 8x8x4.2, 1 gallon; box, inches, 4x4x1.2, 1 quart. A cylinder 18½ in. inside diameter, 8 inches deep, contains U. S. standard bushel. Any box containing the same number of cubic inches will hold same quantity as above sizes. To obtain a box holding any portion or multiple of above quantities, divide or multiply any one dimension of the box accordingly.

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.—Two cubic feet of sound dry corn in the ear will make a bushel of shelled corn. To get quantity of shelled corn in a crib of corn in the ear, measure length, breadth and height of corn crib, inside the rail: multiply first by second and product by third; divide result by two—giving bushels of shelled corn. Corn shrinks much in winter and spring and settles down.

ENTRANT, *n.* One who enters, has entered, or asks admission.

ENTROPY, *n.* Dissipation of energy; loss of usefulness.

Time is the best doctor.—OVID.

ENZOOTIC, *a.* (Gr. *en*, in; *zootokos*, bringing forth living animals; *zoön*, animal). Applied to diseases of the lower animals peculiar tō a district.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY OF SCRIPTURE AND OTHER PROPER NAMES.

[This vocabulary contains all common Scripture Names except monosyllables and dissyllables, the latter being always accented on the first syllable. *C* and *ch* have the sound of *k*, except when marked ç, to indicate the sound of *s*.]

A-bad'don.
Ab'a-na.
Ab'a-rim.
A-bed'ne-go.
A-bel-Me'ho'-
lath. [im.
A-bel-Miz'ra-
A-bel-Shit'-
tim.
A-bi'a(p).
A-bi'a-thar.
A-bi-ē'zer.
A'bi-gail.
A-bi'hu.
A-bi'jah.
A-bi'jam.
A-bi-lē'ne.
A-bim'e-lech.
A-bin'a-dab.
A-bi'ram.
Ab'i-shag.
Ab'i-hai.
A'bra-ham.
Ab'sa-lom.
A-çel'da-ma.
A-chā'iā('ya).
Ad'i-no.
A-don-i-bē'-
zek.
Ad-o-ni'jah.
Ad-o-ni'ram.
A-don-i-zē'-
dek.
A-dram'me-
lech. [um.
Ad-ra-myt'ti-
A'dri-a.
A'dri-el.
A-dul'lam.
Ag'a-bus.
A-grip'pa.
A-has-ū-ē'rus.
A-ha-zi'ah.
A-hi'jah.
A-him'e-lech.
A-him'o-am.
A-hith'o-phel.
A-hi'tub.
A-hō'li-ab.
A-hol'i-bah.
Aj'a-lon.
Al-ex-an'dri-a
Al-phæ'us
Al-ta-nē'us.
Al-tas'chith.
A-mal'ek-ite.
Am'a-na.
Am-a-ri'ah.
Am'a-sa.
Am-a-zi'ah.
A-min'a-dib.
Am'mon-ite.
Am'o-rite.
Am-phip'o-lis
Am'ra-phel.
An'a-kims.
A-nam'e-lech.
An-a-ni'as.
An'a-thoth.
An-dro-ni'cus
An'ti-och.
An'ti-pas.
An-tip'a-tris.
A-pel'lēs('lēz)
Ap-ol-lō'ni-a.
A-pol'los.
A-pol'ly-on.
Ap'pi-i Fō'-
rum.
Aq'ui-la.
A-rā'bi-an.
Ar'a-rat.
A-rau'nah.
Ar-che-lā'us.
Arc-tū'rus.
Ar-e-op'a-gus.
Ar'e-tas.
A'ri-och.
Ar-is-tar'chus
Ar-is-to-bu'-
lus. [don.
Ar-ma-ged'-
Ar-mē'ni-a.
Ar'o-er.
Ar'te-mas.
A-rū'mah.
As'a-hel.
As'e-nah.
Ash'ke-naz.
Ash'ta-roth.
A'si-a(ā'zhi-a)
As'ke-lon.
As-syr'i-a.
Ath-a-li'ah.
At-ta-li'a.
Au-gus'tus.
Az-a-ri'ah.
A-zō'tus.
Az'ri-ēl.

Bā'al-ah.
Bā-al-bē'rith.
Bā'al-gad.
Bā-al-hā'zor.
Bā-al-her'-
mon.
Ba-al-mē'on.
Bā-al-pē'or.
Bā-al-per'a-
zim. [sha.
Bā-al-shal'i-
Bā-al-tā'mar.
Bā-al-zē'bub.
Bā-al-zē'phon
Bā'a-sha.
Bab'y-lon.
Ba-hu'rim.
Ba-rab'bas.
Bar'na-bas.
Bar'sa-bas.
Bar-thol'o-
mew.
Bar-ti-mē'us.
Bar-zil'la-i.
Bath'she'ba.
Be-el'ze-bub.
Bē-er-la-hāi'-
roi.
Be-ē'roth.
Bē-er-shē'ba.
Bē'he-moth.
Bē'li-al.
Bel-shaz'zar.
Bel-te-shaz'-
zar.
Be-nā'iah.
Ben-am'mi.
Ben-hā'dad.
Ben'ja-min.
Be-rē'a.
Ber-ni'çe.
Be-rō'dach-
bal'a-dan.
Beth-ab'a-ra.
Beth'a-ny.
Beth-ar'bel.
Beth-ā'ven.
Be-thes'da.
Beth-e'zel.
Beth-hō'ron.
Beth'le-hem.
Beth-mā'a-
chah.
Beth-pē'or.
Beth'pha-gē.
Beth-sai'da.
Beth-shē'-
mesh(ka).
Beth-ū'el.
Bez'a-lē-el.
Bi-thyn'i-a.
Bō-a-ner'gēs.
Bū-ceph'a-lus
Bul'wer(bool)
Bū-si'ris.

Cai'a-phas.
Cal'va-ry.
Cā'naan-ite.
Can'da-çē.
Ca-per'na-um
Cap-pa-dō'ci-
a('shi).
Car'che-mish.
Cen'chre-a
(sen').[(ses-)
Ces-a-rē'a
Chal-dē'an.
Ched-or-lā'o-
mer.
Chem'a-rims.
Cher'eth-ites.
Chin'ne-reth.
Cho-rā'zin.
Chū-shan-
rish-a-thā'
im.[lish'ia).
Ci-li'ci-a (si-
Cin'ne-roth
(sin').
Clau'di-a.
Clau'di-us.
Clē'o-phas.
Co-los'se.
Co-ni'ah.
Cor-nē'li-us.
Cy-rē'ne (si-).
Cy-rē'ni-us.

Dal-ma-nū'-
tha. [('shi).
Dal-mā'ti-a
Dam'a-ris.
Da-mas'cus.
Dan'i-el (yel).
Da-ri'us.
Deb'o-rah.
De-cap'o-lis.
Del'i-lah.
De-mē'tri-us.
Di-ā'na, *or* an'
Di-o-dō'rus.
Di-og'ē-nēs.
Di-o-nys'i-us
Di-o-ny'sus.
Di-ot'rē-phēs
Drā'cōn.
Dru-sil'la.

E-bed-mē'-
lech.
Eb-en-ē'zer.
E'dom-ite.
Ed're-i.
El-e'ā-leh.
E-le-ā'zar.
El-el'o-he-Is-
ra-el.
El-hā'nan.
E-li'ab.
E-li'a-kim.
E-li'ā-shib.
E-li-ē'zer.
E-li'hū.
E-li'jah.
E-lim'e-lech.
El'i-phaz.
E-li'sha.
E-lish'e-ba.
El'ka-nah.
El'la-sar.
El'na-thān.
E-lō'i.
El'y-mas.
Em'ma-us.
E'ne-as.
En-eg-lā'im.
En'gē-di.
En-rō'gel.
Ep'a-phras.
E-paph-ro-di'-
tus.
Eph'e-sus.
E'phra-im.
Eph'ra-tah.
Ep-i-cu-rē'ans
E-rast'us.

EPONYMOUS, *a.* Giving one's name to a people, or a country.

ESTANCIA, *n.* (Sp. a mansion). In *S. Am.*, an estate; a farm.

ETNA, *n.* A spirit water-boiler.

Vivre ce n'est pas respirer, c'est agir.—Life does not consist in breathing, but in action.

E´-sar-had´
don.
Es-drē´lon.
Esh´ta-ol.
E-thi-ō´pia.
Eū-ni´çe.
Eū-ō´di-as.
Eū-phrā´tēs.
Eū-rip´i-dēs.
Eū-roc´ly-don
Eū´ty-chus.
E´-vil-me-rō´-
dach.
Ex´o-dus.
E-zē´ki-el.
E-zi-on-gā´-
ber.

Fenelon, (fā´-
nē-long´)
For-tū-nā´tus.
Fouche, (shā).

Gab´ba-tha.
Gā´bri-el.
Gad-a-rēnes´
(rēnz´).
Ga-lā´ti-a(-lā´-
shi-a).
Gal´e-ed.
Gal-i-lē´an.
Gal´i-lee.
Gal´li-o.
Ga-mā´li-el.
Ged-a-lī´ah.
Ge-dē´roth.
Ge-hā´zī.
Gem-a-rī´ah.
Gen´e-sis, jen.
Gen-nes´a-ret
Gen-ne´sar.
Ger-ge-sēnes´
(-sēnz).
Ger´i-zim. [ne
Geth-sem´a-
Gib´be-thon.
Gib´e-ah.
Gib´-e-on.
Gid´e-on.
Gil-bō´a.
Gil´e-ad.
Gir´ga-shite.
Goethe, gā´tā.
Gol´go tha.
Go-lī´ath.
Go-mor´rah.
Gui´zot (zō).

Hab´ak-kuk.
Hach´i-lah.
Had-ad-ē´zer.
Hā-dad-rim´-
mon.
Hā-gar-ēnes´
Hag´ga-i.
Ha-nan´e-el.
Ha´na-nī.
Han-a-nī´ah.
Ha-rō´sheth.
Hav´i-lah.
Hā-voth-jā´ir.
Haz´a-el.
Heph´zi-bah.
Her-mog´e-
nēs (moj´e-
nēz).
He-rō´di-ans.
He-rō´di-as.
He-rō´di-on.
Hez-e-kī´ah.
Hid´de-kel.
Hi-e-rap´o-lis.
Hig-gai´on.
Hil´kī´ah.
Ho-shē´a(ze).
Hip-pol´i-te.
Hy-me-nē´us.

Ich´a-bod.
I-cō´ni-um.
Id-u-mē´a.
Il-lyr´i-cum.
Im-man´ū-el.
I-sai´ah (i-zī´)
I´rē-næ-us.
Is-car´i-ot.
Ish-bō´sheth.
Ish´ma-el.
Ish´ma-el-ite.
Is´ra-el (iz´).
Is´ra-el-ite.
Is´sa-char.
Ith´a-mar.
It´ta-i.
It-ū-rē´a.
Ix-i´on (iks).

Jā-besh-gil´e-
Jab´ne-el. [ad.
Ja-i´rus.
Jeb´ū-site.
Jec-o-nī´ah.
Jed´ū-thun.
Jē-gar-sā-ha-
dū´tha.
Je-hō´a-haz.
Je-hō´ash.
Je-hoi´a-chin.
Je-hoi´a-da.
Je-hoi´a-kim.
Je-hon´a-dab.
Je-hō´ram.
Je-hosh´a-
phat.
Je-hosh´e-ba.
Je-hō-vah-ji´-
reh. [si.
Je-hō-vah-nis´
Je-hō-vah-
sha´lom.
Jer-e-mī´ah.
Jer´i-chō.
Jer-o-bō´am.
Je-rub´ba-al.
Je-ru´sa-lem.
Jesh´i-mon.
Jesh´ū-run.
Jez´e-bel.
Jez´re-el.
Jo-an´na.
Joch´e-bed.
Jo-hā´nan.
Jon´a-dab.
Jon´a-than.
Josh´ū-a.
Jo-sī´ah.
Joz´a-char.
Ju-dē´a.
Jū´li-us.
Jū´pi-ter.
Jus-tī´nus.

Kad´mon-ites
Ked´e-moth.
Ken´niz-zites
Kē´ri-oth.
Ke-tū´rah.
Kib-roth-hat-
tā´a-vah.
Kir-hē´res.
Kir-jath-ā´im.
Kir-jath-ar´ba
Kir-jath-hū´-
zoth. [rim.
Kir-jath-jē´a-
Kossuth (kōsh
shoot´).

La-hāi´roi.
La-od-i-çē´a.
La-sē´a.
Laz´a-rus.
Leb´a non.
Leb-bē´us.
Lem´ū-el
Le-vī´a-than.
Lib´er-tines.
Lib´y-a.
Lo-am´mi.
Lo-rū´ha-mah
Lu´ci-fer.
Lu´ci-us (lu´-
shi-us).
Lyc-a-ō´ni-a.
Lyc´i-a (lish´-
i-a).
Lyd´i-a.
Ly-sā´ni-as.
Lys´i-as (lish´-
i-as).

Mā´a-cah.
Maç-e-dō´ni-a
Mach-pē´lah.
Mag´da-la.
Mā´ha-lath.
Mā-ha-nā´im.
Mā-her-shal-
al-hash´baz.
Mak-hē´dah.
Mal´a-chi.
Man´a-en.
Ma-nas´seh.
Ma-nō´ah.
Mar-a-nath´a.
Ma-rē´shah.
Mat-ta-nī´ah.
Matth´i´as
Maz´a-rin´.
Maz´za-roth.
Med´e-ba.
Me-gid´do.
Mel-chiz´e-
dek.
Mel´i-ta.
Men´a-hem.
Me-phib´o-
sheth.
Mer´a-ri.
Mer-a-thā´im.
Mer´i-bah.
Me-rō-dach-
bal´a-dan.
Mes-o-po-tā´-
mi-a.
Mes-sī´ah.
Mē-theg-am´-
mah.
Me-thū´selah.
Mi-cā´iah(´ya)
Mi´chael, kāl.
Mi-chai´ah(ā).
Mi´chah (ka).
Mid´-i-an-ite.
Mi-lē´tus.
Mir´i-am.
Mit-y-lē´ne.
Miz´ra-im.
Mō´ab-ite.
Mor´de-cāi.
Mo-rī´ah.
Mys´i-a (zh).

Nā´ā-ma.
Nā´a-man.
Na´oth
Nā´o-mi.
Naph´ta-li.
Nar-cis´sus.
Na-than´a-el.
Naz-a-rēne´.
Naz´a-reth.
Naz´a-rite.
Ne-ap´o-lis.
Ne-bai´oth
Ne-bā´joth.
Neb-u-chad-
nez´zar.
Neb-u-zar-ā´-
Nē´chō. [dan.
Neg´i-noth.
Nē-he-mī´ah.
Nē´hi-loth.
Ne-hush´tan.
Neth´i-nims.
Ni-cā´nor.
Nic-o-dē´mus.
Nic-o-lā´i-tans
Nic´o-las.
Ni-cop´o-lis.
Nin´e-veh.
Nym´phe (fē)

Ob-a-dī´ah.
O-bed-ē´dom.
O-mē´ga.
O-nes´i-mus.
On-e-siph´o-
O-rī´on. [rus.
Oth´ni-el.
Oss´ian (ōsh).

Pā-dan-ā´ram
Pal´es-tine.
Pam-phyl´i-a.
Par´me nas.
Par´thi-ans.
Par-vā´im.
Pat´a-ra.
Pek-a-hī´ah.
Pel-a-tī´ah.
Pē´leth-ites.
Pe-nī´el.
Pe-nū´el.
Per´a-zim.
Pē-rez-uz´-
zah.
Per´ga-mos.
Per´iz-zite.
Per´si-a (shi).
Pes´ta-loz-zi
(pes´ta-lot´sē)
Phal´ti-el.
Phā-raōh-
hoph´ra.
(fā´ro, *or* fā-
ra-o. [choh.
Phā-raōh-nē´-
Phar´i-see.
Phe-nī´çe.
Phe-nic´i-a
(-nish´). [-a.
Phil-a-del´phi
Phi-lē´mon.
Phi-lē´tus.
Phi-lip´pi.
Phi-lis´tine.
Phil-o-mē´lā.
Phin´e-as.
Phryg´i-a (frij
Pi-ha-hī´roth.
Pir´a-thon.
Pi-sid´i-a
Plei´a-dēs (z)
Plin´i-us.
Plu´tarch(tark
Pluto, (plo´tō)
Pot´i-phar.
Po-tiph´e-rah.
Pris-çil´la.
Proch´o-rus.
Ptol-e-mā´is
Pub´li-us.
Pu-tē´o-li.

Rā´a-mah.
Ra-am´sēs.
Rab´sha-kēh.
Ra-gū´el.
Rā-math-ā´im
Rā-math-lē´hi
Ra-mē´sēs
(´sēz). [e-ad
Rā-moth-gil´-
Re-bek´ah.
Rē´chab-ites.
Rē-ho-bō´am.
Re-hō´both
Reph´a-im.
Reph´i-dim.
Rhē´gi-um, ji.
Rosseau,
(roos´sō).

Sa-bā´oth.
Sa-bē´ans.
Sa-chev´er-ell
Sad´ducees.
Sal´a-mis.
Sal-mō´ne.
Sa-mā´ri-a.
Sa-mar´i-tan.
Sam-o-thrā´ci-
a (´shi-a).
Sam´ū-el.
San-bal´lat.
Sap-phī´ra
(saf-fī´).
Sapph´o. (fō´).
Sa-rep´ta.
Scyth´i-an.
Se-cun´dus.
Se-lē´nē.
Se-leū´ci-a
(-shi-a) [rib.
Sen-nach´e-
Seph´a-rad.
Seph-ar-vā´-
im.
Ser-aī´ah.
Ser´gi-us (´ji-).
Shal´i-sha.

Evolution, *n.* Theory of Darwin, that existing forms of animal or plant life, even man himself, have been *evolved* during countless ages from one or two extremely minute animalcules, or monads; the theory that generation is only the act of unfolding the germ.

Bread is the staff of life.—Swift.

Shal-ma-nē′ser (′zer).
Sha-rē′zer.
Shem-a-ī′ah.
Shem′i-nith.
Sheph-a-tī′ah.
Shesh-baz′zar.
Shē′thar-boz′na-ī.
Shib′bo-leth.
Shig-gai′on.
Shim′e-ī.
Sho-shan′nim
Shū′lam-ite.
Si-lō′am.
Sil′ū-rēs (z).
Sil-vā′nus.
Sim′al-kū′ē.
Sim′e-on.
Sī′nai (nī).
Sin-ō′pē.
Sir′i-on.
Sis′y-phus (ĭ-f
Sis′e-ra.
Sō′bi-es′ki.
Sō-ci′nus.
Sod′om-ites.
Sod′ō-mā.
Sol′o-mon.
Sop′a-ter.
Soph′o-clēs.
So-sip′a-ter.
Sos′the-nēs
Soult. (soolt).
South′ey (ĭ).
Spi-no′za (pē).
Stan′is-lā′us.
Steph′a-nas.
Suk′ki-ims
Su-san′na.
Sy-ē′nē.
Syn′ti-chē.
Syn′ty-chē.
Syr′a-cūse.
Syr′i-a.
Sy-ro-phe-ni′ci-an (-nish′i-an).
Syr′tēs, (ez).
Tā′a-nach.
Tab′e′rah.
Tab′i-tha.
Ta-hap′a-nēs.
Tah′pe-nēs (-nēz).
Tap′pū-ah.
Tar-pē′i-a.
Tar-pei′an..
Te-kō′ah.
Ter′a-phim.
Ter′ti-us (shi-us).
Ter-tul′lus.
Thad-dæ′us.
Thā′lēs (lēz).
The-oph′i-lus.
Ther-mop′i-lē
Thes-sa-lo-ni′ca (ans.)
Thy-a-ti′ra.
Ti-bē′ri-as (us)
Tig′lath-pi-lē′ser. (′zer).
Tim-nath-hē′rēs (′rēz).
Tim′o-thy.
Tir′ha-kah.
Tir′sha-tha.
Tit′ian (tish).
To-bī′ah.
To-bī′jah.
To-gar′mah.
Trach-o-nī′tis
Tro-gyl′li-um (-jil′).
Troph′i-mus.
Try-phē′na.
Tū′bal-cāin.
Tych′i-cus.
Ty′phon (fo).
Ty-ran′nus.
U-phar′sin.
U-rī′ah.
U-rī′jah.
Uz-zī′ah.
Uz′ziel-ites.
Zac-chē′us.
Zach-a-rī′ah.
Zach-a-rī′as.
Zal-mun′na
Zam-zum′mims.
Zar′e-phath.
Zar′e-tan.
Zeb′e-dee.
Ze-bō′im.
Zeb′u-lun.
Zech-a-rī′ah.
Zed-e-kī′ah.
Ze-lō′phe-had
Zem-a-rā′im.
Zeph-a-nī′ah.
Zeph′a-thah.
Ze-rub′ba-bel
Zer-ū-ī′ah.
Zip-pō′rah.
Zō′rō-as′ter.

◆

WORDS USED IN THE METRIC SYSTEM.

[*For Tables in Detail of Land Measures and Metric Weights see Page* 381.]

Are, âr, the unit of surface measure. [Fr. *are*, L. *area*.], 3 rods, 95 decimals English.
Centiare, sent′i-âr, the hundredth part of an are.
Centigram, sent′i-gram, the hundredth part of a gram.
Centilitre, sent′i-li′tr, the hundredth part of a litre.
Centimetre, sent′i-mē′tr, the hundredth part of a metre.
Centistere, sent′i-stêr, the hundredth part of a stere.
Deciare, des′iâr, the tenth part of an are.
Decigram, des′i-gram, the tenth part of a gram.
Decilitre, des′i-li′tr, the tenth part of a litre.
Decimetre, des′i-mē′tr, the tenth part of a metre.
Decistere, des′i-stêr, the tenth part of a stere.
Dekagram, dek′a-gram = ten grams, 6 dwt., 10 gr., 44 dec. troy; 5 drams, [illegible] dec. a'dupois.
Dekalitre, dek′a-li′tr = ten litres, more than 9 quarts.
Dekametre, dek′a-mē′tr = ten metres, 10 yds., 2 ft., 9 in., 7 dec.
Dekare, dek′âr = ten ares.
Dekastere, dek′a-stêr = ten steres.
Gram, gram, the unit of weight. [Fr. *gramme*, Gr. *gramma*, that which is written, a letter, a small weight.], 15 grains, 444 decimals, Troy weight.
Hectare, hekt′âr = one hundred ares, 2¼ acres, 35 rods, 4 dec., English.
Hectogram, hekt′o-gram = one hundred grams, 3 oz., 8 dr., 5 dec., avoirdupois.
Hectolitre, hekt′o-li′tr = one hundred litres.
Hectometre, hekt′o-mē′tr = one hundred metres, 109 yds., 1 ft., 1 in.
Kilogram, kil′o-gram = one thousand grams.
Kilolitre, kil′o-li′tr = one thousand litres.
Kilometre, kil′o-mē′tr = one thousand metres. [61 cubic inches and 028 decimals.
Litre, li′tr, the unit of measure of capacity. [Fr.—Gr. *litra*=L. *libra*, a pound.], 2⅛ pints,
Metre, mē′tr, the unit of length. [Fr.—Gr. *metron*, a measure.], 39 inches, 371 dec.
Millier, mil′i-er = one thousand kilograms.
Milligram, mil′i-gram, the thousandth part of a gram.
Millilitre, mil′i-li′tr, the thousandth part of a litre.
Millimetre, mil′i-mē′tr, the thousandth part of a metre.
Myriagram, mir′i-a-gram = ten thousand grams, 22 lbs., 1 oz., 26 drams avoirdupois.
Myriametre, mir′i-a-mē′tr = ten thousand metres, 6 miles, 1 fur., 156 yds., 6 in.
Quintal, kwint′al = one hundred kilograms. [Fr.—L. *centum*, a hundred.]
Stere, stêr, the unit of [illegible] [Fr.—Gr. *stereos*, solid.], 35 cubic ft., 3171 dec.

EXANIMATE, *a.* Destitute of life; spiritless; *v.* to dishearten.

EXOSKELETON, *n.* The outer and hardened covering of such animals as the crab and lobster.

EXTRANEITY (eks'tran-e 'i-ti), *n.* State of being foreign; being without or beyond a thing.

Volo non valeo.—I am willing, but unable.

PREFIXES AND POSTFIXES.

A large proportion of the words in our language are made up of a prefix, or significant particle, placed before, or a postfix placed after, a root-word to modify its meaning. As the constituent part of a word, a prefix or postfix can be readily separated and defined. In the body of this Dictionary many words are placed after others, as *participles* after their *verbs*, *adverbs* after their *adjectives*, *adjs.* after *nouns*, etc., without a separate definition being given; in such case the meaning can be readily formed from the root or leading word by adding the signification of the postfix; thus the meanings of *bleakness* are obtained by prefixing the meaning of NESS, *state of being*, to those of BLEAK; BLY, or LY, meaning "manner," gives *bleakly*, in a bleak manner; BLE, "that may be," turns *prove* into *provable*, that may be proved, &c. Thus a duplication of meanings has been avoided, and room found in this small Lexicon for every English word, except obsolete and very rare words, and some technical terms which are seldom or never used in general literature. The following lists of prefixes and postfixes are placed in groups according to their signification; the root parts of the words are printed in Roman type, and the prefix or postfix in italics. The language from which they are derived, with the particular form in which they occur in that language, and their full literal meaning, is placed after each. Letters and syllables without meaning, which are affixed merely to lengthen the words, are not here given. We have also omitted some prefixes which are fully explained in their alphabetical order in the Dictionary.

PREFIXES.

A, *an* (A.S.), *on* or *in*, at, to, as *a*bed, *a*shore, *a*field, *a*non, *a*loud, *a*kin.

A, *an* (Gr.), *not*, without, denoting privation, as *a*pathy, without feeling; *an*archy, without government; *am*brosia; *a*tom. *An* (A.S.), *against*, in return, as *an*swer.

Ab, *a*, *abs* (L.), *off*, *from*, away, as *ab*solve, *a*vert, *ab*stract. [L. *ab*, *a*, *abs*, old form *af*; conn. with Gr. *apo*, Sans. *apa*, Ger. *ab*, E. *of*, off.]

Ad (L.) *at*, *to*, also *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, as *ad*here, *a*scend, *ac*cede, *af*fix, *ag*gregate, *al*lot, *an*nex, *ap*prove, *ar*rive, *as*sign, *at*tract.

Am, *ambi*, *amb* (L.), also *amphi* (Gr.), *both*, round, about, as *ambi*dexter, *amb*ition, *am*putate, *amphi*bious, *amphi*theater, *amphi*scii.

Ana (Gr.), *away from*, up, thro', among, back, again, as *ana*lyse, *ana*tomy; *comp.*, similar, or according to.

Ante (L.), *before*, as *ante*cedent, *anti*cipate, *an*cestor.

Anti (Gr.), *opposite to*, against, as *anti*pathy, *anti*podes, *ant*agonist, *anti*-rent.

Apo (Gr.), *off*. (A.S.) *off*, *from*, away, as *apo*stle, *aph*elion, *apoc*opè, *off*shot, *off*set.

Be (A.S.), *by*, *before*, beside, as *by*stander, *be*speak; intensive, as *be*sprinkle; privative, as *be*head.

Bis (L.), *twice*, as *bis*cuit, *bi*ennial; also (G.) *dis*, *two*, twice, as *dis*syllable.

Cata, (Gr.), *down*, downwards, according to, as *cata*ract, *cate*chism, *cata*mount.

Circum, *circu* (L.), *circularly*, *round*, as *circum*scribe, *circu*it, *circum*spect.

Cis (L.) on *this* side, as *cis*alpine (*south* of the Alps).

Con (L. *cum*), also *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*; *together*, *with*, as *con*nect, *co*here, *col*lect, *cor*rect: often intensive, as *com*motion, *com*bustion.

Contra (L.), *against*, as *contra*dict, *contro*vert.

Counter (L. *contra*, F. *contre*), *against*, as *counter*act.

De (L.), *down*, *from*, *off*, away, as *de*scend, *de*part, *de*ject, *de*ter; negative, as *de*spair; implies underhand, as *de*ceive; concerning, as *de*scribe, lit. to write *down*; privative, as *de*color, *de*compose. [conn. with *duo*, two, as one of *two* things may be *down* from the other.]

Dia (Gr.), *two*, *through*, as *dia*logue, a conversation between *two*, *dia*meter.

Dis (L.), also *dif*, *di*, *in two*, *asunder*, off, away, as *dis*part, *dif*fer, *dif*fuse, *di*sperse; negative, as *dis*relish, *dis*pel, *dis*honest; privative, as *dis*lodge, *dis*gorge (Gr. *two*).

Dys (Gr.), *ill*, difficult, as *dys*entery, *dys*pepsia.

En, *em*, or *in* (F., G., A. S.), *in*, *on*, as *on*set; *into*, as *en*list; to make, as *en*large, to put *into* the state of largeness; *en*ergy, *en*demic, *em*phasis.

Enter (Fr.) *between*, *among*, as *enter*tain, *en*trance [from F. *entre*,—L. *inter*].

Epi (Gr.), *on*, as *epi*taph; during, as *ep*hemeral.

Eso (Gr.), *into*, as *eso*teric.

Ex, *e*, *ec*, *ef* (L.), *from*, *out of*, as *ex*pel, *e*ject, *ef*flux.

Ex (Gr.), *off*, *out*, *out of*, from, as *ex*odus, *ec*stasy: *exo*, *outside*, *without*, as *exo*tic.

Extra (L.), on the *outside*, beyond, as *extra*mural, *extra*ordinary, *extra*dition.

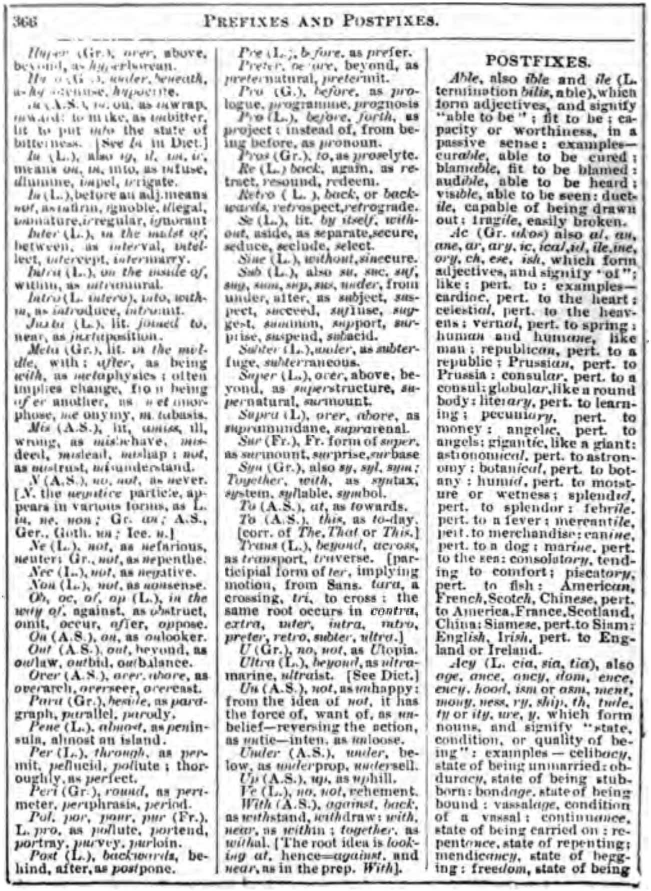
Eu (Gr.), *well*, as *eu*phony.

For (A.S.), *from*, away, against, as *for*swear, *for*bid.

Fore (A. S.), *before*, as *fore*tell, *fore*thought.

Gain (A.S.), *against*, as *gain*say, to contradict.

GERRYMANDERING, *n.* The corrupt act of political managers who parcel out election districts in such a zigzag way that the favored party is sure to win, though an immense majority of the voters are on the other side; *v.* **GERRYMANDER.**



366 PREFIXES AND POSTFIXES.

Hyper (Gr.), *over*, above, beyond, as *hyper*borean.

Hypo (Gr.), *under*, *beneath*, as *hyp*otenuse, *hypo*crite.

In (A.S.), *in*, on, as *in*wrap, *in*ward: to make, as *im*bitter, lit. to put *into* the state of bitterness. [See *In* in Dict.]

In (L.), also *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, means *on*, *in*, into, as *in*fuse, *il*lumine, *im*pel, *ir*rigate.

In (L.), before an adj. means *not*, as *in*firm, *ig*noble, *il*legal, *im*mature, *ir*regular, *ig*norant.

Inter (L.), *in the midst of*, between, as *inter*val, *intel*lect, *inter*cept, *inter*marry.

Intra (L.), *on the inside of*, within, as *intra*mural.

Intro (L. *intero*), *into*, *within*, as *intro*duce, *intro*mit.

Juxta (L.), lit. *joined to*, near, as *juxta*position.

Meta (Gr.), lit. *in the middle*, with; *after*, as being *with*, as *meta*physics; often implies change, from being *after* another, as *meta*morphose, *met*onymy, *meta*basis.

Mis (A.S.), lit. *amiss*, ill, wrong, as *mis*behave, *mis*deed, *mis*lead, *mis*hap; *not*, as *mis*trust, *mis*understand.

N (A.S.), *no*, *not*, as *n*ever. [*N*. the *negative* particle, appears in various forms, as L. *in*, *ne*, *non*; Gr. *an*; A.S., Ger., Goth. *un*; Ice. *u*.]

Ne (L.), *not*, as *ne*farious, *ne*uter; Gr., *not*, as *ne*penthe.

Nec (L.), *not*, as *neg*ative.

Non (L.), *not*, as *non*sense.

Ob, *oc*, *of*, *op* (L.), *in the way of*, against, as *ob*struct, omit, *oc*cur, *of*fer, *op*pose.

On (A.S.), *on*, as *on*looker.

Out (A.S.), *out*, beyond, as *out*law, *out*bid, *out*balance.

Over (A.S.), *over*, *above*, as *over*arch, *over*seer, *over*cast.

Para (Gr.), *beside*, as *para*graph, *par*allel, *par*ody.

Pene (L.), *almost*, as *pen*insula, almost an island.

Per (L.), *through*, as *per*mit, *pel*lucid, *pol*lute; thoroughly, as *per*fect.

Peri (Gr.), *round*, as *peri*meter, *peri*phrasis, *peri*od.

Pol, *por*, *pour*, *pur* (Fr.), L. *pro*, as *pol*lute, *por*tend, *por*tray, *pur*vey, *pur*loin.

Post (L.), *backwards*, behind, after, as *post*pone.

Pre (L.), *before*, as *pre*fer.

Preter, *before*, beyond, as *preter*natural, *preter*mit.

Pro (G.), *before*, as *pro*logue, *pro*gramme, *pro*gnosis

Pro (L.), *before*, *forth*, as *pro*ject; instead of, from being before, as *pro*noun.

Pros (Gr.), *to*, as *pros*elyte.

Re (L.) *back*, again, as *re*tract, *re*sound, *re*deem.

Retro (L.), *back*, or *backwards*, *retro*spect, *retro*grade.

Se (L.), lit. *by itself*, *without*, aside, as *se*parate, *se*cure, *se*duce, *se*clude, *se*lect.

Sine (L.), *without*, *sine*cure.

Sub (L.), also *su*, *suc*, *suf*, *sug*, *sum*, *sup*, *sus*, *under*, from under, after, as *sub*ject, *sus*pect, *suc*ceed, *suf*fuse, *sug*gest, *sum*mon, *sup*port, *sur*prise, *sus*pend, *sub*acid.

Subter (L.), *under*, as *subter*fuge, *subter*raneous.

Super (L.), *over*, above, beyond, as *super*structure, *super*natural, *sur*mount.

Supra (L), *over*, *above*, as *supra*mundane, *supra*renal.

Sur (Fr.), Fr. form of *super*, as *sur*mount, *sur*prise, *sur*base

Syn (Gr.), also *sy*, *syl*, *sym*; *Together*, *with*, as *syn*tax, *sy*stem, *syl*lable, *sym*bol.

To (A.S.), *at*, as *to*wards.

To (A.S.), *this*, as *to*-day. [corr. of *The*, *That* or *This*.]

Trans (L.), *beyond*, *across*, as *trans*port, *tra*verse. [participial form of *ter*, implying motion, from Sans. *tara*, a crossing, *tri*, to cross: the same root occurs in *contra*, *extra*, *inter*, *intra*, *intro*, *preter*, *retro*, *subter*, *ultra*.]

U (Gr.), *no*, *not*, as *U*topia.

Ultra (L.), *beyond*, as *ultra*marine, *ultra*ist. [See Dict.]

Un (A.S.), *not*, as *un*happy: from the idea of *not*, it has the force of, want of, as *un*belief—reversing the action, as *un*tie—inten. as *un*loose.

Under (A.S.), *under*, below, as *under*prop, *under*sell.

Up (A.S.), *up*, as *up*hill.

Ve (L.), *no*, *not*, *ve*hement.

With (A.S.), *against*, *back*, as *with*stand, *with*draw: *with*, *near*, as *with*in; *together*, as *with*al. [The root idea is *looking at*, hence=*against*, and *near*, as in the prep. *With*].

POSTFIXES.

Able, also *ible* and *ile* (L. termination *bilis*, able), which form adjectives, and signify "able to be"; fit to be; capacity or worthiness, in a passive sense: examples—cur*able*, able to be cured; blam*able*, fit to be blamed; aud*ible*, able to be heard; vis*ible*, able to be seen: duct*ile*, capable of being drawn out; frag*ile*, easily broken.

Ac (Gr. *akos*) also *al*, *an*, *ane*, *ar*, *ary*, *ic*, *ical*, *id*, *ile*, *ine*, *ory*, *ch*, *ese*, *ish*, which form adjectives, and signify "of"; like; pert. to: examples—cardi*ac*, pert. to the heart; celesti*al*, pert. to the heavens; vern*al*, pert. to spring; hum*an* and hum*ane*, like man; republic*an*, pert. to a republic; Prussi*an*, pert. to Prussia: consul*ar*, pert. to a consul; globul*ar*, like a round body; liter*ary*, pert. to learning; pecuni*ary*, pert. to money: angel*ic*, pert. to angels; gigant*ic*, like a giant: astronom*ical*, pert. to astronomy: botan*ical*, pert. to botany: hum*id*, pert. to moisture or wetness; splend*id*, pert. to splendor: febr*ile*, pert. to a fever; mercant*ile*, pert. to merchandise; can*ine*, pert. to a dog; mar*ine*, pert. to the sea: consolat*ory*, tending to comfort; piscat*ory*, pert. to fish: Americ*an*, Fren*ch*, Scot*ch*, Chin*ese*, pert. to America, France, Scotland, China: Siam*ese*, pert. to Siam; Engl*ish*, Ir*ish*, pert. to England or Ireland.

Acy (L. *cia*, *sia*, *tia*), also *age*, *ance*, *ancy*, *dom*, *ence*, *ency*, *hood*, *ism* or *asm*, *ment*, *mony*, *ness*, *ry*, *ship*, *th*, *tude*, *ty* or *ity*, *ure*, *y*, which form nouns, and signify "state, condition, or quality of being": examples — celib*acy*, state of being unmarried: obdur*acy*, state of being stubborn: bond*age*, state of being bound: vassal*age*, condition of a vassal: continu*ance*, state of being carried on: repent*ance*, state of repenting; mendic*ancy*, state of begging: free*dom*, state of being

GRIDIRON, *v. t.* To intersect a country with railroad tracks, running parallel to, or crossing each other in proximity.

Vulnera nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt.—Wounds cannot be cured unless they are probed.—LIVY.

free : martyr*dom*, state of being a martyr : dilig*ence*, quality of being diligent : ascend*ency*, state of having climbed up : false*hood*, state of being false ; widow*hood*, state of being a widow : barbar*ism*, condition of a savage : sch*ism*, state of being divided : enthusi*asm*, state of being inspired, as by love, zeal; phant*asm*, the condition of being airy and unsubstantial: agree*ment*, state of being agreed ; enjoy*ment*, state of being happy : acri*mony*, quality of being sharp ; matri*mony*, state of being married : deaf*ness*, state of being deaf ; gentl*ness*, quality of being gentle ; rival*ry*, state or condition of a rival ; braver*y*, quality of being brave ; partner*ship*, state of being a partner ; friend*ship*, state of being friendly : mir*th*, state of being merry ; bread*th*, quality of being broad : grati*tude*, quality of being thankful ; alti*tude*, state of being high : pover*ty*, state of being poor : activ*ity*, state of being active: tort*ure*, state of being tormented : fract*ure*, state of being broken : bigam*y*, state of having two wives : modest*y*, quality of being modest.

Acy (Gr. *akos*), also *ate*, *dom*, *ric*, *ship*, which form nouns, and signify "rank"; office ; jurisdiction ; dominion : examples—cur*acy*, the office of a curate : pap*acy*, the office of the Pope : pontific*ate*, the jurisdiction of the Pope : duke*dom*, the rank of a duke : king*dom*, the dominions of a king : bishop*ric*, the office of a bishop : clerk*ship*, the office of a clerk.

Age (F. *age*—from L. *ago*), also *ion*, *sion* or *tion*, *ment*, *ure*, which form nouns, and signify "act of": thing done: examples—marri*age*, the act of marrying : pass*age*, act of passing : un*ion*, act of uniting : admis*sion*, act of admitting : inspec*tion*, act of looking into : conceal*ment*, act of hiding ; elope*ment*, act of running away secretly ; impost*ure*, act of cheating ; depart*ure*, the act of leaving.

Age (F. *age*—from L. *ago*), also *ry*, signifying "persons or things collectively" ; examples—assembl*age*, a collection of persons ; foli*age*, the whole body of leaves ; peasant*ry*, the whole body of the country people.

An (L. *anus*), also *ant*, *ar*, *ard*, *ary*, *aster*, *ate*, *ee*, *eer*, *ent*, *er*, *ic*, *ist*, *ite* or *yte*, *ive* or *iff*, *or*, *ster*, which form nouns, and signify "the person who acts or who is"; one who: examples—equestri*an*, one who rides on horseback; antediluvi*an*, one who lived before the flood: vagr*ant*, one who wanders: litig*ant*, one who carries on a lawsuit: schol*ar*, one who attends school : begg*ar*, one who begs: slugg*ard*, one who is idle or lazy ; drunk*ard*, one who drinks intoxicants to excess : contempor*ary*, one who lives at the same time: lapid*ary*, one who cuts precious stones : poet*aster*, one who writes petty verses : deleg*ate*, one who is sent by others : advoc*ate*, one who pleads in behalf of others : refug*ee*, one who seeks shelter, or to whom it is given ; patent*ee*, one who holds a patent : mutin*eer*, one who rebels against constituted authority : pion*eer*, one who prepares the way for others : stud*ent*, one who studies: pati*ent*, one who suffers : biograph*er*, one who writes lives; drap*er*, one who sells linen : mechan*ic*, one who produces work by aid of tools or machinery ; rust*ic*, one who is a native of the country : ocul*ist*, one who is skilled in the cure of diseases of the eyes ; botan*ist*, one who is skilled in a knowledge of plants: fav*orite*, one who is favored ; neoph*yte*, one newly admitted as into a religious order : capt*ive*, one who is taken prisoner : relat*ive*, one who is related by blood: plaint*iff*, one who urges a suit in law against another : benefact*or*, one who confers benefits on another : competit*or*, a candidate with others for an office : barri*ster*, one who pleads for others at the bar.

Ana (L. *anus*), signifying a collection of memorable sayings or loose thoughts,—as Lincolni*ana*, a collection of the sayings, anecdotes, &c., relating to Lincoln.

Ant, also *ent* (L. *ens*, being—gen. *entis*), which form adjectives and signify "being" or having the force of "ing"; belonging to : examples—dorm*ant*, belonging to one that sleeps ; pleas*ant*, being in a state that brings pleasure: verd*ant*, being green ; eleg*ant*, being pleasing to good taste: bellig*erent*, being in a state that carries on war: pend*ant*, being in a state that hangs down ; suspended.

Art (another form of *ard*—see *an*), one who, as bragg*art*, one who is vain and boasting.

Ary (L. *arium*), also *ery*, *ory*, *ry*, which form nouns, and signify the "place where" or "place which" : examples—avi*ary*, a place where birds are kept; libr*ary*, a place where books are kept: drap*ery*, a place where linen goods are sold ; nurs*ery*, a place where children and trees are reared : fact*ory*, a place where articles are manufactured: dormit*ory*, a place where persons sleep : found*ry*, a place where articles in metal are cast in moulds.

Ary (L. *arius*), also *ice*, *ment*, *mony*, *ory*, which form nouns, and signify "the thing which" : examples—lumin*ary*, that which gives light : sal*ary*, that which is paid for service : just*ice*, that which is just : ali*ment*, that which nourishes : engage*ment*, that which engages : patri*mony*, that which is inherited from a father : ali*mony*, that which is allowed for food : territ*ory*, the district of country belonging to: direct*ory*, that which or those who direct, as a board.

Ate (L. *atus*), also *ful*, *lent*, *ose*, *ous*, *some*, *y*, which form adjectives, and signify "full of"; abundance : examples—desol*ate*, full of grief; passion*ate*, full of passion : deceit*ful*, full of deceit ; joy*ful*, full of joy : viru*lent*, full of

INTERVIEW, *v. t.* To call on a politician or any noted character (as a representative of the press), and solicit his views on public questions, etc., for publication; *n.* **INTERVIEWER**, one who makes a business of reporting conversations with leading, famous or notorious men; *n.* **INTERVIEWING.**

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poison; viol*ent*, full of the unnatural exercise of force; verb*ose*, full of words; joc*ose*, full of jokes; beaute*ous*, full of beauty; igne*ous*, full of fire; toil*some*, full of toil; glad*some*, full of gladness; cloud*y*, full of clouds; flower*y*, full of flowers.

Ate (L. *atus*), also *en*, *fy*, *ish*, *ise*, or *ize*, which form verbs, and signify "to make"; to put; to take: examples—anim*ate*, to put life into; eradic*ate*, to take up by the roots; moist*en*, to make moist; deep*en*, to make deep; quali*fy*, to make fit; forti*fy*, to make strong; embell*ish*, to make beautiful; publ*ish*, to make public; fertil*ise*, to make fruitful; apolog*ise*, to make an apology; agon*ise*, to, etc.

Ate (L. *atus*), in *chem.*, a postfix which, substituted in the name of an acid ending in *ic*, expresses a combination of that acid with a salifiable base, as nitr*ate* of silver, a combination of *nitric acid* with the salifiable base silver.

Celli, also *cello* (It. L. *culus*) little; a diminutive termination, vermi*celli*, violon*cello*.

Cle (L. *culus*, a dim. termination), also *cule*, *ule*, *el* or *le*, *en*, *kin*, *let*, *et* or *ot*, *ling*, *ock*, *y* or *ie*, which form nouns, and signify "little"; diminution: examples—ici*cle*, a little conical mass of ice; canti*cle*, a little song; animal*cule*, a very little creature; reti*cule*, a little net; glob*ule*, a little globe; pil*ule*, a little pill; satch*el*, a little sack or bag; sick*le*, a little scythe; chick*en*, a little fowl; kitt*en*, a little cat; lamb*kin*, a little lamb; pip*kin*, a small earthen boiler; brace*let*, a little brace or band for the arm; leaf*let*, a little leaf; turr*et*, a little tower; ball*ot*, a little ball used in voting; seed*ling*, a little plant raised from a seed; gos*ling*, a little goose; hill*ock*, a little hill; bull*ock*, a young bull; Will*y*, little William; lass*ie*, a little lass.

Ed (A.S.), the sign of the pt. and pp. of regular verbs, often changed into *t*, as bent for bend*ed*; burnt, burn*ed*.

El, also *le*, (A.S.), which form nouns and signify "that which": examples—shov*el*, an instrument for shoving earth; sett*le*, that which forms a seat.

El, also *le*, *en*, *erel*, (A.S. *el*; F. *elle*, dim. terminations), little, as in cock*erel*.

En (A.S.), which forms adjectives, and signifies "made of"; belonging to: examples—earth*en* made of earth; gold*en*, made of gold; heath*en*, belonging to those not knowing the true God.

En also *n* and *ne* (A.S.), the sign of the pp. of many verbs as in wov*en*, shor*n*, bor*ne*.

En (A.S.), pl. termination, as in ox*en*, ki*ne*, childr*en*.

Ene (L.), belonging to; as terr*ene*, belonging to earth.

Eous same as *ous*.

Er (A.S.), more—the sign of the comp. degree—as great*er*, high*er*, more high, &c.

Er (A.S.), often—as glimm*er*, to shine often.

Erly, also *ern* (A.S.), also *ward* or *wards*, which form adverbs and signify "direction of": examples—south*erly*, in the direction of the south; north*erly*, in the direction of the north: home*ward*, in the direction of home; heaven*ward*, in the direction of heaven.

Es and *s* (A.S. and L.), terminations of the pl. of nouns, as fox*es*, bird*s*; added to form the third pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as go*es*, bid*s*.

Escent forming adjectives, and *escence* forming nouns (L. *escens*), growing; becoming: examples—conval*escent*, growing in health; conval*escence*, the state of growing in health: putr*escent*, becoming putrid; putr*escence*, the state of becoming putrid.

Esque (F. *esque*; It. *esco*; L. *iscus*, like), forming adjectives, and signifying "belonging to"; like: examples—pictur*esque*, vividly like a picture; grot*esque*, like the extravagant style of a grotto.

Ess (F.), a termination indicating a noun fem.—as tig*er*, mas.; tigr*ess*, fem.

Est (A.S.), a termination indicating the superl. degree of adjectives, as small*est*: the termination of the second pers. sing. pres. of a verb, as in eat*est*, walk*est*: often contracted into *st*, as in bid*st*.

Head, of which *hood* is another spelling (A.S. *had*; Gr. *heit*, state), forming nouns, and signifying "state"; nature, as God*head*, the nature of God; man*hood*, state of.

Ia (L. *ius*), in botanical terms forms the titles of classes and orders: *ious*, the terminations of the adjectives formed from them, as monogyn*ia*, monogyn*ious*.

Ic (L. *icus*; Gr. *ikos*), in certain chemical terms, a postfix denoting the acid containing most oxygen, when more than one is formed—as nitr*ic*, sulphur*ic*; in *path.* and *phys.*, a termination expressing the condition of *being excited*, as phthis*ic*.

Ics (Gr. *ika*), also *ism*, *ry*, *ure*, which form nouns, and signify "things relating to," as to an art or science; the practice, system, doctrines, or peculiarities of: examples—opt*ics*, things relating to the science of seeing: mathemat*ics*, things relating to the science of magnitudes; Calvin*ism*, the doctrines of Calvin; patriot*ism*, the conduct of a patriot: sorcer*y*, things relating to the art of a sorcerer: cooker*y*, things relating to the art of a cook: agricul*ture*, things relating to the art of tilling the ground; sculp*ture*, things relating to the art of chiselling or carving on stone

Idæ, also *adæ* and *ides* (Gr. *ides*), "descent"; a postfix in many scientific terms, denoting "a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness"—as can*idæ*, the dog family, including dogs, foxes, and wolves: *ida* is only a corruption of *idæ*.

Ide (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), in *chem.*, a postfix of the terms *oxygen*, *chlorine*, *fluorine*, and *iodine*, used to indicate combinations with each other, or with simple combustibles or metals, in pro-

ITHURIEL'S SPEAR. In "Paradise Lost" Milton relates that the angel "Ithuriel" startled and exasperated *Satan* (found in the act of tempting Eve) by touching the fiend gently with his "spear;" hence the "Ithuriel spear" symbolizes the exposure of falsehood or detection of hidden wickedness.

portions not forming an acid—as ox*ide* of chlorine, chlor*ide* of sulphur, iod*ide* of iron.

Idean (L. *ideus*—from Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), relation to that which bears resemblance—as arytenoi*dean*, *ar'-i-ten-oy'-de-an*, pertaining to that which is *arytenoid* or funnel-shaped.

Ides, as if *eides* (Gr. *eidos*, resemblance or likeness), in scientific terms, a postfix preceded by *o*, denoting "resemblance or likeness to an object" indicated by the word to which it is joined—as alkalo*ides*, *al'ka-lo-i-dez*, substances having a likeness or resemblance to alkaloids.

Im, a termination of Heb. nouns pl., as cherub*im*.

Ina (It., &c.), a fem. termination, as in Czar*ina*.

Ine (L.), a fem termination as in hero*ine*.

Ing (A.S.) the termination of the imp. particip. of verbs.

Ior (L.), more—as super*ior*, more above.

Ique (F. *ique:* L. *iquus*), belonging to—as ant*ique*, belonging to what is ancient.

Ish (A.S.), also *like*, *ly*, which form adjectives, and signify "like": becoming: examples—boy*ish*, like a boy; fool*ish*, like a fool: gentleman*like*, like a gentleman; war*like*, becoming a warrior: brother*ly*, becoming a brother: friend*ly*, like a friend.

Ish (A.S.), little; somewhat: examples—brown*ish*, a little brown; brack*ish*, somewhat salt: fever*ish*, somewhat affected with fever.

Isk (Gr. *iskos*), little, as in aster*isk*, a little star.

Ite (L. *itus*), in *chem.*, a postfix which, added to the name of an acid ending in *ous*, expresses combination of that acid with a salifiable base—sulph*ite* of potash, that is, a combination of sulphur*ous* acid with the base potash

Ite (L. *itus*; Gr. *ites*), one who—that which, as in appe*tite*, that which creates the desire for food.

Ite (Gr. *lithos*, a stone), in *geol.*, a contraction of *lite*, meaning "stone" or "resembling stone"—as in quartz*ite*, granular quartz: ammon*ite*, a certain fossil shell.

Itis (Gr. *iemi*, I discharge, I urge against), in *med.*, a postfix in Gr. names of organs, signifying inflammation of the organ indicated, as in card*itis*, infl. of the heart

Ive (L. *ivus*), able to do, or doing; capacity in an active sense; examples—cohes*ive*, able to stick together; expans*ive*, able to spread out.

Ix (L. *ix*—gen. *icis*), a fem. termination, as in testatr*ix*, a woman who leaves a will.

Kin (A.S. *cyn*, race: Ger. *kind*, a child), little: a son of,—as lamb*kin*, a little lamb—that is, the son of a lamb.

Kind (see above), kind or race—as man*kind*, of man.

Le (A.S.), often; little—as spark*le*, n. a little spark; spark*le*, v. *t* to throw out sparks often.

Less (A.S. *læs*), privation; without: examples—guilt*less*, without guilt; breath*less*, without breath.

Most (A.S.), a termination of the superl. degree—as hind*most*, furthest behind; in*most*, furthest within.

Odes (Gr. *odes*, excess or fullness), in scientific terms denoting "plenty of fullness"

Œcious (Gr. *oikos*, a house or family), in *bot.*, a postfix denoting the arrangement of stamens and pistils in flowers—as mon*œcious*, possessing two kinds of unisexual flowers on the same individual.

Oid (Gr. *eidos*, appearance, resemblance), "likeness"; resemblance—as spher*oid*, resembling a sphere.

On, also *one*, *oon*, which form nouns (It. and F. *on*), large: examples—milli*on*, a large thousand; tromb*one*, a large deep-toned instr. trumpet: ball*oon*, a large ball.

Ot (F. *ette:* A.S. *ot*), little.

Ous, *ose* (L. *osus*), full of.

Ous (L. *osus*), in *chem.*, a postfix denoting that compound which has a smaller quantity of oxygen than the one which ends in *ic*—as nitr*ous* acid, which contains a smaller quantity of oxygen than nitr*ic* acid.

Re (F.), another form of *er*, as in meag*re*, theat*re*.

Red (A.S. *ræden*), state or condition; those who: kind*red*, those who are kin, or related by blood.

Ry (A.S.), place where—persons or things collectively

Se (A.S.), to make: contr. from *sse*, as in clean*se*, to make clean.

Ship (A.S. *scipe*, form, state), rank, jurisdiction, or office: state of being.

Stress (A.S. *estre* or *istre*) a fem. termination of nouns, as in song*stress*, a sweet singer

Teen (A.S. *ten* or *tyn*), ten to be added—as in four*teen*.

Ty (A.S. *tig:* Ger. *zig*, in the sense of multiplied into), ten to be multiplied into, as in seven*ty*, ten to be multiplied into seven.

Ward, also *wards* A.S. *weard*), direction of

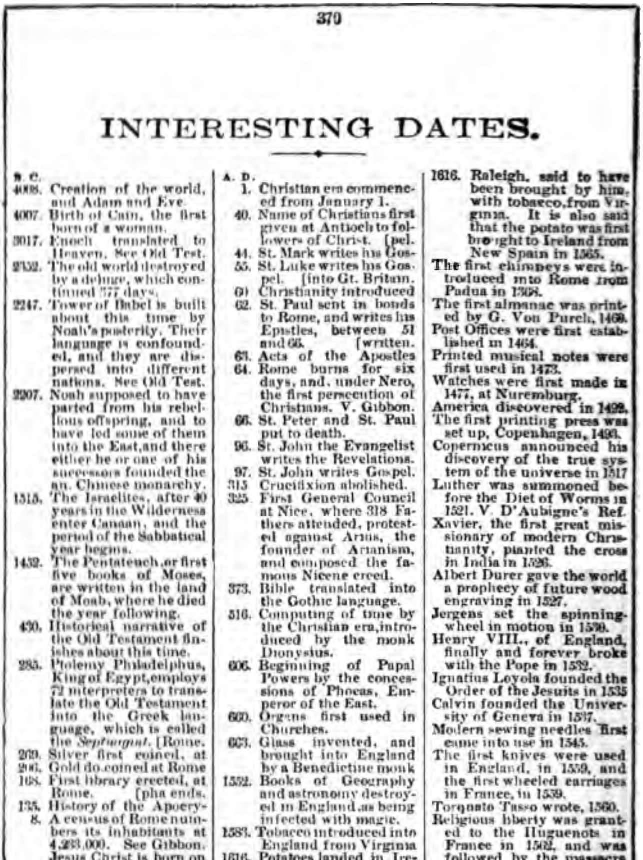
Ways, also *wise* (A.S. *wis:* Ger. *wiss*), manner: examples—cross*wise*, in a cross manner, like*wise*, in like manner: length*ways*, in the direction of its length: *ly* (A.S.): manner: examples—honest*ly*, in an honest manner, candid*ly*, in a candid manner; just*ly*, in a just manner.

Foreign Immigration since 1870, by Fiscal Years—Official.

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1870 - -	387,203	1874 - -	313,339	1878 , -	138,469
1871 - -	321,350	1875 - -	227,498	1879 - -	177,826
1872 - -	404,806	1876 - -	169,986	1880 - -	457,257
1873 - -	459,803	1877 - -	141,857	287,623 males—169,634 female.	

Y

MANIFEST DESTINY. In *Am. pol.* One who holds that it is our national "destiny" to become masters of the whole continent of America, absorbing and assimilating all other nationalities—a race of politicians now nearly extinct.



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INTERESTING DATES.

B. C.

4008. Creation of the world, and Adam and Eve.

4007. Birth of Cain, the first born of a woman.

3017. Enoch translated to Heaven. See Old Test.

2352. The old world destroyed by a deluge, which continued 377 days.

2247. Tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's posterity. Their language is confounded, and they are dispersed into different nations. See Old Test.

2207. Noah supposed to have parted from his rebellious offspring, and to have led some of them into the East, and there either he or one of his successors founded the an. Chinese monarchy.

1515. The Israelites, after 40 years in the Wilderness enter Canaan, and the period of the Sabbatical year begins.

1452. The Pentateuch, or first five books of Moses, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following.

430. Historical narrative of the Old Testament finishes about this time.

285. Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, employs 72 interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the *Septuagint*. [Rome.

269. Silver first coined, at

266. Gold do. coined at Rome

168. First library erected, at Rome. [pha ends.

135. History of the Apocry-

8. A census of Rome numbers its inhabitants at 4,233,000. See Gibbon. Jesus Christ is born on Monday, Decemb'r 25th

A. D.

1. Christian era commenced from January 1.

40. Name of Christians first given at Antioch to followers of Christ. [pel.

44. St. Mark writes his Gos-

55. St. Luke writes his Gospel. [into Gt. Britain.

60. Christianity introduced

62. St. Paul sent in bonds to Rome, and writes his Epistles, between 51 and 66. [written.

63. Acts of the Apostles

64. Rome burns for six days, and, under Nero, the first persecution of Christians. V. Gibbon.

66. St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.

96. St. John the Evangelist writes the Revelations.

97. St. John writes Gospel.

315 Crucifixion abolished.

325 First General Council at Nice, where 318 Fathers attended, protested against Arius, the founder of Arianism, and composed the famous Nicene creed.

373. Bible translated into the Gothic language.

516. Computing of time by the Christian era, introduced by the monk Dionysius.

606. Beginning of Papal Powers by the concessions of Phocas, Emperor of the East.

660. Organs first used in Churches.

663. Glass invented, and brought into England by a Benedictine monk

1552. Books of Geography and astronomy destroyed in England as being infected with magic.

1583. Tobacco introduced into England from Virginia

1616. Potatoes landed in Ireland by Sir Walter Raleigh, said to have been brought by him, with tobacco, from Virginia. It is also said that the potato was first brought to Ireland from New Spain in 1565.

The first chimneys were introduced into Rome from Padua in 1368.

The first almanac was printed by G. Von Purch, 1460.

Post Offices were first established in 1464.

Printed musical notes were first used in 1473.

Watches were first made in 1477, at Nuremburg.

America discovered in 1492.

The first printing press was set up, Copenhagen, 1493.

Copernicus announced his discovery of the true system of the universe in 1517

Luther was summoned before the Diet of Worms in 1521. V. D'Aubigne's Ref.

Xavier, the first great missionary of modern Christianity, planted the cross in India in 1526.

Albert Durer gave the world a prophecy of future wood engraving in 1527.

Jergens set the spinning-wheel in motion in 1530.

Henry VIII., of England, finally and forever broke with the Pope in 1532.

Ignatius Loyola founded the Order of the Jesuits in 1535

Calvin founded the University of Geneva in 1537.

Modern sewing needles first came into use in 1545.

The first knives were used in England, in 1559, and the first wheeled carriages in France, in 1559.

Torquato Tasso wrote, 1560.

Religious liberty was granted to the Huguenots in France in 1562, and was followed by the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1672.

MONROE DOCTRINE. The *dictum* that no foreign nation shall obtain a permanent foothold on American land or water, nor control any waterway or other avenue of commerce, travel, etc., across the Isthmus of Darien.

Coaches were first used in England in 1569.
Cervantes wrote Don Quixote De la Mancha in 1573.
The first newspaper was published in England in 1588.
Telescopes invented in 1590.
Spencer, Shakespeare, Bacon, Kepler, Tycho Brahe, contemporaries in 1590.
The first telescope was prob. used in England in 1608.
The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1629.
First air pump made in 1650.
The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.
The first copper cent was coined in N. Haven, 1687.
The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1753.
The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.
Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighth century.
The first steamboat(Fulton's) plied the Hudson in 1807.
The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1820.
Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-'7.
The first lucifer match was made (in U. S) in 1829.
The first iron steamship was built in 1830.
First steel pen made in 1830.
Omnibuses were introduced into New York in 1830.
Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1837.
Envelopes first used in 1839.
Anæsthesia discovered, 1844.
The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846.
Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.
Abraham Lincoln assassinated, April 14, 1865.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

Amaranth—Immortality.
Aster—Beauty in retirement.
Ash—Grandeur.
Alyssum — Worth beyond beauty.
Bachelor's Button—Hope in misery.
Balm—Sweets of social intercourse.
Balm of Gilead—I am cured.
Balsam—Impatience.
Bay Leaf—I change but in dying.
Birch—Gracefulness.
Bindweed—Humility.
Blue Bell—Constancy.
Broom—Neatness.
Burdock—Importunity.
Calla—Feminine modesty.
Chamomile—Energy in adversity.
Cardinal Flower—Distinction
Carnation—Pride.
Catchfly—A snare.
Cinquefoil—Love, constant but hopeless.
Clematis—Mental excellence
Columbine—I cannot give thee up
Corn—Riches.
Coreopsis—Always cheerful.
Coriander—Concealed merit.
Cypress-Disappointed hopes
Dahlia-Elegance and dignity
Daisy-Beauty and innocence
Dandelion—Coquetry.
Elder—Compassion.
Evergreen — Poverty and worth.
Fir—Time.
Forget-me not—True love.
Fuchsia—Humble love.
Geranium, Rose—Preference
Geranium, Scarlet—Thou art changed.
Geranium, Oak-True friendship.
Geranium, Lemon — Tranquillity of mind.
Gilly Flower—Lasting beauty
Golden Rod-Encouragement
Grape—Charity.
Hawthorne—Hope.
Hazel—Reconciliation.
Heliotrope—Devotion.
Hibiscus—Beauty is vain.
Hollyhock—Ambition.
Honeysuckle—Fidelity.
Hop—Injustice.
Hydrangea—Heartlessness.
Ice Plant—Your looks freeze me.
Ivy—I have found one true heart.
Jasmine—Amiability.
Jonquil—Affection returned.
King-cup—I wish I was rich.
Lady's Slipper — Capricious beauty.
Laurel—Virtue is true beauty
Lavender—Acknowledgment
Lemon—Discretion.
Lilac—First emotion of love.
Lily—Purity.
Lily of the Valley — Heart withering in secret.
Locust — Affection beyond the grave.
Mallows—Sweet disposition.
Maple—Reserve.
Marigold—Contempt.
Mignonette—Moral beauty.
Moss—Maternal love.
Nasturtium—Patriotism.
Nightshade—Dark thoughts
Pea, Everlasting—Wilt thou go?
" Sweet—Departure.
Peach Blossom—I am your captive.
Phlox—Our souls are united.
Pine—Time and faith.
Pink, White — Lovely and pure affection.
Pink, Red—Woman's love.
Polyanthus—Confidence.
Primrose—Modest worth.
Rose-bud—Confession of love
" Bridal—Happy love.
" Damask—Bashful love
" Multiflora—Grace.
" White—Too young to love.
" Red-leaved-Diffidence
Sage—Domestic virtues.
Sunflower—Smile on me still
Sweet William—Gallantry.
Thistle—Never forget.
Tulip—Beautiful eyes.
Verbena—Sensibility.
Violet—Faithfulness.
Wallflower—Fidelity in misfortune.
Willow—Forsaken.
Woodbine—Fraternal love.
Yarrow—A cure for the heartache.
Zindia—I mourn your absence.

Caveat actor.—Let the doer beware. Caveat emptor.—Let the buyer beware.

Certiorari.—Make more certain.

Citra consequentiam.—Without anything to follow.

Cognovit actionem.—He has acknowledged the aciton.

Population of the United States According to the Tenth Census.

STATES.	Total Population 1880.	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX.	
		Males.	Females.
Alabama	1,262,794	622,890	639,904
Arizona	40,441	28,202	12,239
Arkansas	802,564	416,383	386,181
California	864,686	518,271	346,415
Colorado	194,649	129,471	65,178
Connecticut	622,683	305,886	316,797
Dakota	135,180	82,302	52,818
Delaware	146,654	74,153	72,501
District of Columbia	177,638	83,594	94,044
Florida	267,351	135,393	131,958
Georgia	1,539,048	761,184	777,864
Idaho	32,611	21,818	10,793
Illinois	3,078,769	1,587,433	1,491,336
Indiana	1,978,362	1,010,676	967,686
Iowa	1,624,620	848,234	776,386
Kansas	995,966	536,725	459,241
Kentucky	1,648,708	832,676	816,032
Louisiana	940,103	468,833	471,270
Maine	648,945	324,084	324,861
Maryland	934,632	462,604	472,028
Massachusetts	1,783,012	858,475	924,537
Michigan	1,636,331	862,276	774,055
Minnesota	780,806	419,262	361,544
Mississippi	1,131,592	567,137	564,455
Missouri	2,168,804	1,127,424	1,041,380
Montana	39,157	28,180	10,977
Nebraska	452,433	249,275	203,158
Nevada	62,265	42,013	20,252
New Hampshire	346,984	170,575	176,409
New Jersey	1,130,983	559,823	571,160
New Mexico	118,430	63,751	54,679
New York	5,083,810	2,506,283	2,577,527
North Carolina	1,400,047	688,203	711,844
Ohio	3,198,239	1,614,165	1,584,074
Oregon	174,767	103,388	71,379
Pennsylvania	4,282,786	2,136,635	2,146,151
Rhode Island	276,528	133,033	143,495
South Carolina	995,622	490,469	505,153
Tennessee	1,542,463	769,374	773,089
Texas	1,592,574	838,719	753,855
Utah	143,906	74,470	69,436
Vermont	332,286	166,888	165,398
Virginia	1,512,806	745,839	766,967
Washington	75,120	45,977	29,143
West Virginia	618,443	314,479	303,964
Wisconsin	1,315,480	680,106	635,374
Wyoming	20,788	14,151	6,637
Total	50,152,866	25,520,582	24,632,284

TOTAL PRESIDENTIAL VOTE FROM 1824 TO 1880 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Tot. Vote.	Year.	Tot. Vote.	Year.	Tot. Vote.	Year.	Tot. Vote.	Year	Tot. Vote.
1824	352,062	1836	1,498,205	1848	2,872,806	1860	4,676,853	1872	6,431,149
1828	1,156,328	1840	2,410,772	1852	3,142,877	1864	4,024,792	1876	8,426,073
1832	1,217,691	1844	2,698,608	1856	4,053,967	1868	5,724,624	1880	9,218,550

NIBELUNGEN LIED (nib-el-ung'-en-leed), *n.* The "Lay of the Nibelungen," the most ancient existing monumen of German epic poetry forming the chief traditionary record of the romantic deeds and sentiments of the German nation, and the subject of one of Wagner's celebrated operas.

POPULATION OF CITIES.	1790.	1810.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
New York	33,131	96,373	203,007	312,710	515,547	805,651	942,292	1,206,590
Philadelphia	42,520	96,664	167,188	258,037	408,762	585,529	674,022	846,984
Brooklyn		4,402	12,042	36,233	96,838	266,661	396,099	566,689
Chicago				4,479	29,963	109,260	298,977	503,304
Boston	18,038	32,250	61,392	93,383	136,881	177,812	250,526	362,535
St. Louis						160,773	310,861	350,522
Baltimore	13,503	46,555	50,625	102,313	169,054	212,418	267,354	332,190
Cincinnati		2,540	24,831	46,338	115,436	161,044	216,239	255,708
San Francisco					15,000	56,802	149,473	233,956
New Orleans		17,242	46,310	102,193	116,375	168,675	191,418	216,140
Cleveland		547	1,076	6,071	17,034	43,417	92,829	160,142
Pittsburg		4,768	12,542	21,115	46,601	49,217	86,076	156,381
Buffalo		1,508	8,653	18,213	42,261	81,129	117,714	155,137
Washington		8,208	18,827	23,364	40,001	61,122	109,199	147,307
Newark			10,953	17,290	38,894	71,914	105,059	136,400
Louisville		1,357	10,352	21,210	43,194	68,033	100,753	123,645
Jersey City						29,226	82,546	120,728
Detroit			2,222	9,102	21,019	45,619	79,577	116,342
Milwaukee				1,700	20,061	45,246	71,440	115,578
Providence		10,071	16,832	23,171	41,513	50,666	68,904	104,850
Albany	3,498	9,356	24,238	33,721	50,763	62,367	69,422	90,903
Rochester			9,269	20,191	36,403	48,204	62,386	89,363
Allegheny, Pa.						28,702	53,180	78,681
Indianapolis						18,611	48,244	75,074
Richmond		9,735	16,060	20,153	27,570	37,910	51,038	63,803
New Haven		5,772	10,180	14,890	20,345	39,267	50,840	62,882
Lowell			6,474	20,796	33,383	36,827	40,928	59,485
Worcester				7,497	17,049	24,960	41,105	58,295
Troy		3,885	11,401	19,334	28,785	39,232	46,465	56,747
Kansas City						4,418	32,260	55,813
Cambridge, Mass.						26,060	39,634	52,740
Syracuse				6,502	22,271	28,119	43,051	51,791
Columbus, Ohio			2,435	6,048	17,882	18,554	31,274	51,665
Paterson				7,596	11,334	19,586	33,579	50,887
Toledo						13,768	31,584	50,143
Charleston	16,359	24,711	30,289	29,261	42,985	40,578	48,956	49,999
Fall River						14,026	26,766	49,006
Minneapolis						5,822	13,066	46,887
Scranton						9,223	35,092	45,850
Nashville			5,566	6,929	10,478	16,988	25,865	43,461
Reading						23,161	33,930	43,280
Hartford		3,955	7,074	12,793	13,555	29,154	37,180	42,553
Wilmington						21,508	30,841	42,499
Camden						14,358	20,045	41,658
St. Paul						10,401	20,030	41,498
Lawrence, Mass.						17,639	28,921	39,178
Dayton						20,081	30,473	38,677
Lynn						19,083	28,233	38,284
Atlanta, Ga.						9,554	21,789	37,421
Denver							4,759	35,630
Oakland, Cal.						1,549	10,500	34,556
Utica			8,323	12,782	17,565	22,529	28,804	33,913
Portland, Me.		7,169	12,601	15,218	20,815	26,341	31,413	33,810
Memphis						22,623	40,226	33,593
Springfield, Mass.		2,767	6,784	10,985	11,766	15,199	26,703	33,340
Manchester, N. H.		615	877	3,235	13,932	20,107	23,536	32,630
St. Joseph, Mo.						8,932	19,565	32,484
Grand Rapids, Mich.						8,085	16,507	32,015
Wheeling, W. Va.						14,083	19,280	31,266
Mobile			3,194	12,672	20,515	29,258	32,034	31,205
Hoboken						9,662	20,297	30,999
Harrisburg						13,405	23,104	30,762
Savannah			9,748	11,214	15,312	22,292	28,235	30,681
Omaha						1,883	16,083	30,518

PARTHIAN ARROW. (From the ancient Parthians' habit in war of aiming shafts at an adversary while pretending to fly from or avoid him.) A treacherous blow; an unexpected wound; a fatal repulse or injury in the hour of imagined safety or triumph.

The ripest fruit first falls.

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Towns and Cities of U.S. with a Population of 10,000 and Upwards.

NO.	CITIES & TOWNS.	POP.	NO.	CITIES & TOWNS.	POP.	NO.	CITIES & TOWNS.	POP.
1	Trenton, N.J.	29,910	62	New Brunswick	17,167	123	Warwick, R.I.	12,163
2	Covington, Ky.	29,720	63	Long Island City	17,117	124	Rutland, Vt.	12,149
3	Peoria, Ill.	29,315	64	Newton, Mass.	16,995	125	Hamilton, O.	12,122
4	Evansville, Ind.	29,280	65	Bangor, Me.	16,857	126	Keokuk, Iowa	12,117
5	Bridgeport, Conn.	29,148	66	Montgomery, Ala.	16,714	127	Steubenville, O.	12,093
6	Elizabeth, N. J.	28,229	67	Lexington, Ky.	16,656	128	Rome, N. Y.	12,045
7	Erie, Pa.	27,730	68	Johnstown, N.Y.	16,626	129	Malden, Mass.	12,017
8	Salem, Mass.	27,598	69	Leavenworth, Kan	18,550	130	Kalamazoo, Mich.	11,937
9	Quincy, Ill.	27,275	70	Akron, O.	16,512	131	Easton, Pa.	11,924
10	Fort Wayne, Ind.	26,880	71	New Albany, Ind.	16,422	132	Oyster Bay, N.Y.	11,923
11	New Bedford, Mas	26,875	72	Joliet, Ill.	16,145	133	Aurora, Ill.	11,825
12	Terre Haute, Ind.	26,040	73	Jackson, Mich.	16,105	134	Vicksburg, Miss.	11,814
13	Lancaster, Pa.	25,769	74	Woonsocket, R.I.	16,053	135	Middletown, Conn	11,731
14	Somerville, Mass.	24,985	75	Racine, Wis.	16,031	136	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11,711
15	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	23,339	76	Lynchburg, Va.	15,959	137	Waltham, Mass.	11,711
16	Augusta, Ga.	23,023	77	Flushing, N. Y.	15,919	138	Dover, N. H.	11,687
17	Des Moines, Iowa	22,408	78	Sandusky, O.	15,838	139	Danbury, Conn.	11,669
18	Dubuque, Iowa	22,254	79	Oshkosh, Wis.	15,749	140	Rock Island, Ill.	11,660
19	Galveston, Tex.	22,253	80	Hyde Park, Ill.	15,716	141	Derby, Conn.	11,649
20	Watervliet, N.Y.	22,220	81	Newport, R.I.	15,693	142	Brookhaven, N.Y.	11,544
21	Norfolk, Va.	21,966	82	Topeka, Kan.	15,451	143	Wallkill, N.Y.	11,483
22	Auburn, N.Y.	21,924	83	Youngstown, O.	15,431	144	Galesburg, Ill.	11,446
23	Holyoke, Mass.	21,851	84	Atchison, Kan.	15,106	145	Portsmouth, Va.	11,388
24	Davenport, Iowa	21,834	85	Chester Pa.	14,996	146	Burlington, Vt.	11,364
25	Chelsea, Mass.	21,785	86	Lafayette, Ind.	14,860	147	Chicopee, Mass.	11,325
26	Petersburgh, Va.	21,656	87	Leadville, Col.	14,820	148	Portsmouth, O.	11,314
27	Sacramento, Cal.	21,420	88	La Crosse, Wis.	14,505	149	Los Angeles, Cal.	11,311
28	Taunton, Mass.	21,213	89	New Britain, Conn	13,978	150	Stamford, Conn.	11,298
29	Norwich, Conn.	21,141	90	Norwalk, Conn.	13,956	151	Muskegon, Mich.	11,262
30	Oswego, N. Y.	21,117	91	York, Pa.	13,940	152	Logansport, Ind.	11,198
31	Salt Lake City, Ut.	20,768	92	Concord, N.H.	13,838	153	Attleborough, Mas	11,111
32	Springfield, O.	20,729	93	Lincoln, R. I.	13,765	154	Hannibal, Mo.	11,074
33	Bay City, Mich.	20,693	94	Virginia City, Nev.	13,705	155	Shreveport, La.	11,017
34	San Antonio, Tex	20,561	95	New Lots, N. Y.	13,681	156	Austin, Texas	10,960
35	Elmira, N. Y.	20,541	96	Schenectady, N.Y	13,675	157	Chilicothe, O.	10,938
36	Newport, Ky.	20,433	97	Alexandria, Va.	13,658	158	Woburn, Mass.	10,938
37	Waterbury, Conn.	20,269	98	Brockton, Mass.	13,608	159	Jacksonville, Ill.	10,927
38	Poughkeepsie,	20,207	99	Newburyport, do.	13,537	160	Saratoga Springs	10,822
39	Springfield, Ill.	19,746	100	Lockport, N.Y.	13,522	161	Fishkill, N.Y.	10,732
40	Altoona, Pa.	19,716	101	Nashua, N. H.	13,397	162	Watertown, N. Y.	10,697
41	Burlington, Iowa	19,450	102	Pittsfield, Mass.	13,367	163	Belleville, Ill.	10,682
42	Cohoes, N. Y.	19,417	103	South Bend, Ind.	13,279	164	Weymouth, Mass.	10,571
43	Gloucester, Mass.	19,329	104	Pottsville, Pa.	13,253	165	Quincy, Mass.	10,529
44	Lewiston, Me.	19,083	105	Orange, N. J.	13,206	166	New London, Con.	10,529
45	Pawtucket, R. I.	19,030	106	Little Rock, Ark.	13,185	167	Saginaw, Mich.	10,525
46	East Saginaw	19,016	107	Rockford, Ill.	13,136	168	Jeffersonville, Ind	10,422
47	Williamsport, Pa.	18,934	108	Fond-du-lac, Wis.	13,091	169	Saugerties, N. Y.	10,375
48	Yonkers, N Y.	18,892	109	Norristown, Pa.	13,064	170	Dallas, Texas	10,358
49	Houston, Texas	18,646	110	Lincoln, Neb.	13,004	171	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	10,340
50	Haverhill, Mass.	18,475	111	Chattanooga, Ten.	12,892	172	Madison, Wis.	10,325
51	Lake Township	18,396	112	Macon, Ga.	2,748	173	Stockton, Cal.	10,287
52	Kingston, N. Y.	18,342	113	Richmond, Ind.	12,743	174	Lenox, N. Y.	10,249
53	Meriden, Conn.	18,340	114	Castleton, N. Y.	12,779	175	Winona, Minn.	10,208
54	Hempstead, N. Y.	18,160	115	Cortlandt, N. Y.	12,694	176	North Adams, Mas	10,192
55	Zanesville, Ohio	18,120	116	Biddeford, Me.	12,652	177	Shenandoah, Pa.	10,148
56	Allentown, Pa.	18,063	117	Georgetown, D.C.	12,578	178	Marlborough, Mas.	10,126
57	Council Bluffs, Io.	18,059	118	San Jose, Cal.	12,567	179	Eau Claire, Wis.	10,118
58	Newburgh, N. Y.	18,050	119	Fitchburg, Mass.	12,405	180	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10,104
59	Wilmington, N.C.	17,361	120	Canton, O.	12,258	181	Jamaica, N. Y.	10,089
60	Binghampton	17,315	121	Northampton, Mas	12,172	182	Columbia, S. C.	10,040
61	Bloomington, Ill.	17,184	122	Portland, Oregon	17,578			

POINTS OF THE COMPASS. The points of the circumference of the compass-card, which is divided into 32 equal parts—the circumference being 360 degrees, each point will be 11° 15'; **POINT OF CONTACT**, in *geom.*, point in which a straight line touches a circle or curve. Make a virtue of necessity.—S.

The Population of the United States Classified by Race.

STATE.	Tot. Pop. 1880.	White.	Colored	STATE.	Tot Pop 1880.	White.	Colr'd
United States	50,152,866	43,404,876	6,577,151	Minnesota	780,806	776,940	1,558
				Mississippi	1,131,592	479,371	650,337
				Missouri	2,168,804	2,023,568	145,046
Alabama	1,262,794	662,328	600,240	Montana	39,157	35,446	288
Arizona	40,441	35,178	138	Nebraska	452,433	449,806	2,376
Arkansas	802,564	591,611	210,622	Nevada	62,265	53,574	465
California	864,686	767,266	6,168	New Hampshire	346,984	346,264	646
Colorado	194,649	191,452	2,459	New Jersey	1,130,983	1,091,947	38,796
Connecticut	622,683	610,884	11,428	New Mexico	118,430	108,127	648
Dakota	135,180	133,177	381	New York	5,083,810	5,017,116	64,969
Delaware	146,654	120,198	26,450	North Carolina	1,400,047	867,478	531,351
Dist. of Columbia	177,638	118,236	59,378	Ohio	3,198,239	3,118,344	79,665
Florida	267,351	141,832	125,464	Oregon	174,767	163,087	486
Georgia	1,539,048	814,251	724,685	Pennsylvania	4,282,786	4,197,106	85,342
Idaho	32,611	29,011	58	Rhode Island	276,528	269,931	6,503
Illinois	3,078,769	3,032,174	46,248	South Carolina	995,622	391,224	604,275
Indiana	1,978,362	1,939,094	38,998	Tennessee	1,542,463	1,139,120	402,991
Iowa	1,624,620	1,614,606	9,443	Texas	1,592,574	1,197,499	394,001
Kansas	995,966	952,056	43,096	Utah	143,906	142,380	204
Kentucky	1,648,708	1,377,187	271,461	Vermont	332,286	331,243	1,032
Louisiana	940,103	455,007	483,794	Virginia	1,512,806	880,981	631,754
Maine	648,945	646,903	1,418	Washington	75,120	67,349	357
Maryland	934,632	724,718	209,897	West Virginia	618,443	592,606	25,806
Massachusetts	1,783,012	1,764,004	18,411	Wisconsin	1,315,480	1,309,622	2,724
Michigan	1,636,331	1,614,078	14,986	Wyoming	20,788.	19,436	299

SILK STATISTICS (Census of 1880).

PRODUCTION OF FINISHED GOODS.

Machine twist	5,891,300
Sewing silk	778,250
Floss silk	103,935
Dress goods	3,896,525
Satins	1,100,175
Tie silks; scarfs	547,675
Millinery silks	977,435
Other broad goods	538,655
Handkerchiefs	3,583,125
Ribbons	5,535,205
Laces	$ 406,300
Braids, bindings	828,255
Fringes, dress and cloak trimmings	3,590,860
Cords, tassels, passementerie, millinery trim'ngs	930,540
Upholstery, military trimmings	947,405
Coach laces and carriage trimmings	$ 23,470
Fur, hatters' and undertakers' trimmings	62,810
Embroideries	54,900
Silk value in upholstery and mixed goods	123,750
Total	$29,583,690

GOLD AND SILVER—TABLE OF COINAGE—1793 to 1880.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	MINOR.
Prior to 1835	$15,780,160 00	$79,680,079 90	$11 919,888 55
1835 to 1852, inclusive	221,011,460 00	39,523,292 00	
1853 to 1873, inclusive	580,114,258 50	65,928,512 70	
1874	50,442,690 00	5,983,601 30	411,925.00
1875	33,553,965 00	10,070,368 00	230,375 00
1876 [frac. silver, $19,387,035.	38,178,962 50	19,126,502 50	260,350 00
1877 [Trade Dols. $9,162,900 ;	44,078,199 00	28,549,935 00	62,125 00
1878 [Trade Dols. $11,378,010 ;	52,798,980 00	28,290,825 50	30,694 06
1879 (stan. silver dols. $8,573,500;	40,986,912 27	27,227,882 50	97,.98 00
1880 [frac. silver, $8,339,315 50.	56,157,735 00	27,942,437 50	269,971 50
Total	$1,133,103,322 00	$292,333,436 90	$13,288,167 05

POINT DEVICE OR DEVISE (poynt devise'). A particular sort of lace worked with a point or needle; the condition of ideal excellence; anything uncommonly nice and exact; POINT-WORK, work done with a needle or small-pointed instrument; POINT OF REFLECTION, point from which a ray is reflected.

The Relation of Native and Foreign-Born Persons in the Several States and Territories, and in the Unitei States—Census 1880.

STATE.	Total Population 1880.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	
		Native.	Foreign.
United States	50,152,866	43,475,506	6,677,360
Alabama	1,262,794	1,253,121	9,673
Arizona	40,441	24,419	16,022
Arkansas	802,564	792,269	10,295
California	864,686	572,006	292,680
Colorado	194,649	154,869	39,780
Connecticut	622,683	492,879	129,804
Dakota	135,180	83,387	51,793
Delaware	146,654	137,182	9,472
District of Columbia	177,638	160,523	17,115
Florida	267,351	257,631	9,720
Georgia	1,539,048	1,528,733	10,315
Idaho	32,611	22,629	9,982
Illinois	3,078,769	2,495,177	583,592
Indiana	1,978,362	1,834,597	143,765
Iowa	1,624,620	1,363,132	261,488
Kansas	995,966	886,261	109,705
Kentucky	1,648,708	1,589,237	59,471
Louisiana	940,103	885,964	54,139
Maine	648,945	590,076	58,869
Maryland	934,632	851,984	82,648
Massachusetts	1,783,012	1,339,919	443,093
Michigan	1,636,331	1,247,985	388,346
Minnesota	780,806	513,107	267,699
Mississippi	1,131,592	1,122,424	9,168
Missouri	2,168,804	1,957,564	211,240
Montana	39,157	27,642	11,515
Nebraska	452,433	355,043	97,390
Nevada	62,265	36,623	25,642
New Hampshire	346,984	300,961	46,023
New Jersey	1,130,983	909,398	221,585
New Mexico	118,430	108,498	9,932
New York	5,083,810	3,872,372	1,211,438
North Carolina	1,400,047	1,396,368	3,679
Ohio	3,198,239	2,803,496	394,743
Oregon	174,767	144,327	30,440
Pennsylvania	4,282,786	3,695,253	587,533
Rhode Island	276,528	202,538	73,990
South Carolina	995,622	987,981	7,641
Tennessee	1,542,463	1,525,881	16,582
Texas	1,592,574	1,478,058	114,516
Utah	143,906	99,974	43,932
Vermont	332,286	291,340	40,946
ginia	1,512,806	1,498,139	14,667
ngton	75,120	59,259	15,861
irginia	618,443	600,214	18,229
sin	1,315,480	910,063	405,417
ng	20,788	14,943	5,845

POINT OF SIGHT, *In Perspective*, the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye; VANISHING POINT, the spot to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation; POINT OF INCIDENCE, the point on the surface of a body on which a ray of light falls.

UNITED STATES CENSUS—1880.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN BORN TO 100,000 NATIVE.

STATE.	1870	1880
United States	16,875	15,359
Alabama	1,009	772
Arizona	150,922	65,613
Arkansas	1,048	1,299
California	59,881	51,167
Colorado	19,838	25.686
Connecticut	26,813	26,338
Dakota	51,409	62,112
Delaware	7,884	6,905
District of Columbia	14,079	10,662
Florida	2,717	3,773
Georgia	949	675
Idaho	110,838	44,112
Illinois	25,446	23,389
Indiana	9,192	7,836
Iowa	20,690	19,183
Kansas	1 .314	12,378
Kentucky	5,041	3,742
Louisiana	9,296	6,111
Maine	8,456	9,977
Maryland	11,959	9.701
Massachusetts	32,008	33,069
Michigan	29,257	81,118
Minnesota	57,596	52,172
Mississippi	1.370	817
Missouri	14,827	10,791
Montana	63,245	41,658
Nebraska	33,333	27.430
Nevada	79,363	70.016
New Hampshire	10,257	15.202
New Jersey	26,346	24,360
New Mexico	6,516	9,134
New York	35,087	81,294
North Carolina	284	263
Ohio	16,246	14.080
Oregon	14.624	21.001
Pennsylvania	18,310	15,900
Rhode Island	34,204	36,491
South Carolina	1,158	778
Tennessee	1,559	1.087
Texas	8.234	7,748
Utah	54,748	43,943
Vermont	16.639	14,054
Virginia	1.135	979
Washington	26,341	26,706
West Virginia	4,022	3,037
Wisconsin	52,813	44,548
Wyoming	62.676	39,115

POINTERS. The two bright stars of the Great Bear—a line drawn through them and prolonged nearly indicating the Pole Star; hence the name.

VOWEL POINTS. In the *Hebrew* and certain Eastern languages, marks placed above or below consonants to indicate vocal sounds and their character.

TENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES—COTTON MANUFACTURE.

STATES.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Number Bales of Cotton used.	Persons employed, including Agents, Overseers, Clerks, Mechanics, Watchmen and Operatives.
THE UNITED STATES .	230,223	10,921,147	1,586,481	181,628
Alabama	1,060	55,072	14,887	1,600
Arkansas	28	2,015	720	64
Connecticut	18,036	931,538	107,877	15,497
Delaware.	823	48,858	7,512	695
Florida	——	816	350	33
Georgia	4,713	200,974	67,874	6,678
Illinois	24	4,860	2,261	281
Indiana	776	33,396	11,558	720
Kentucky	73	9,022	4,215	339
Louisiana	120	6,096	1,354	108
Maine	15,978	696,685	112,361	11,318
Maryland	2,325	125,014.	46,947	4,159
Massachusetts	94,788	4,465,290	578,590	62,794
Michigan	131	12,120	600	208
Mississippi	704	26,172	6,411	748
Missouri	341	19,312	6,390	515
New Hampshire	25,487	1,008,521	172,746	16,657
New Jersey	3,344	232,305	20,569	4,658
New York	12,822	578,512	70 014	10,710
North Carolina	1,960	102,767	27,508	3,428
Ohio	42	14,328	10,597	563
Pennsylvania	10,541	446,379	86,355	11,871
Rhode Island	30,274	1,649,295	161,694	22,228
South Carolina	1,776	92,788	33,099	2,195
Tennessee	1,068	46,268	11,699	1,312
Texas	71	2,648	246	71
Utah	14	432	——	29
Vermont	1,180	55,088	7,404	735
Virginia	1,324	44,336	11,461	1,112
Wisconsin	400	10,240	3,173	289

NOTE.—The above does not include the Hosiery Mills, or any of the mills known as Woolen Mills, where cotton may be a component material used in the manufacture.

OLDEST NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.

FOREIGN.	ESTABLISHED.
Frankfort Gazette - - - - -	1615
Leipsic Gazette - - - - -	1660
London Gazette - - - - -	1665
Stamford (Eng.) Mercury - - -	1695
Edinburgh Courant - - - -	1705
Rostock Gazette - - - -	1710
Newcastle (Eng.) Courant - - -	1711
eeds (Eng.) Mercury - - - -	1718
rlin Gazette - - - - -	1722
cester (Eng.) Journal - - -	1752

UNITED STATES.	ESTABLISHED.
Portsmouth (N.H.) Gazette - - -	1756
Annapolis (Md.) Gazette - - -	1756
Newport (R.I.) Mercury - - -	1758
Hartford (Ct.) Courant - - - -	1764
New Haven (Ct.) Journal - - -	1767
Salem (Mass.) Gazette - - - -	1768
Worcester (Mass.) Spy - - - -	1770
Baltimore (Md.) American - - -	1773

These are all over 100 years old. There are many others over 75 years old.

Absolutio ab instatio.—Momentary acquittal. Absolutio plenaria.—Full acquittal.

Accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo.—No man is bound to accuse himself except before God.

My mind is my kingdom.—CAM.

DEBTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES CONTAINING 7,500 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1880.

States.	No. of cities.	Population.	Total bonded debt.	Per capita.
Maine	8	116,098	$11,635,550	$100 22
New Hampshire	5	81,242	2,952,400	36 34
Vermont	2	23,513	607,900	25 85
Massachusetts	39	1,122,084	73,696,019	65 68
Rhode Island	6	181,554	11,424,736	62 93
Connecticut	15	295,300	12,846,564	43 52
New York	28	2,550,157	207,742,881	81 46
New Jersey	13	503,071	38,578,350	76 69
Pennsylvania	29	1,505,705	95,258,134	63 26
Delaware	1	42,499	1,372,450	32 29
Maryland	1	332,190	34,516,417	103 91
Virginia	7	155,956	10,705,177	68 64
West Virginia	1	31,266	506,500	16 20
North Carolina	1	17,361	530,500	30 56
South Carolina	2	60,039	4,775,451	79 54
Georgia	4	100,860	8,387,000	83 15
Florida	1	9,890	- - - - - -	- - - - -
Alabama	3	55,448	3,492,500	62 99
Mississippi	1	11,814	373,217	31 59
Louisiana	2	227,157	15,968,570	70 30
Texas	6	92,026	3,141,662	34 14
Arkansas	1	13,185	178,694	13 15
Kentucky	5	198,830	10,321,500	51 91
Tennessee	4	99,636	1,583,400	15 89
Ohio	21	760,363	38,291,926	50 36
Indiana	12	252,823	6,958,700	27 52
Illinois	22	770,244	18,590,680	24 14
Michigan	13	279,409	5,109,775	18 29
Wisconsin	11	227,988	3,683,650	16 16
Iowa	10	152,576	2,749,309	18 02
Minnesota	4	107,647	2,991,911	27 79
Missouri	6	467,871	26,178,449	55 95
Kansas	4	55,618	1,524,777	27 42
Nebraska	2	43,522	428,535	9 85
Colorado	2	50,450	- - - - - -	- - - - -
Nevada	1	13,705	112,000	8 17
Oregon	1	17,578	76,500	4 35
California	6	324,097	7,055,115	21 77
Total	300	11,350,772	$664,346,913	$58 53

Geographically considered, the bonded indebtedness of the cities and towns of the United States, containing 7,500 inhabitants and upward, is as follows:

States.	No. of cities.	Population.	Total bonded debt.	Per capita.
Eastern	75	1,819,791	$113,165,183	$62 18
Middle	72	4,933,622	377,408,232	76 51
Southern	38	1,073,468	59,964,171	55 86
Western	115	3,523,891	113,751,327	32 28

Actio personalis moritur cum persona.—A personal action dies with the person.

Actore non probante reus absolvitur.—When the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.

Love is better than fame.—TAY.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE LAWS WITH REFERENCE TO LIMITATION OF ACTION, SHOWING THE LIMIT OF TIME ON WHICH ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT.

STATES and TERRITORIES.	*Assault, Slander, Replevin, etc. Years.*	*Open Accounts. Years.*	*Notes. Years.*	*Judgments. Years.*	*Sealed and Witnessed Instruments. Years.*
Alabama	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas	1	3	5	10	10
California	3	2	4	5	5
Colorado	1	2	2	3	3
Connecticut	1	6	6	6	17
Dakota	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia	1	3	3	12	12
Florida	2	5	5	20	20
Georgia	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho	3	2	4	5	5
Illinois	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky	1	5	5	15	15
Louisiana	1	3	5	10	20
Maine	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland	3	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan	2	6	6	10	10
Minnesota	2	6	6	10	20
Mississippi	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri	1	4	20	5	10
Montana	2	2	4	5	4
Nebraska	2	6	20	20	10
Nevada	2, 6	6	20	20	20
New Hampshire	1	-	—	10	10
New Jersey	2	6	6	20	20
New Mexico	1	3	10	10	10
New York	1	6	15	15	15
North Carolina	1	3	10	10	10
Ohio	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada)	1	5	5	30	30
Oregon	2	1	6	10	20
Pennsylvania	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada)	1, 2	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee	1	6	6	20	—
Texas	1	2	4	10	10
Utah	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont	2	6	14	8	8
Virginia	5	5	5	10	20
shington Territory	2	3	6	9	20
t Virginia	5	5	6	10	10
onsin	2	6	6	20	20
ming	1	6	15	10	21

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.—The act of God injures no one.

Love is the emblem of Eternity.

Actum ut supra.—Done on the above date.

Vultus est index animi.—The face is the index of the mind.

METRIC LAND MEASURES.

	EXACTLY	ROUGHLY, for conversational use.
HECTARE - - - - -	2·471 acres	Nearly two and a half acres.
ARE - - - - - - - - -	3·954 poles	Four poles. 10 = 1 rood or ¼ acre. 40½ = 1 acre.
CENTIARE - - - - - [metre carré.]	1·196 sq. yard	One and a fifth square yard.

V. word METRE, page 217 in Dictionary.

HECTARES equalling ACRES.

H.	Acres	H.	Acres	H.	Acres
1=	2½	7=	17¼	40=	99
2	5	8	19¾	50	123½
3	7½	9	22¼	60	148¼
4	10	10	24¾	70	173
5	12⅓	20	49½	80	197¾
6	14¾	30	74	100	247

ACRES = HECTARES and ACRES.

Acr.	Hec.	Acr.	Hec.	Acr.	Hec
1=	0·40	7=	2·83	40=	16·19
2	0·81	8	3·24	50	20·23
3	1·21	9	3·64	60	24·28
4	1·62	10	4·05	70	28·33
5	2·02	20	8·09	80	32·37
6	2·43	30	12·14	106	40·47

COMPARATIVE VALUES, at 25fr.=$5 *

Per Acr.	Par Hec fr.	c.	Per Acr.	Par Hec. fr.	c.
$ .25=	3	9	$ 45=	556	01
1.25	15	44	50	617	79
2.50	30	89	60	741	34
5.00	61	78	70	864	90
10.00	123	56	80	988	46
15.00	185	34	90	1112	01
20.00	247	11	100	1235	57
25.00	308	89	125	1544	46
30.00	370	67	250	3088	93
35.00	432	45	375	4633	39
40.00	494	23	500	6177	86

* A franc is about 19c.: but 20 francs to $1.00 is the usual reckoning for commercial purposes.

COMPARATIVE CROPS.

Roughly, 2500 kilos. par hectare to each ton per acre.

Tons per Acre	Kilogrs. par Hectare	Bushs. per Acre	Hectolitres par Hec.
1	= 2511	1	=0 ·90
2	5022	2	1 ·80
3	7532	3	2 ·69
4	10,043	4	3 ·59
5	12,554	5	4 ·49
TONS 6	15,065	BUSHELS 6	5 ·39
7	17,576	7	6 ·29
8	20,086	8	7 ·19
9	22,597	9	8 ·08
10	25,108	10	8 ·98
15	37,662	15	13 ·47
20	50,216	20	17 ·96
25	62,770	25	22 ·46
50	125,540	50	44 ·91

Roughly, one-tenth more bushels per acre than hectolitres par hectare

METRIC WEIGHTS.

DÉCIGRAMME - - - [tenth of a gramme.]	1·543 grain	Roughly, a grain and a half. 1 grain equals 0·648 décigramme.
GRAMME - - - - - - 1·555=1 pennyweight. 31·1035=One ounce Troy.	15·4323 grains	28⅓ to the ounce. 1·77=1 dram. 113=a qr. lb. 454 = ONE POUND. 10 weigh just over an American cent.

OUNCES TO GRAMMES.

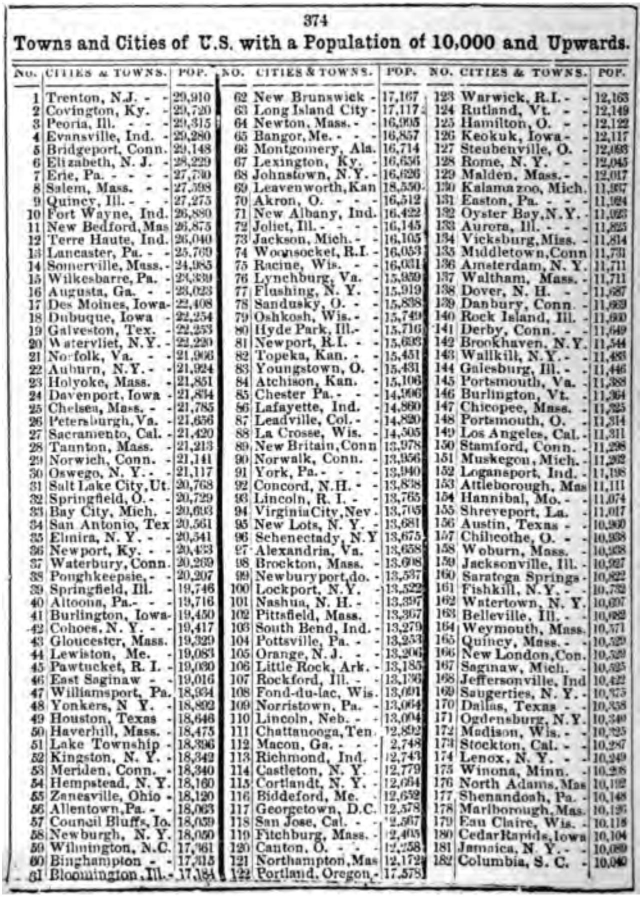
oz.	grammes.	oz.	grammes.	oz.	grammes.	oz.	grammes.
¼=	7	3=	85	8=	227	13=	369
½	14	4	113	9	255	14	397
¾	21¼	5	142	10	283	15	425
1	28⅓	6	170	11	312	16	454
2	57	7	198	12	340	16 oz. 1 lb. avoi.	

AVOIRDUPOIS POIDS DE COMMERCE.

DÉCAGRAMME - - - - [10 grammes.]	0·353 ounce	One-third of an ounce. An American cent is fractionally under it.
HECTOGRAMME - - - [100 grammes.]	3·527 ounces avoirdupois	Say 3½ ounces, or nearly ¼ lb. avoirdupois. 3·7324=1 POUND TROY.
KILOGRAMME - - - - [1000 grammes.] 2·6792 pounds troy.	2·2046 pounds avoirdupois	In trade a kilo. is reckoned 10 per cent. more than 2 lbs.: 11 lbs.=5 k. See kilogramme in Table of Words used in Metric system, page 364.

PARTHIAN ARROW. (From the ancient Parthians' habit in war of aiming shafts at an adversary while pretending to fly from or avoid him.) A treacherous blow; an unexpected wound; a fatal repulse or injury in the hour of imagined safety or triumph.

The ripest fruit first falls.



Towns and Cities of U.S. with a Population of 10,000 and Upwards.

NO.	CITIES & TOWNS.	POP.	NO.	CITIES & TOWNS.	POP.	NO.	CITIES & TOWNS.	POP.
1	Trenton, N.J. - -	29,910	62	New Brunswick -	17,167	123	Warwick, R.I. - -	12,163
2	Covington, Ky. -	29,720	63	Long Island City -	17,117	124	Rutland, Vt. - -	12,149
3	Peoria, Ill. - - -	29,315	64	Newton, Mass. - -	16,995	125	Hamilton, O. - -	12,122
4	Evansville, Ind. -	29,280	65	Bangor, Me. - - -	16,857	126	Keokuk, Iowa - -	12,117
5	Bridgeport, Conn.	29,148	66	Montgomery, Ala.	16,714	127	Steubenville, O. -	12,093
6	Elizabeth, N. J. -	28,229	67	Lexington, Ky. -	16,656	128	Rome, N. Y. - -	12,045
7	Erie, Pa. - - - -	27,730	68	Johnstown, N.Y. -	16,626	129	Malden, Mass. - -	12,017
8	Salem, Mass. - -	27,598	69	Leavenworth, Kan	18,550	130	Kalamazoo, Mich.	11,937
9	Quincy, Ill. - - -	27,275	70	Akron, O. - - -	16,512	131	Easton, Pa. - - -	11,924
10	Fort Wayne, Ind.	26,880	71	New Albany, Ind.	16,422	132	Oyster Bay, N.Y. -	11,923
11	New Bedford, Mas	26,875	72	Joliet, Ill. - - - -	16,145	133	Aurora, Ill. - - -	11,825
12	Terre Haute, Ind.	26,040	73	Jackson, Mich. - -	16,105	134	Vicksburg, Miss. -	11,814
13	Lancaster, Pa. - -	25,769	74	Woonsocket, R.I. -	16,053	135	Middletown, Conn	11,731
14	Somerville, Mass. -	24,985	75	Racine, Wis. - -	16,031	136	Amsterdam, N. Y.	11,711
15	Wilkesbarre, Pa. -	23,339	76	Lynchburg, Va. -	15,959	137	Waltham, Mass. -	11,711
16	Augusta, Ga. - -	23,023	77	Flushing, N. Y. -	15,919	138	Dover, N. H. - -	11,687
17	Des Moines, Iowa -	22,408	78	Sandusky, O. - -	15,838	139	Danbury, Conn. -	11,669
18	Dubuque, Iowa -	22,254	79	Oshkosh, Wis. - -	15,749	140	Rock Island, Ill. -	11,690
19	Galveston, Tex. -	22,253	80	Hyde Park, Ill. - -	15,716	141	Derby, Conn. - -	11,649
20	Watervliet, N.Y. -	22,220	81	Newport, R.I. - -	15,693	142	Brookhaven, N.Y.	11,544
21	Norfolk, Va. - -	21,966	82	Topeka, Kan. - -	15,451	143	Wallkill, N.Y. - -	11,483
22	Auburn, N.Y. - -	21,924	83	Youngstown, O. -	15,431	144	Galesburg, Ill. - -	11,446
23	Holyoke, Mass. -	21,851	84	Atchison, Kan. -	15,106	145	Portsmouth, Va. -	11,388
24	Davenport, Iowa -	21,834	85	Chester Pa. - - -	14,996	146	Burlington, Vt. -	11,364
25	Chelsea, Mass. - -	21,785	86	Lafayette, Ind. -	14,860	147	Chicopee, Mass. -	11,325
26	Petersburgh, Va. -	21,656	87	Leadville, Col. - -	14,820	148	Portsmouth, O. -	11,314
27	Sacramento, Cal. -	21,420	88	La Crosse, Wis. -	14,505	149	Los Angeles, Cal. -	11,311
28	Taunton, Mass. -	21,213	89	New Britain, Conn	13,978	150	Stamford, Conn. -	11,298
29	Norwich, Conn. -	21,141	90	Norwalk, Conn. -	13,956	151	Muskegon, Mich. -	11,262
30	Oswego, N. Y. - -	21,117	91	York, Pa. - - - -	13,940	152	Logansport, Ind. -	11,198
31	Salt Lake City, Ut.	20,768	92	Concord, N.H. - -	13,838	153	Attleborough, Mas	11,111
32	Springfield, O. - -	20,729	93	Lincoln, R. I. - -	13,765	154	Hannibal, Mo. - -	11,074
33	Bay City, Mich. -	20,693	94	Virginia City, Nev.	13,705	155	Shreveport, La. -	11,017
34	San Antonio, Tex	20,561	95	New Lots, N. Y. -	13,681	156	Austin, Texas - -	10,960
35	Elmira, N. Y. - -	20,541	96	Schenectady, N.Y	13,675	157	Chillicothe, O. - -	10,938
36	Newport, Ky. - -	20,433	97	Alexandria, Va. -	13,658	158	Woburn, Mass. -	10,938
37	Waterbury, Conn.	20,269	98	Brockton, Mass. -	13,608	159	Jacksonville, Ill. -	10,927
38	Poughkeepsie, - -	20,207	99	Newburyport, do. -	13,537	160	Saratoga Springs -	10,822
39	Springfield, Ill. -	19,746	100	Lockport, N.Y. -	13,522	161	Fishkill, N.Y. - -	10,732
40	Altoona, Pa. - - -	19,716	101	Nashua, N. H. - -	13,397	162	Watertown, N. Y.	10,697
41	Burlington, Iowa -	19,450	102	Pittsfield, Mass. -	13,367	163	Belleville, Ill. - -	10,682
42	Cohoes, N. Y. - -	19,417	103	South Bend, Ind. -	13,279	164	Weymouth, Mass.	10,571
43	Gloucester, Mass.	19,329	104	Pottsville, Pa. - -	13,253	165	Quincy, Mass. - -	10,529
44	Lewiston, Me. -	19,083	105	Orange, N. J. - -	13,206	166	New London, Con.	10,529
45	Pawtucket, R. I. -	19,030	106	Little Rock, Ark. -	13,185	167	Saginaw, Mich. -	10,525
46	East Saginaw - -	19,016	107	Rockford, Ill. - -	13,136	168	Jeffersonville, Ind	10,422
47	Williamsport, Pa.	18,934	108	Fond-du-lac, Wis.	13,091	169	Saugerties, N. Y. -	10,375
48	Yonkers, N Y. -	18,892	109	Norristown, Pa. -	13,064	170	Dallas, Texas - -	10,358
49	Houston, Texas -	18,646	110	Lincoln, Neb. - -	13,004	171	Ogdensburg, N.Y.	10,340
50	Haverhill, Mass. -	18,475	111	Chattanooga, Ten.	12,892	172	Madison, Wis. - -	10,325
51	Lake Township -	18,396	112	Macon, Ga. - - -	2,748	173	Stockton, Cal. - -	10,287
52	Kingston, N. Y. -	18,342	113	Richmond, Ind. -	12,743	174	Lenox, N. Y. - -	10,249
53	Meriden, Conn. -	18,340	114	Castleton, N. Y. -	12,779	175	Winona, Minn. -	10,208
54	Hempstead, N. Y.	18,160	115	Cortlandt, N. Y. -	12,664	176	North Adams, Mas	10,192
55	Zanesville, Ohio -	18,120	116	Biddeford, Me. -	12,652	177	Shenandoah, Pa. -	10,148
56	Allentown, Pa. - -	18,063	117	Georgetown, D.C.	12,578	178	Marlborough, Mas.	10,126
57	Council Bluffs, Io.	18,059	118	San Jose, Cal. - -	12,567	179	Eau Claire, Wis. -	10,118
58	Newburgh, N. Y.	18,050	119	Fitchburg, Mass. -	12,405	180	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	10,104
59	Wilmington, N.C.	17,961	120	Canton, O. - - -	12,258	181	Jamaica, N. Y. - -	10,089
60	Binghampton - -	17,315	121	Northampton, Mas	12,172	182	Columbia, S. C. -	10,040
61	Bloomington, Ill. -	17,184	122	Portland, Oregon -	17,578			

POINTS OF THE COMPASS. The points of the circumference of the compass-card, which is divided into 32 equal parts—the circumference being 360 degrees, each point will be 11° 15'; POINT OF CONTACT, in *geom.*, point in which a straight line touches a circle or curve.

Make a virtue of necessity.—S.

The Population of the United States Classified by Race.

STATE.	Tot. Pop. 1880.	White.	Colored	STATE.	Tot Pop 1880.	White.	Colr'd
United States - -	50,152,866	43,404,876	6,577,151	Minnesota - -	780,806	776,940	1,558
				Mississippi - - -	1,131,592	479,371	650,337
				Missouri - - - -	2,168,804	2,023,568	145,046
Alabama - - - -	1,262,794	662,328	600,240	Montana - - - -	39,157	35,446	288
Arizona - - - -	40,441	35,178	138	Nebraska - - - -	452,433	449,806	2,376
Arkansas - - - -	802,564	591,611	210,622	Nevada - - - -	62,265	53,574	465
California - - -	864,686	767,266	6,168	New Hampshire -	346,984	346,264	646
Colorado - - - -	194,649	191,452	2,459	New Jersey - - -	1,130,983	1,091,947	38,796
Connecticut - - -	622,683	610,884	11,428	New Mexico - -	118,430	108,127	648
Dakota - - - -	135,180	133,177	381	New York - - -	5,083,810	5,017,116	64,969
Delaware - - - -	146,654	120,198	26,450	North Carolina - -	1,400,047	867,478	531,351
Dist. of Columbia -	177,678	118,236	59,378	Ohio - - - - - -	3,198,239	3,118,344	79,665
Florida - - - -	267,351	141,832	125,464	Oregon - - - -	174,767	163,087	486
Georgia - - - -	1,539,048	814,251	724,685	Pennsylvania - -	4,282,786	4,197,106	85,342
Idaho - - - - -	32,611	29,011	58	Rhode Island - -	276,528	269,931	6,503
Illinois - - - - -	3,078,769	3,032,174	46,248	South Carolina - -	995,622	391,224	604,275
Indiana - - - -	1,978,362	1,939,094	38,998	Tennessee - - -	1,542,463	1,139,120	402,991
Iowa - - - - -	1,624,620	1,614,606	9,443	Texas - - - - -	1,592,574	1,197,499	394,001
Kansas - - - -	995,966	952,056	43,096	Utah - - - - - -	143,906	142,380	204
Kentucky - - -	1,648,708	1,377,187	271,461	Vermont - - - -	332,286	331,243	1,032
Louisiana - - -	940,103	455,007	483,794	Virginia - - - -	1,512,806	880,981	631,754
Maine - - - - -	648,945	646,903	1,418	Washington - - -	75,120	67,349	357
Maryland - - -	934,632	724,718	209,897	West Virginia - -	618,443	592,696	25,806
Massachusetts - -	1,783,012	1,764,004	18,411	Wisconsin - - -	1,315,480	1,309,622	2,724
Michigan - - - -	1,636,331	1,614,078	14,986	Wyoming - - -	20,788.	19,436	299

SILK STATISTICS (Census of 1880).

PRODUCTION OF FINISHED GOODS.

Machine twist - -	5,891,300	Laces - - - - - -	$ 406,300	Fur, hatters' and undertakers' trimmings - - -	62,810
Sewing silk - - -	778,250	Braids, bindings -	828,255	Embroideries - -	54,900
Floss silk - - - -	103,935	Fringes, dress and cloak trimmings	3,590,860	Silk value in upholstery and mixed goods - -	123,750
Dress goods - - -	8,896,525	Cords, tassels, passementerie, millinery trim'ngs -	930,540		
Satins - - - - - -	1,100,175	Upholstery, military trimmings -	947,405		
Tie silks; scarfs -	547,675	Coach laces and carriage trimmings	$ 23,470		
Millinery silks - -	977,495				
Other broad goods	538,655				
Handkerchiefs - -	3,583,125				
Ribbons - - - - -	5,535,205			Total - - - -	$29,583,690

GOLD AND SILVER—TABLE OF COINAGE—1793 to 1880.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.	MINOR.
Prior to 1835 - - - - - - - -	$15,780,100 00	$29,690,079 90	$11 919,888 55
1835 to 1852, inclusive - - - -	221,011,400 00	39,523,292 00	
1853 to 1873, inclusive - - - -	580,114,258 50	65,928,512 70	
1874 - - - - - - - - - - -	50,442,090 00	5,983,601 30	411 925. 00
1875 - - - - - - - - - - -	33,553,965 00	10,070,368 00	230,375 00
1876 - (frac. silver, $19,387,025.	38,178,962 50	19,126,502 50	260,350 00
1877 Trade Dols. $9,162,900 ;	44,078,199 00	28,549,935 00	62,125 00
1878 Trade Dols. $11,378,010 :	52,798,980 00	28,290,825 50	30,694 00
1879 (stan. silver dols. $8,573,500:	40,986,912 27	27,227,882 70	97,398 00
1880 (frac. silver, $8,339,315 50.	56,157,735 00	27,942,437 50	269,971 50
Total - - - - - - - -	$1,133,103,322 00	$292,333,436 90	$13,288,167 05

POINT DEVICE OR DEVISE (poynt devise'). A particular sort of lace worked with a point or needle; the condition of ideal excellence; anything uncommonly nice and exact; **POINT-WORK**, work done with a needle or small-pointed instrument; **POINT OF REFLECTION**, point from which a ray is reflected.

The Relation of Native and Foreign-Born Persons in the Several States and Territories, and in the United States—Census 1880.

STATE.	Total Population 1880.	PLACE OF BIRTH.	
		Native.	Foreign.
United States	50,152,866	43,475,506	6,677,360
Alabama	1,262,794	1,253,121	9,673
Arizona	40,441	24,419	16,022
Arkansas	802,564	792,269	10,295
California	864,686	572,006	292,680
Colorado	194,649	154,869	39,780
Connecticut	622,683	492,879	129,804
Dakota	135,180	83,387	51,793
Delaware	146,654	137,182	9,472
District of Columbia	177,638	160,523	17,115
Florida	267,351	257,631	9,720
Georgia	1,539,048	1,528,733	10,315
Idaho	32,611	22,629	9,982
Illinois	3,078,769	2,495,177	583,592
Indiana	1,978,362	1,834,597	143,765
Iowa	1,624,620	1,363,132	261,488
Kansas	995,966	886,261	109,705
Kentucky	1,648,708	1,589,237	59,471
Louisiana	940,103	885,964	54,139
Maine	648,945	590,076	58,869
Maryland	934,632	851,984	82,648
Massachusetts	1,783,012	1,339,919	443,093
Michigan	1,636,331	1,247,985	388,346
Minnesota	780,806	513,107	267,699
Mississippi	1,131,592	1,122,424	9,168
Missouri	2,168,804	1,957,564	211,240
Montana	39,157	27,642	11,515
Nebraska	452,433	355,043	97,390
Nevada	62,265	36,623	25,642
New Hampshire	346,984	300,961	46,023
New Jersey	1,130,983	909,398	221,585
New Mexico	118,430	108,498	9,932
New York	5,083,810	3,872,372	1,211,438
North Carolina	1,400,047	1,396,368	3,679
Ohio	3,198,239	2,803,496	394,743
Oregon	174,767	144,327	30,440
Pennsylvania	4,282,786	3,695,253	587,533
Rhode Island	276,528	202,538	73,990
South Carolina	995,622	987,981	7,641
Tennessee	1,542,463	1,525,881	16,582
Texas	1,592,574	1,478,058	114,516
Utah	143,906	99,974	43,932
Vermont	332,286	291,340	40,946
Virginia	1,512,806	1,498,139	14,667
Washington	75,120	59,259	15,861
West Virginia	618,443	600,214	18,229
Wisconsin	1,315,480	910,063	405,417
Wyoming	20,788	14,943	5,845

POINT OF SIGHT, *In Perspective*, the point which is supposed to be exactly opposite the eye; VANISHING POINT, the spot to which all parallel lines in the same plane tend in the representation; POINT OF INCIDENCE, the point on the surface of a body on which a ray of light falls.

UNITED STATES CENSUS—1880.

NUMBER OF FOREIGN BORN TO 100,000 NATIVE.

STATE.	1870	1880
United States	16,875	15,359
Alabama	1,009	772
Arizona	150,922	65,613
Arkansas	1,048	1,290
California	59,881	51,107
Colorado	19,838	25.686
Connecticut	26,813	26,336
Dakota	51,409	62,112
Delaware	7,884	6,905
District of Columbia	14.079	10,662
Florida	2,717	3,773
Georgia	949	673
Idaho	110,838	44,112
Illinois	25,446	23,389
Indiana	9,192	7,836
Iowa	20,690	19,183
Kansas	1 ,314	12,378
Kentucky	5,041	3,742
Louisiana	9,296	6,111
Maine	8,456	9,977
Maryland	11,959	9.701
Massachusetts	32,008	33,069
Michigan	29,257	31.118
Minnesota	57,596	52,172
Mississippi	1.370	817
Missouri	14,827	10,791
Montana	63,245	41,658
Nebraska	33,333	27.430
Nevada	79,363	70.016
New Hampshire	10,257	15.292
New Jersey	26,346	24,360
New Mexico	6,516	9,154
New York	35,087	31,284
North Carolina	284	283
Ohio	16,246	14,080
Oregon	14.624	21,091
Pennsylvania	18,310	15,900
Rhode Island	34,204	36,491
South Carolina	1,158	773
Tennessee	1,539	1.087
Texas	8.254	7,748
Utah	54,743	43,943
Vermont	16.639	14,054
Virginia	1.135	979
Washington	26,541	26,766
West Virginia	4,022	3,037
Wisconsin	52,813	44,548
Wyoming	62.676	30,115

POINTERS. The two bright stars of the Great Bear—a line drawn through them and prolonged nearly indicating the Pole Star; hence the name.

VOWEL POINTS. In the *Hebrew* and certain Eastern languages, marks placed above or below consonants to indicate vocal sounds and their character.

TENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES—COTTON MANUFACTURE.

STATES.	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.	Number Bales of Cotton used.	Persons employed, including Agents, Overseers, Clerks, Mechanics, Watchmen and Operatives.
THE UNITED STATES	230,223	10,921,147	1,586,481	181,628
Alabama	1,060	55,072	14,887	1,600
Arkansas	28	2,015	720	64
Connecticut	18,036	931,578	107,877	15,497
Delaware	823	48,858	7,512	695
Florida	—	816	350	33
Georgia	4,713	200,974	67,874	6,678
Illinois	24	4,860	2,261	281
Indiana	776	33,396	11,558	720
Kentucky	73	9,022	4,215	359
Louisiana	120	6,096	1,354	108
Maine	15,978	696,685	112,361	11,318
Maryland	2,325	125,014	46,047	4,159
Massachusetts	94,788	4,465,290	578,590	62,794
Michigan	131	12,120	600	208
Mississippi	704	26,172	6,411	748
Missouri	341	19,312	6,339	515
New Hampshire	25,487	1,008,521	172,746	16,657
New Jersey	3,344	252,305	20,569	4,638
New York	12,822	578,512	70,014	10,710
North Carolina	1,960	102,767	27,508	3,428
Ohio	42	14,328	10,597	563
Pennsylvania	10,541	446,379	86,355	11,871
Rhode Island	30,274	1,649,295	161,694	22,228
South Carolina	1,776	92,788	33,099	2,195
Tennessee	1,068	46,268	11,699	1,312
Texas	71	2,648	246	71
Utah	14	432	—	29
Vermont	1,180	55,088	7,404	735
Virginia	1,324	44,336	11,461	1,112
Wisconsin	400	10,240	3,173	289

NOTE.—The above does not include the Hosiery Mills, or any of the mills known as Woolen Mills, where cotton may be a component material used in the manufacture.

OLDEST NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.

FOREIGN.	ESTABLISHED.
Frankfort Gazette	1615
Leipsic Gazette	1660
London Gazette	1665
Stamford (Eng.) Mercury	1695
Edinburgh Courant	1705
Rostock Gazette	1710
Newcastle (Eng.) Courant	1711
Leeds (Eng.) Mercury	1718
Berlin Gazette	1722
Leicester (Eng.) Journal	1753

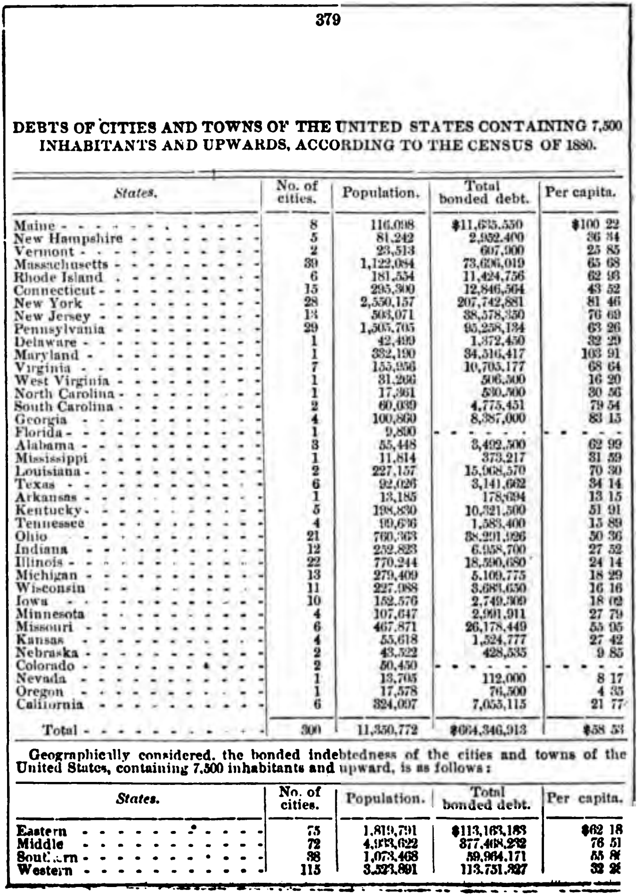
UNITED STATES.	ESTABLISHED.
Portsmouth (N.H.) Gazette	1756
Annapolis (Md.) Gazette	1756
Newport (R.I.) Mercury	1758
Hartford (Ct.) Courant	1764
New Haven (Ct.) Journal	1767
Salem (Mass.) Gazette	1768
Worcester (Mass.) Spy	1770
Baltimore (Md.) American	1773

These are all over 100 years old. There are many others over 75 years old.

Absolutio ab instatio.—Momentary acquittal. Absolutio plenaria.—Full acquittal.

Accusare nemo se debet nisi coram Deo.—No man is bound to accuse himself except before God.

My mind is my kingdom.—CAM.



DEBTS OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES CONTAINING 7,500 INHABITANTS AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1880.

States.	No. of cities.	Population.	Total bonded debt.	Per capita.
Maine	8	116,098	$11,635,550	$100 22
New Hampshire	5	81,242	2,952,400	36 34
Vermont	2	23,513	607,900	25 85
Massachusetts	39	1,122,084	73,626,019	65 68
Rhode Island	6	181,554	11,424,756	62 93
Connecticut	15	295,300	12,846,564	43 52
New York	28	2,550,157	207,742,881	81 46
New Jersey	13	503,071	38,578,350	76 69
Pennsylvania	29	1,505,705	95,258,134	63 26
Delaware	1	42,499	1,372,450	32 29
Maryland	1	332,190	34,516,417	103 91
Virginia	7	155,956	10,705,177	68 64
West Virginia	1	31,266	506,500	16 20
North Carolina	1	17,361	530,500	30 56
South Carolina	2	60,039	4,775,451	79 54
Georgia	4	100,860	8,387,000	83 15
Florida	1	9,890	- - - - - - -	- - - - - -
Alabama	3	55,448	3,492,500	62 99
Mississippi	1	11,814	373,217	31 59
Louisiana	2	227,157	15,908,570	70 30
Texas	6	92,026	3,141,662	34 14
Arkansas	1	13,185	178,694	13 15
Kentucky	5	198,830	10,321,500	51 91
Tennessee	4	99,636	1,583,400	15 89
Ohio	21	760,363	38,291,926	50 36
Indiana	12	252,823	6,958,700	27 52
Illinois	22	770,244	18,590,680	24 14
Michigan	13	279,409	5,109,775	18 29
Wisconsin	11	227,988	3,683,650	16 16
Iowa	10	152,576	2,749,309	18 02
Minnesota	4	107,647	2,991,911	27 79
Missouri	6	467,871	26,178,449	55 95
Kansas	4	55,618	1,524,777	27 42
Nebraska	2	43,522	428,535	9 85
Colorado	2	50,450	- - - - - - -	- - - - - -
Nevada	1	13,705	112,000	8 17
Oregon	1	17,578	76,500	4 35
California	6	324,097	7,055,115	21 77
Total	300	11,350,772	$664,346,913	$58 53

Geographically considered, the bonded indebtedness of the cities and towns of the United States, containing 7,500 inhabitants and upward, is as follows:

States.	No. of cities.	Population.	Total bonded debt.	Per capita.
Eastern	75	1,819,791	$113,163,183	$62 18
Middle	72	4,933,622	377,468,232	76 51
Southern	38	1,073,468	59,964,171	55 86
Western	115	3,523,891	113,751,327	32 28

Actio personalis moritur cum persona.—A personal action dies with the person.

Actore non probante reus absolvitur.—When the plaintiff does not prove his case, the defendant is absolved.

Love is better than fame.—TAY.

STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATE LAWS WITH REFERENCE TO LIMITATION OF ACTION, SHOWING THE LIMIT OF TIME ON WHICH ACTION MAY BE BROUGHT.

STATES and TERRITORIES.	*Assault, Slander, Replevin, etc. Years.*	*Open Accounts. Years.*	*Notes. Years.*	*Judgments. Years.*	*Sealed and Witnessed Instruments. Years.*
Alabama	1	3	6	20	10
Arkansas	1	3	5	10	10
California	3	2	4	5	5
Colorado	1	2	2	3	3
Connecticut	1	6	6	6	17
Dakota	2	6	6	20	20
Delaware	1	3	6	20	20
District of Columbia	1	3	3	12	12
Florida	2	5	5	20	20
Georgia	1	4	6	7	20
Idaho	3	2	4	5	5
Illinois	1	5	10	20	10
Indiana	2	6	20	20	20
Iowa	2	5	10	20	10
Kansas	1	3	5	5	15
Kentucky	1	5	5	15	15
Louisiana	1	3	5	10	20
Maine	2	6	20	20	20
Maryland	3	3	3	12	12
Massachusetts	2	6	20	20	20
Michigan	2	6	6	10	10
Minnesota	2	6	6	10	20
Mississippi	1	3	6	7	7
Missouri	1	4	20	5	10
Montana	2	2	4	5	4
Nebraska	2	6	20	20	10
Nevada	2, 6	6	20	20	20
New Hampshire	1	-	—	10	10
New Jersey	2	6	6	20	20
New Mexico	1	3	10	10	10
New York	1	6	15	15	15
North Carolina	1	3	10	10	10
Ohio	1	6	15	15	15
Ontario (U. Canada)	1	5	5	30	30
Oregon	2	1	6	10	20
Pennsylvania	1	6	6	20	20
Quebec (L. Canada)	1, 2	5	5	30	30
Rhode Island	1	6	6	20	20
South Carolina	2	6	6	20	20
Tennessee	1	6	6	20	—
Texas	1	2	4	10	10
Utah	1	2	4	5	7
Vermont	2	6	14	8	8
Virginia	5	5	5	10	20
Washington Territory	2	3	6	9	20
Vest Virginia	5	5	6	10	10
Visconsin	2	6	6	20	20
yoming	1	6	15	10	21

Actus Dei nemini facit injuriam.—The act of God injures no one.

Love is the emblem of Eternity.

Actum ut supra.—Done on the above date.

Vultus est index animi.—The face is the index of the mind.

METRIC LAND MEASURES.

	EXACTLY	ROUGHLY, for conversational use.
HECTARE - - - - -	2·471 acres	Nearly two and a half acres.
ARE - - - - - - - - -	3·954 poles	Four poles. 10 = 1 rood or ¼ acre. 40½ = 1 acre.
CENTIARE - - - - - [metre carré.]	1·196 sq. yard	One and a fifth square yard. *V.* word METRE, page 217 in Dictionary.

HECTARES equalling ACRES.

H.	Acres	H.	Acres	H.	Acres
1=	2½	7=	17¼	40=	99
2	5	8	19¾	50	123½
3	7½	9	22¼	60	148¼
4	10	10	24¾	70	173
5	12½	20	49½	80	197¾
6	14¾	30	74	100	247

ACRES = HECTARES and ACRES.

Acr.	Hec.	Acr.	Hec.	Acr.	Hec
1=	0·40	7=	2·83	40=	16·19
2	0·81	8	3·24	50	20·23
3	1·21	9	3·64	60	24·28
4	1·62	10	4·05	70	28·33
5	2·02	20	8·09	80	32·37
6	2·43	30	12·14	100	40·47

COMPARATIVE VALUES, at 25fr.=$5 *

Per Acr.	Par Hec fr.	c.	Per Acr.	Par Hec. fr.	c.
$ .25=	3	9	$ 45=	556	01
1.25	15	44	50	617	79
2.50	30	89	60	741	34
5.00	61	78	70	864	90
10.00	123	56	80	988	46
15.00	185	34	90	1112	01
20.00	247	11	100	1235	57
25.00	308	80	125	1544	46
30.00	370	67	250	3088	93
35.00	432	45	375	4633	39
40.00	494	23	500	6177	86

* A franc is about 19c.; but 20 francs to $1.00 is the usual reckoning for commercial purposes.

COMPARATIVE CROPS.

Roughly, 2500 kilos. par hectare to each ton per acre.

Tons per Acre	Kilogrs. par Hectare	Bushs. per Acre	Hectolitres par Hec.
1	= 2511	1	=0·90
2	5022	2	1·80
3	7532	3	2·69
4	10,043	4	3·59
5	12,554	5	4·49
6	15,065	6	5·39
TONS 7	17,576	BUSHELS 7	6·29
8	20,086	8	7·19
9	22,597	9	8·08
10	25,108	10	8·98
15	37,662	15	13·47
20	50,216	20	17·96
25	62,770	25	22·46
50	125,540	50	44·91

Roughly, one-tenth more bushels per acre than hectolitres par hectare

METRIC WEIGHTS.

DÉCIGRAMME - - - - [tenth of a gramme.]	1·543 grain	Roughly, a grain and a half. 1 grain equals 0·648 décigramme.
GRAMME - - - - - - - 1·555=1 pennyweight. 31·1035=One ounce Troy.	15·4323 grains	23½ to the ounce. 1·77=1 dram. 113=a qr. lb. 454=ONE POUND. 10 weigh just over an American cent.

OUNCES TO GRAMMES.

oz.	grammes.	oz.	grammes.	oz.	grammes.	oz.	grammes.
¼=	7	3=	85	8=	227	13=	369
½	14	4	113	9	255	14	397
¾	21¼	5	142	10	283	15	425
1	28⅓	6	170	11	312	16	454
2	57	7	198	12	340	16 oz. 1 lb. avoi.	

AVOIRDUPOIS POIDS DE COMMERCE.

DÉCAGRAMME - - - - [10 grammes.]	0·353 ounce	One-third of an ounce. An American cent is fractionally under it.
HECTOGRAMME - - - [100 grammes.]	3·527 ounces avoirdupois	Say 3½ ounces, or nearly ¼ lb. avoirdupois. 3·7324=1 POUND TROY.
KILOGRAMME - - - - [1000 grammes.] 2·6792 pounds troy.	2·2046 pounds avoirdupois	In trade a kilo. is reckoned 10 per cent. more than 2 lbs.: 11 lbs.=5 k. See kilogramme in Table of Words used in Metric system, page 364.

Actus me invito factus, non est meus actus.—An act done against my will is not my act.

Resolve, and thou art free.—L.

Actus meræ facultatis.—A cause not lost by limitation.

Ademtio civitatis.—Deprivation of civil rights.

Law of Grace on Sight Drafts, and Damages on Protested Bills of Exchange.

State.	On Sight Drafts.	Damages for Prot. Bills Domestic.	Damages for Prot. Bills Foreign.
1 Alabama	Grace is allowed	The damages on a domestic Bill of Exchange or note, consist of Notaries' fees, postage, &c., and range from $1.25 to $2.50, according to the Statute of the State where it goes to protest. Foreign Bills, that is, drafts drawn by a person out of the United States upon another within the same, or the reverse, and protested for non-payment, are subject to a total expense for protest, &c., of from $1.50 upwards. See next column for damages.	10
2 Arizona	Grace allowed		
3 Arkansas	No statute		10
4 California	No grace		20
5 Colorado	No grace		10
6 Connecticut	No grace		*
7 Dakota	Allowed by statute of 1873		
8 Delaware	No grace		*
9 District of Columbia	No grace		
10 Florida	No grace by custom		5
11 Georgia	No grace. Act Feb. 8, 1850		10
12 Idaho	No grace		30
13 Illinois	No grace		
14 Indiana	Grace allowed		10
15 Iowa	Grace allowed		10
16 Kansas	Grace allowed		10
17 Kentucky	Grace allowed		None
18 Louisiana	Grace not allowed by custom		10
19 Maine	Grace allowed. Revised Statutes, p. 264.		*
20 Maryland	Grace not allowed		15
21 Massachusetts	Grace allowed		20
22 Michigan	Grace allowed by custom		*
23 Minnesota	Grace allowed by custom		10
24 Mississippi	Grace allowed by custom		*
25 Missouri	Grace not allowed by custom		20
26 Montana	Grace allowed by custom		
27 Nebraska	Grace allowed by statute		12
28 Nevada	Grace not allowed		20
29 New Hampshire	Grace allowed by Revised Stats., p. 389		*
30 New Jersey	Grace allowed by statute		*
31 New Mexico	Grace allowed		12
32 New York	Grace not allowed. Act April, 1857		10
33 North Carolina	Grace allowed. Act January, 1849		15 a 20
34 Ohio	Grace not allowed. Act February 22, 1861		*
35 Oregon	Grace allowed by statute		10
36 Pennsylvania	Grace not allowed. Act May 21, 1857		10 a 20
37 Rhode Island	Grace not allowed. Act May 21, 1857		10
38 South Carolina	Grace allowed. Act 1848		12½ a 15
39 Tennessee	Grace not allowed by statute		15 a 20
40 Texas	Grace not allowed by usage		*
41 Utah	Grace allowed by custom		*
42 Vermont	Grace not allowed. Statute, Jan., 1873		*
43 Virginia	Grace not allowed by statute, 1873		10
44 Washington	No Grace		
45 West Virginia	No grace by custom		
46 Wisconsin	Grace allowed. Rev. Stats., 1849 p. 263		5
47 Wyoming	Grace allowed by custom		12
48 Canada	Grace allowed by custom		10

Miles of Railroad in each Group of States.

	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.
New-England States	5,903	5,873	5,814	5,683	5,638	5,509	5,314	5,053
Middle States	15,679	15,454	15,142	14,754	14,455	14,050	13,643	12,954
Southern States	14,333	14,019	13,812	13,631	13,287	13,237	12,977	12,538
Western States	46,963	43,132	41,169	39,836	38,254	37,600	36,179	33,677
Pacific States	3,619	3,298	3,152	2,904	2,462	2,287	2,165	1,949
Total	86,497	81,776	79,069	76,808	74,096	72,383	70,278	66,171

Affirmanti, non neganti incumbit probatio.—The proof lies upon him who affirms, not on him who denies.

Aliud est celare, aliud tacere.—To conceal is one thing, to be silent another.

Veritas vincit.—Truth conquers.

RELIGIOUS DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD.

[Estimated from Schem's Statistics of the World.]

CHRISTIANS—viz:	Roman Catholic	209,200,000	410,900,000
	Protestants	113,700,000	
	Eastern Churches	88,000,000	

Buddhists	340,000,000	Followers of Confucius	80,000,000
Mohammedans	201,000,000	Sinto Religion	14,000,000
Brahmanism	175,000 000	Judaism	7,000,000

	Whole Population.	*Roman Catholics.*	*Protestants.*	*Eastern Churches.*
America	101,000,000	51,600,000	35,000,000	- - -
Europe	321,600,000	149,300,000	72,800,000	72,900,000
Asia	798,200,000	4,700,000	2,500,000	10,700,000
Africa	208,300,000	2,000,000	1,600,000	4,400,000
Australia and Polynesia	4,900,000	600,000	1,800,000	- - -
Total	1,437,000,000	209,200,000	113,700,000	88,000,000

◆

Amount of Legal Tender Notes, Demand Notes, Fractional Currency and National Bank Notes Outstanding at Various Dates, together with the Currency Price of Gold.

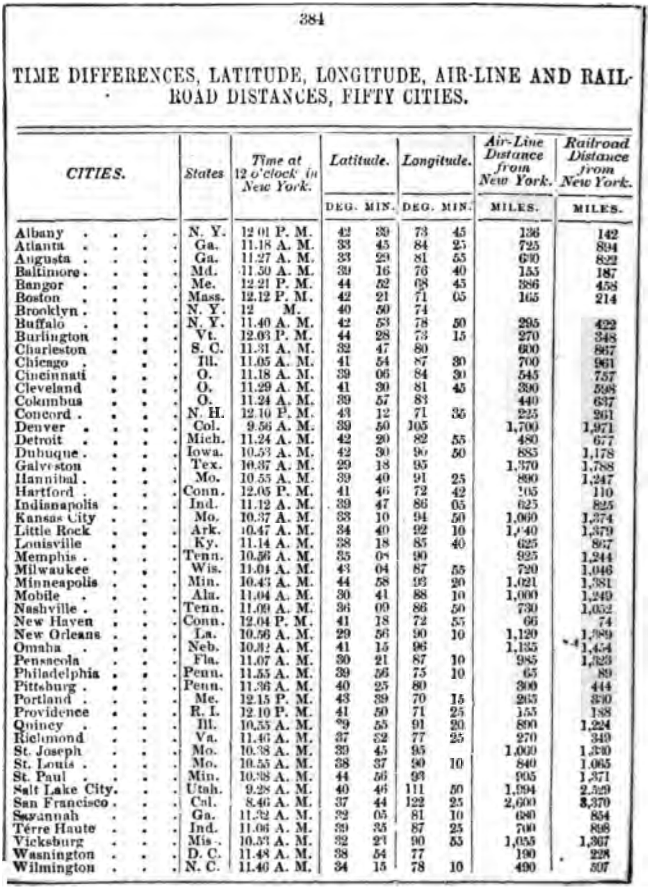
DATE.	UNITED STATES ISSUES.			Notes of National B'nk including Gold Notes.	Aggregate.	Cur'cy price of $100 Gold.
	Legal-tender Notes.	Old Demand Notes.	Fractional Currency			
August 31, 1865	$432,757,604	$402,965	$26,344,742	$ 176,213,95	$ 685,719,266	144 25
January 1, 1866	425,839,319	392,070	26,000,420	298,588,41	750,820,228	144 50
January 1, 1867	380,276,160	221,682	28,732,812	299,846,20	709,076,890	133 00
January 1, 1868	356,000,000	159,127	31,597,583	299,747,56	687,504,279	133 25
January 1, 1869	355,892,975	128,098	34,215,715	299,629,32	689,866,110	135 00
January 1, 1870	356,000,000	113,098	39,762,664	299,904,02	695,779,791	120 00
January 1, 1871	356,000,000	101,086	39,968,089	306,307,67	702,406,847	110 75
January 1, 1872	357,500,000	92,801	40,767,877	328,465,4	726,826,109	109 50
January 1 1873	358,557,907	84,387	45,722,061	344,582,8	748,947,167	112 00
January 1, 1874	378,401,702	79,637	48,544,792	350,848,2	777,874,367	110 25
January 1, 1875	382,000,000	72,317	46,390,598	354,128,25	782,591,165	112 50
January 1, 1876	371,827,220	69,642	44,147,072	346,479,75	762,523,620	112 75
January 1, 1877	366,055,084	65,462	26,348,206	321,595,60	714,064,758	107 00
January 1, 1878	349,943,776	63,532	17,764,109	321,672,50	689,443,922	102 87
January 1, 1879	346,681,016	62,035	16,108,159	323,791,67	686,642,884	100 00
January 1, 1880	346,681,016	61,350	15,674,804	342,387,33	704,804,006	100 00
Novem. 1, 1880	346,681,016	60,825	7,181,861	343,834,10	697,757,809	100 00

Aucupia verborum sunt judice indigna.—Quibbling is unworthy of a judge.

Vive la bagatelle.—Success is humbug.

Animus furandi.—The intention of stealing.

Apices juris non sunt jura.—Points of law are not laws.



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TIME DIFFERENCES, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, AIR-LINE AND RAILROAD DISTANCES, FIFTY CITIES.

CITIES.	*States*	*Time at 12 o'clock in New York.*	*Latitude.*		*Longitude.*		*Air-Line Distance from New York.*	*Railroad Distance from New York.*
			DEG.	MIN.	DEG.	MIN.	MILES.	MILES.
Albany	N. Y.	12.01 P. M.	42	39	73	45	136	142
Atlanta	Ga.	11.18 A. M.	33	45	84	25	725	894
Augusta	Ga.	11.27 A. M.	33	29	81	55	630	822
Baltimore	Md.	11.50 A. M.	39	16	76	40	155	187
Bangor	Me.	12.21 P. M.	44	52	68	45	386	458
Boston	Mass.	12.12 P. M.	42	21	71	05	165	214
Brooklyn	N. Y.	12 M.	40	50	74			
Buffalo	N. Y.	11.40 A. M.	42	53	78	50	295	422
Burlington	Vt.	12.03 P. M.	44	28	73	15	270	348
Charleston	S. C.	11.31 A. M.	32	47	80		600	867
Chicago	Ill.	11.05 A. M.	41	54	87	30	700	961
Cincinnati	O.	11.18 A. M.	39	06	84	30	545	757
Cleveland	O.	11.29 A. M.	41	30	81	45	390	598
Columbus	O.	11.24 A. M.	39	57	83		440	637
Concord	N. H.	12.10 P. M.	43	12	71	35	225	261
Denver	Col.	9.56 A. M.	39	50	105		1,700	1,971
Detroit	Mich.	11.24 A. M.	42	20	82	55	480	677
Dubuque	Iowa.	10.53 A. M.	42	30	90	50	885	1,178
Galveston	Tex.	10.37 A. M.	29	18	95		1,370	1,788
Hannibal	Mo.	10.55 A. M.	39	40	91	25	890	1,247
Hartford	Conn.	12.05 P. M.	41	46	72	42	105	110
Indianapolis	Ind.	11.12 A. M.	39	47	86	05	625	825
Kansas City	Mo.	10.37 A. M.	33	10	94	50	1,060	1,374
Little Rock	Ark.	10.47 A. M.	34	40	92	10	1,040	1,379
Louisville	Ky.	11.14 A. M.	38	18	85	40	625	957
Memphis	Tenn.	10.56 A. M.	35	08	90		925	1,244
Milwaukee	Wis.	11.04 A. M.	43	04	87	55	720	1,046
Minneapolis	Min.	10.43 A. M.	44	58	93	20	1,021	1,381
Mobile	Ala.	11.04 A. M.	30	41	88	10	1,000	1,249
Nashville	Tenn.	11.09 A. M.	36	09	86	50	730	1,052
New Haven	Conn.	12.04 P. M.	41	18	72	55	66	74
New Orleans	La.	10.56 A. M.	29	56	90	10	1,120	1,389
Omaha	Neb.	10.32 A. M.	41	15	96		1,135	1,454
Pensacola	Fla.	11.07 A. M.	30	21	87	10	985	1,323
Philadelphia	Penn.	11.55 A. M.	39	56	75	10	65	89
Pittsburg	Penn.	11.36 A. M.	40	25	80		300	444
Portland	Me.	12.15 P. M.	43	39	70	15	265	330
Providence	R. I.	12.10 P. M.	41	50	71	25	155	188
Quincy	Ill.	10.55 A. M.	39	55	91	20	890	1,224
Richmond	Va.	11.46 A. M.	37	32	77	25	270	349
St. Joseph	Mo.	10.38 A. M.	39	45	95		1,000	1,340
St. Louis	Mo.	10.55 A. M.	38	37	90	10	840	1,065
St. Paul	Min.	10.38 A. M.	44	56	93		905	1,371
Salt Lake City	Utah.	9.28 A. M.	40	46	111	50	1,994	2,529
San Francisco	Cal.	8.46 A. M.	37	44	122	25	2,600	3,370
Savannah	Ga.	11.32 A. M.	32	05	81	10	680	854
Térre Haute	Ind.	11.06 A. M.	39	35	87	25	700	898
Vicksburg	Miss.	10.53 A. M.	32	21	90	55	1,055	1,367
Washington	D. C.	11.48 A. M.	38	54	77		190	228
Wilmington	N. C.	11.46 A. M.	34	15	78	10	490	507

A DICTIONARY OF ELECTRICITY,

OR

THE ELECTRICIAN'S HAND-BOOK OF REFERENCE.

INCLUDING RECENT ELECTRICAL AND TECHNICAL TERMS.

A

Accumulator.—An instrument that accumulates electricity. **Faure's** secondary batteries are accumulators, and this word expresses their meaning better than secondary batteries.

Accumulator, The New Faure.—After trying lead plates covered with minium and sheathed in flannel, then rolled into a spiral form for the Faure accumulator, recourse was had to square plates standing side by side. M. Emile Reynier, however, electrician to the Force et Lumiere Company, has modified the battery by returning to the original shape of a spiral roll for the plates, and sheathing them in a sort of linen serge instead of flannel, after they have received their coat of minium. He also incloses the plates in a glass vessel instead of a wooden trough, because the electrician can more easily see if there is any discharge of gas bubbles from the plates. In charging, the appearance of these bubbles, if the cell is a good one, indicates that the supply of current ought to be suspended, because the cell is full. Should the bubbles appear before the charging is complete, the cell is considered faulty. The reason of this is that the oxygen liberated on the electro-positive plate ought to be entirely used in oxidizing the minium, and it is only when that oxidation is complete that the gas should rise from the plate.

Accumulator, The New.—An accumulator smaller than Faure's, each cell containing 400 amperes of current. Can deliver fifty amperes per hour for eight hours; whilst the Faure battery, some claim, cannot deliver more than seventeen amperes per hour.

Accumulator, Sellon & Volkmar's. – This A. is similar to Faure's.

The smallest one having an internal capacity of forty-three one-hundreths of a cubic foot, the weight of metallic substance, in each being 62 lbs. of acidulated water. See TELEGRAPHIC JOURNAL, April 1st. See FAURE'S BATTERY also SECONDARY

Acetic Acid.—The sour principle of vinegar. The most common of the vegetable acids. If alcohol, diluted with water, be mixed with a ferment, such as yeast, and exposed to the air at, or a little above its ordinary temperature, it is rapidly converted into vinegar, or acetic acid.

Achard's Brake—The invention of M. Achard, Paris. Electric current is not directly employed to produce friction, or retarding force, but required power is obtained from the momentum of the train itself.

Actinism.—The effects of the heat of the sun: the light of the stars we call actinism. Many physicists speak of radiation as one thing, viz., that producing, and of radiant energy as another thing, that produced. See GENERAL DICTIONARY.

Action, Local.—Local action, a name given to chemical action taking place in the battery, regardless of the external metallic connection between the plates. It consumes the zinc without generating the working current.

Actiphone.—An apparatus for the production of sound, by the actinic rays.

Adjusting, regulating, changing or adjusting the armature of a relay so that signals come properly.

Air, Electrical Conductivity of.—Some electricians, among them Mr. Greer and Mr. Loomis, have held that humid air acts as a conductor of electricity; others, notably the Count du Moncel and M. Gaugain, have maintained that it does not. Recent experiments of M. Marangoni support the latter theory very decidedly, for he finds that a Leyden jar heated so as to prevent condensation of moisture on its glass walls, and thus arrest surface conduction, gives a long spark as in the driest air. When, however, the precaution of heating the walls of the jar is not taken, the moisture condenses on the latter, and forming a thin film of water, causes a silent discharge, which might be mistaken for a slow discharge through the conducting air. It follows from these experiments that the loss of electricity on telegraph lines is wholly due to surface conduction over the wet and dirty insulators or leakage along entangled threads and branches of trees at particular points, and not to a general discharge into the saturated air.

Alarm, Brophy's Detective Fire.—A device for preventing false alarms being sent out on the f n telegraph lines. See "Scienti
fic American." June 3d, 1

Alarms, Burglar.—T he attached windows and
doors, so as to give warni ed er intruder.
Copper wires running th com the
battery, and with the win

Alarms, Electric.—An apparatus used on telephones, burglar alarms, etc,, for calling attention. In Edward's patent Electric Bells, the working parts are sealed to exclude dust, dampness, insects, which often render the common bell inoperative. This alarm is simple and easy to operate. By moving a switch attached to it, the house is disconnected. The Edwards bell notifies the inmates if any doors or windows are left open.

Alarm, Kerner's Electic Burglar.—The combination of a main line, a main battery, one or more circuit closers, adapted to shunt a portion of the main line. See official "Gazette," Feb. 28, 1882.

Alarum.—An apparatus for calling the attention of Telephone subscribers, etc., etc. Cook's Telephone Alarum consists of a brass wheel centered to an upright bracket attached to a stand and capable of being rotated in a vertical plane. In calling a distant station the button is pressed down and a turn of the wheel is given with the left. In Spagnoletti's electric fire alarm, the system consists of an apparatus fixed in the engine depot and worked from various given outlying stations; one line wire is only required; a constant current is always on the wire. The self-acting fire alarums of Bright have small heat-detecting boxes placed on the cornice or ceiling of each room protected. A bi-metallic spring in each box is expanded on any undue heat arising, and makes contacts. See FIRE ALARMS.

Alloy.—All the Antimony metal of commerce may be considered an alloy. It is never pure, but contains iron in all instances. By the addition of a small percentage of phosphorous to bronze alloy, the qualities of the latter become more and more changed; the grain of fracture becomes finer.

Alphabet, Morse.—Consists of twenty-six letters, composed of dots and dashes, or dots and spaces. Morse took as a unit of space a dot. The complete alphabet, as originally arranged by Morse, and still used in the United States and British North America, is as follows:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
·—	—···	·· ·	——··	·	·—·	——·	····	··
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
—·—·	—·—	——	— —	—·	· ·	·····	··—·	· ··
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	&
···	—	··—	···—	·——	·—··	·· ··	··· ·	· ···

Amalgamation.—Zinc protected from waste by having its surface coated with mercury. Usually done by cleaning the zinc plate thoroughly with dilute sulphuric acid and then rubbing over the surface a small quantity of mercury.

Ammeter. An instrument invented by Prof. Ayrton for measuring strong electric currents.

Ampere.—The name Ampere, formerly Weber, is now given to the ent produced b F. (1) Volt. in a circuit whose resist- is one ohm.

Ampere.—The name of the unit of current "Weber," formerly used to express a unit of current.

Ampere.—A recent term used to express the strength of a current and not the electro-motive force of a voltaic battery or a dynamo machine, the ampêre being in fact one coulomb per second.

Amperemeter.—An apparatus for indicating the intensity of the current. Deprez & Carpentier are the inventors of a novel one. See London "Electrician," April 15th.

Amperemeter.—An instrument which measures in ampêres, and shows the deposit of copper, etc.

Anemometer.—An apparatus for indicating audibly at surface rate at which air is passing through underground workings of mines. Hall's A. with telephone receiver is one of the best.

Anemometer.—An instrument for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

Anion.—The electro-negative, or chlorous radical of the salt or acid decomposed. Oxygen, acid radicals, as chlorine, are anions. See IONS.

Anode.—The positive electrode or pole of a battery; the wire or plate connected to the copper or other negative element of the battery. The way by which electricity enters substances through which it can pass.

Annunciators. -An electric apparatus principally used in hotels, steamers, etc., for announcing the calls of the guests. In Edward's annunciators, which are the best, there are no wires that stretch and break by using. They can be applied without regard to distance. Two or more can be rung from the front door in different parts of the house.

Ansonia Electric Wire. See WIRE; also ELECTRIC WIRE.

Anti-Induction Cable.—An American patent cable in which the inventor claims, first, the combination of a complete metallic circuit of low resistance placed in the interior of the cable among the other conductors, with one of said conductors used as a primary circuit and several of said conductors used as secondary circuits, whereby the effects of induction are overcome. See "Electrical Review," March 4, 1882.

Appliances, Magneto-Electric.—Appliances for treating disease by currents of electricity. Pulvermacher's, Ryan's, Wilson & Garratt's, are largely advertised. The latter have permanent magnets enclosed in various garments worn on the human frame.

Arc.—The space between the two carbon points in an electric lamp. By "Multiple Arc" we understand several lamps in series; but some electricians claim that "continuous circuit" would express the meaning better.

Arc.—See VOLTAIC ARC.

Arc Multiple—See VOLTAIC ARC.

Arc Regulators, Edison's Electric.—An instrument designed to lo away with the unsteadiness or flickering in arc lamps. The upper carbon revolves by means of a small electro-motor set in motion by the same current which gives the light.

Armature (See VIBRATING ARMATURE).—In telegraphy the small strip of brass and soft iron which is manipulated at the ends of the magnets of a relay sounder or register. In electric lighting it is the shaft or central insulated wire which revolves near the magnets.

Armature, Geo. H. Brown's.—The core of this armature has a section cut out, leaving a space through which the separately wound bobbins may be slipped to place them in said core. See U. S. Patent, No. 255,137.

Armature, Siemens'.—This armature acts admirably as an electro-dynamic armature. Three layers of silk-covered wire are secured upon it longitudinally in the grooved sides and over the ends of the armature.

Arrester.—Lightning apparatus designed to protect telegraph offices, instruments and operators.

Arrester, Lightning.—A device for arresting the lightning and preventing the destruction of fine telegraph instruments. Ahearn's arrester is a combination of a series of electric conducting lines, a body in electric connection with the earth.—An intermediate body adapted to make and break connection between the lines and the earth-connected body.

Astatic.—*adj.* Being without polarity, as a magnetic needle.

Astatic Galvanometer.—A galvanometer with astatic needles.

Atom.—The supposed ultimate particle of the elements. Atom and equivalent, were formerly used for same purpose, but modern chemistry attaches a distinct idea to the atom, which correlates it not only to chemical affinity, but to heat and other forces.

Atom Weight.—The relative weights of the atoms, as compared with that of hydrogen taken as (1).

Audiometer.—A Sonometer.

Audiphone.—An instrument, or gutta percha fan, by which deaf persons can hear by holding it against the teeth.

Autographic Telegraphy.—A system where the messages appear at the distant end in the handwriting of the writer. Casselli, Sawyer and Leggo are the prominent inventors of this system. See TELEGRAPHY, AUTOGRAPHIC.

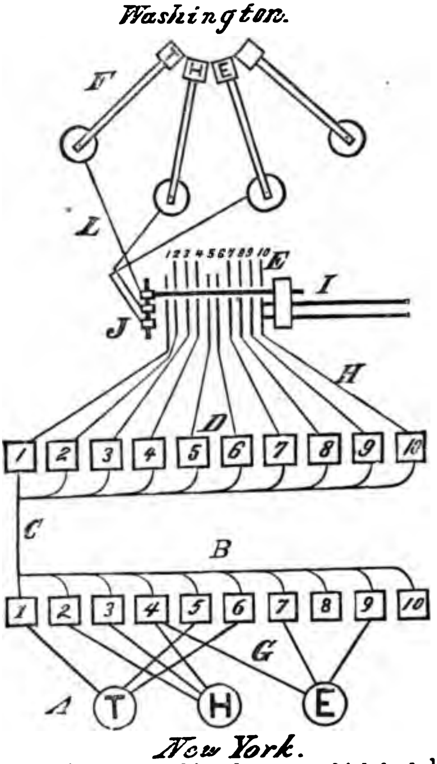
Automatic Telegraphy.—A system by which the messages are transmitted from long ribbons of paper, which have been prepared by a puncher, the messages appearing at the other end of the line in Morse characters on chemically prepared paper. Those of Wheatstone, Edison and Little are the best.

Automatic Type Printing Telegraph.—A modification of the Electro-motor Type Printer. Phelps and Siemens have invented the best in use. (See Prescott, page 734.)

Ader's Magnifying Telephone.—This instrument, shown first at Paris Ex oduces musical sounds. See TELEPHONE.

Automatic Type Writer Telegraph (Munson's).—By this apparatus, any person familiar with a type-writer can send despatches which will print themselves through a type-writer at the other end of the line. A business man in this city can send a message direct to another city by dictating to the operator of his type-writer. The manipulation of the keys of the writer here prints the despatch through a type-writer in the office of a correspondent in a distant city in the same manner and at the same instant as the printing of the home instrument. It is all done on one wire.

The diagram may enable the reader to understand the new invention.



Automatic Telegraph (Leggo's) –This machine is said to have transmitted two thousand words per minute. The inventor is a Canadian electrician residing in New York. Leggo's Fac-simile Machine transmits autographic telegrams which look like photographs.

B

Balance.—See Bridge.

Balance, Actinic.—The Actinic balance, or Bolometer, is similar to the Siemens' Electric Pyrometer, where changes of temperature are asured by changes in the resistance of a conductor.

Balance, Induction.—An invention of Prof. Hughes, F.R.S., a brated American electrician. It will detect the presence of any metallic body; can be used as a coin detector, showing if the coin is light weight, etc., and for many other practical purposes. A modified form was used by Professor Bell in trying to locate the bullet in the body of President Garfield. The apparatus used by Prof. Bell consists of two flat coils about four inches in diameter and one-half an inch in thickness of insulated copper wire, a battery, a condenser, an interrupter, or circuit-breaker, and a telephone. The ends of the primary or inducing coil, are connected with the poles of a battery, and in the same circuit are a condenser, a circuit-breaker, whose vibrating tongue opens and closes the circuit with great rapidity. The ends of the secondary coil on which the current is to be induced, are carried to the binding screws of a Bell Telephone. When the connections have all been made, the secondary coil is laid on the primary coil so that their respective circumferences exactly coincide. The circuit-breaker is then set in motion and the rapidly interrupted current through the primary coil induces another current of higher intensity in the secondary coil, and as it does so a loud musical tone is heard in the telephone with which the secondary coil is connected. Bell adjusted the centers of the over-lapping coils at such a distance that a perfect balance of silence is brought about. If a bullet is brought within a distance of a few inches, there will be heard in the telephone a faint, but clearly perceptible note, which becomes louder and louder as the metal approaches the sensitive surface.

Bain's Telegraph.—A system of electro-chemical recording telegraph, invented by Alexander Bain. The decomposing power of the current produces written characters at a distance.

Balance, Induction, Prof. Bell's.—A modification of Hughes' induction balance, with which to find the position of a projectile in the body, and which consists essentially of two flat coils superposed; the edge of one is over the axis of the other, one coil receiving a vibratory current, while a telephone is the circuit of the other. The coils, mounted in a wooden case, are moved over the body; and, from the nature of the sounds heard when the ball is approached, the position of the latter can be inferred.

Ballotter, Electrical.—An instrument for recording votes cast in political and other societies. Each knob represents a candidate and the voter has merely to press whichever he chooses. At each touch a bell rings. The result of the ballot is seen in plain figures.

Barometer, Electrical.—An instrument for telling the state of the weather by the aid of electricity. See "Nature," April 13th, 1882.

Base.—The part of the instrument containing the helix, switch, primary and secondary binding posts, etc. (For chemical definition see RADICAL.)

Bathometer.—An instrument for measuring the depth of the sea without the use of a sounding line. It was invented by Dr. C. W. Siemens.

Battery.—1. The instrument taken as a whole. 2. That part of the machine composed of the jars containing the exciting fluid and plates.

(3.)—A properly connected succession of cells. B. used in commerce, generate, with possibly one exception, their electricity by oxidation. Zinc, the most easily oxidized of the cheap metals, is at present employed in all forms of batteries. For the laws regulating the combination, see Electromotive Force, Resistance, Cell, Current, etc.

Batteries have practically been replaced in America by connecting several dynamo machines in circuit, and have worked telegraph lines successfully without the aid of any of the usual forms of B.

(4.) Constant Battery.—A battery usually composed of two fluids, in which are immersed the different parts composing the element, and separated from each other by a porous jar or diaphragm, or by specific gravity (Gravity Battery) and giving a current with no perceptible diminution of quantity. The opposite of Inconstant Battery, which see. This battery is used to generate the constant or galvanic current, in contradistinction to the battery or machine to produce the Faradaic current.

Batteries, D'Arsonval's.—The improvement in this battery consists in dipping the partitions into collodion—thus offering great resistance to the attacks of acids.

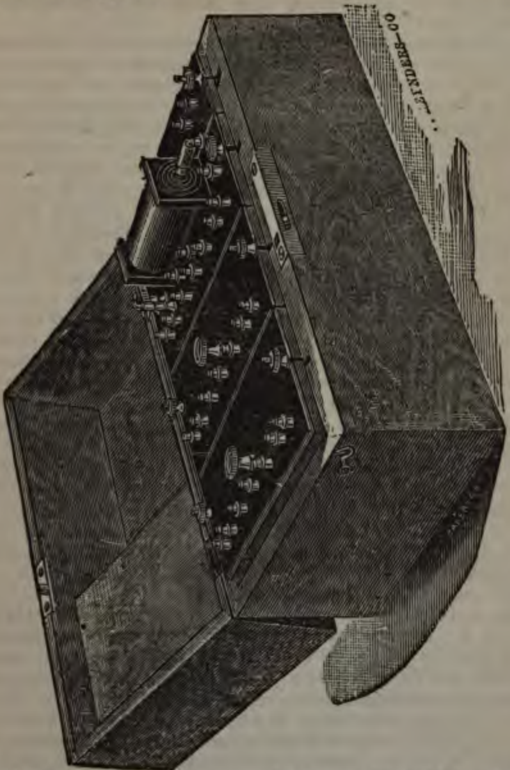
Battery, Callaud's.—This is one of the best batteries in use, and employed very extensively in United States. The monthly expense of keeping in order six hundred Callaud cells, distributing in three batteries which supply ten circuits, is thirty dollars. See Callaud's Battery.

Battery, Carbon-Electrode.—An advantage of this battery is that if it becomes weak and there is no salammoniac at hand it can be charged for the time being with common salt, but this should only be resorted to in an emergency.

Battery, Cautery.—This battery produces a high electro-motive force, and has a very low internal resistance. A single cell, exposing twenty-two square inches of negative surface, gives an electromotive force of 1.99 volts, and an internal resistance of only about 0.06 ohm.

Tubes are used for blowing air into the battery, thereby greatly increasing its activity.

The Cautery Battery is composed of four such cells. It will heat white-hot 20 inches of No. 16 platinum wire, or 10 inches of No. 14 (B. and S. wire gauge).



Battery, Reynder's Medical. See BATTERY.

Battery, Daniell's.—Composed of a vessel in which stands a porous clay cylinder which is surrounded by a zinc cylinder, whilst in the clay cell a thin sheet of copper is suspended, which is attached to the copper wire connected with the zinc cylinder of the next element. To charge this battery you put water in the porous cup and the glass vessel. In about an hour enough sulphate of copper will have been dissolved to put the battery in action.

Battery, De Kabath's Secondary.—The object of this invention is to construct an apparatus for accumulating electric energy in which the layers of peroxide of lead and of spongy lead with which the anode and cathode become coated, may be of great thickness. See "Telegraph Journal," April 29th, 1882.

Battery, De Pezzer's.—This is a modification of Planté's battery, the thickness of the negative plate being diminished, while its surface is doubled. See "Scientific American" supplement, vol xiii, No. 323.

Battery, Earth.—An earth battery is made by placing a long sheet of copper on moist earth and at the other end a long sheet of zinc in water or moist earth and connecting the bed by an insulated wire. This kind of a battery is strong enough to work very sensitive systems of telegraphy, but not of sufficient power to operate the Morse system.

Battery, Faure's.—A battery composed of several pieces of thin lead, coarse cloth, minium (red lead), and acidulated water, and is used for the storing of electricity. Minium, or red lead, is placed upon the sheets of lead, which are separated from each other by a coarse piece of cloth or blotting paper; the acidulated water being one-tenth sulphuric acid. The minium should be painted thickly on the sheets of lead, and in order to charge the battery, it should be connected several hours with a battery, or with a dynamo machine for a short time. The minium is thereby reduced to metallic spongy lead in the negative pole, and oxidized to the peroxide of lead in the positive pole. When the cell is discharged, the reduced lead becomes oxidized and the peroxide of lead is reduced until the cell becomes inert. The improvement over the Planté cell consists in substituting masses of spongy lead instead of lead in the Faure cell; the action is almost unlimited. A battery of Faure's cells, and weighing 150 lbs., is capable of storing up a quantity of electricity equivalent to one horse power during one hour. The loss resulting from the charging and discharging of this battery is not great. The battery can be carried from one place to another without injury.

Batteries, Galvanic Polarization, or Magazine of Electricity.—Invented by J. W. Johnson and C. Faure. This battery though incapable of producing electricity will, when charged from a dynamo or a battery, retain and furnish when required the charge of electricity. Leaden plates are mechanically covered with a coating of metallic salts, mixed with inert substances, as a coating of lead mixed with pure pulverized coke, which mixtures may be moistened with a small quantity of gelatine. When two elem
red in this way and coupled
together as in a battery in
huric acid, are connected
with some electrical source, it
the sulphate
ll be
reduced on one of the plates
dhesive p
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ing
mes re-oxidized, and lead
co
dized, so two elements
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state, and the covering

This pair of elements thus becomes a magazine of electro-chemical energy and is capable of acting as a galvanic battery.

Battery, Higg's.—A new kind of secondary battery for storing electricity. By Higg's process secondary cells can be constructed, charged and offered for sale at a very low price, and when exhausted the battery can be recharged for a small compensation either by the ordinary battery or a dynamo-machine. The secondary battery of Dr. Higg's overcomes a defect found in Planté's and Faure's.

Battery, Hopkin's Galvanic.—The claim is for a medical battery having zinc and copper electrodes separated by bibulous paper. See "Official Gazette," April 18, 1882.

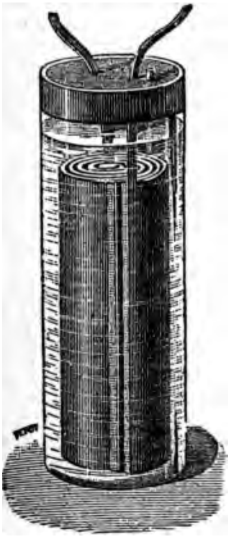
Battery, Manganese.—A battery in which ferro manganese takes the place of the zinc in the Bunsen cell. Sulphuric acid at one-twentieth. The salts produced are manganese sulphate and nitrate.

Battery, M. De Pezzer's Improved Secondary.—The negative electrode is a very thin sheet of lead, not exceeding one millimeter in thickness, the positive plate is two-thirds of a millimeter thick. Besides, two like pairs were employed, each consisting of two leaden plates of the same thickness, but one of them had twice as large a surface as the other. These pairs were both charged in the same manner, but they were so arranged that in one case the plate with the larger surface served as positive element, and in the other pair it was made the negative element. Repeated experiments made in this way showed that the pair in which the plate with the larger surface formed the negative electrode collected more electricity than the other pair in four consecutive continuances, and that the discharge of the pair with the large negative plates took at least an hour, while in the pair in which the positive plate had the large surface it only lasted for half an hour.

In a battery in which both plates were as large as the big plates in the battery just described, the results were not so good as the pair with the large negative and smaller positive plates.

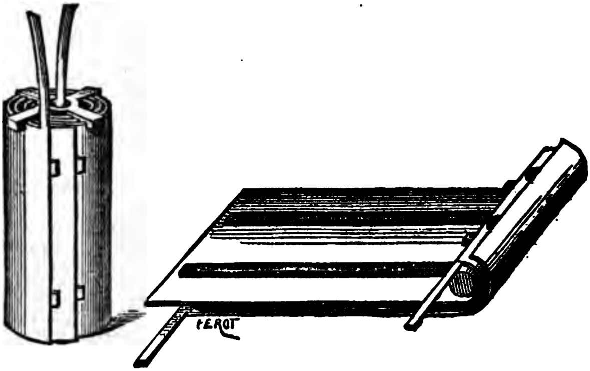
De Pezzer changed the construction of his battery as follows: The surface of the positive leaden plate was only made half as large as that of the negative, and at the same time a number of cuts were made in it. The arrangement of the cells was the same as in Planté's secondary battery, but the weight of battery to collect a certain quantity of electricity, is less than with the former construction. Ducretes uses plates with indentations made on rolls.

Battery, New Secondary.—In this battery zinc is used for the positive element, and the usual lead plate, with its coating of peroxide, for the negative element. The solution used is sulphate of zinc, and the action precisely analogous with Sutton's, the copper plate and sulphate of cop[illegible] being simply replaced by a zinc plate and ulphate o[illegible] The E.M.F. of this cell is very high, a gle cell [illegible] e of potentials of 2.4 volts. Its resistance , of co[illegible] ow as desired.



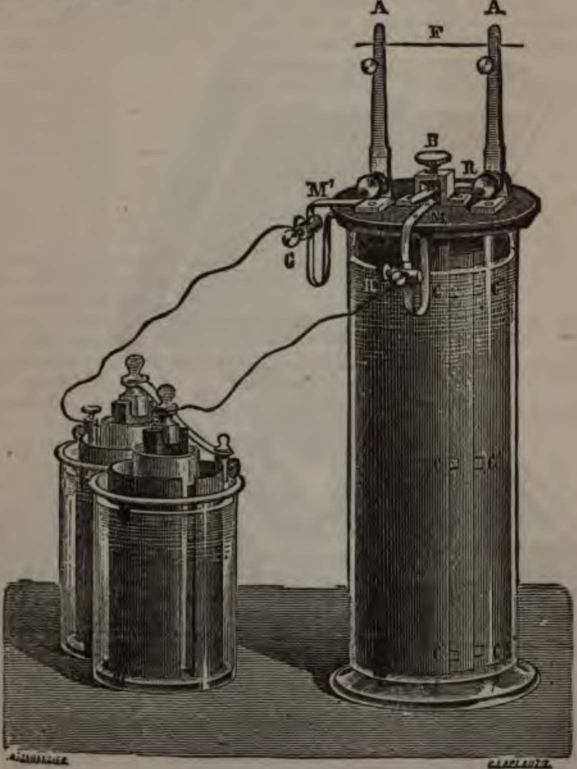
Planté's Elements, 1860.

Battery, Planté's.—A battery similar to Faure's for storing electricity. It formerly consisted of two long broad strips of lead rolled into a spiral after the manner adopted by Offershaus and Hare, for the common voltaic pile and separated by a coarse cloth. The two strips were dipped into a jar filled with nine parts water and one part sulphuric acid. In a later form of Planté's, two pairs of rubber strips must be used about 0.4 inch wide and about 0.6 inch thick. The lamellæ which forms the prolongation of the lead plates must be cut at the opposite extremities. The sheets which are separated by the rubber strips are rolled around a cylinder of wood or metal shown in fig. 2. The stopel of the jar is of ebonite. Fig. 3. (p. 17), represents a secondary couple in which the lead sheets are about 24 inches long, 8 inches high and one millimeter in thickness. The element is formed and charged by the aid of two small Bunsen elements. It is not well fitted for accumulating and storing electricity till after a series of operations which constitute the formation of the element. The formation consists in successively charging and discharging the elements a great many times. See BATTERY, FAURE.



Planté's Construction of Secondary Elements

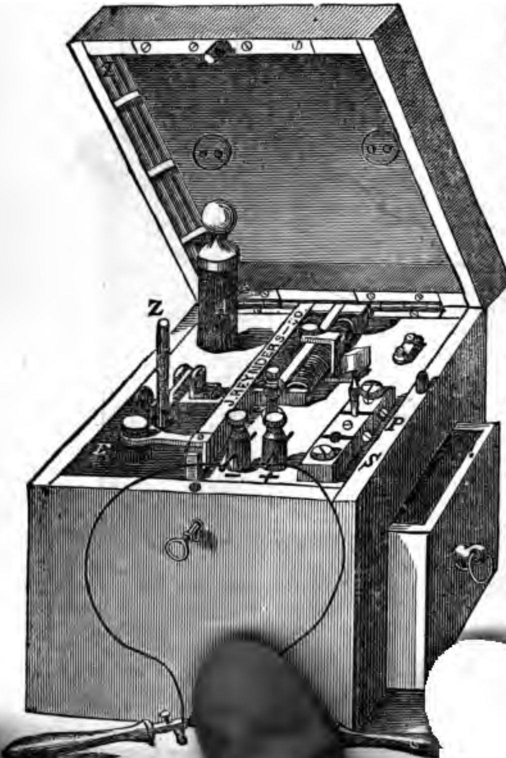
Planté's invention is a secondary battery of great power. This great power arises from the powerful affinity existing between peroxide of lead and hydrogen, a fact first noticed by De la Rive. It consists of nine elements presenting a total surface of ten square metres. Each element is formed of two lead plates rolled into a spiral and separated by coarse cloth and immersed in water acidulated with one-tenth of sulphuric acid.



Planté's Secondary Pile charged with the Gunzen Elements.

Battery, Patterson's Thermo.—The claim of this inventor is the combination of the members of a thermo-electric couple with a mass of refractory insulating materials in which they are embedded, whereby fusible or oxidable materials may be used for the couple without injury from fusion. See O. G., April 4th, 1882.

Battery, Rousse's Secondary.—One of the latest forms of secondary batteries. The negative pole is a sheet of pollodium. At the positive pole a sheet of lead. The electrolyzed liquid is sulphuric acid at one-tenth. Another form is arranged by having the plate of lead covered with a stratum of litharge or pure oxide, or all these substances mixed.



Spamer [illegible]

Battery, Spamer's Medical.—In this A illustrates the iron plug by which the current is weakened by drawing it upward. A hard rubber cell holds the element; to remove it, the screw at E is loosened and the clamp it secures turned forward. Behind E the zinc strip Z is shown protruding from the cell, held by a bifurcating clamp, hinged so that it can be turned backwards when not in use, and opening closed by a rubber stopper. To set the apparatus in operation, the strip of zinc held loosely in the clamp is allowed to slide down- [illegible] rds, until it [illegible] es in contact [illegible] the fluid, [illegible] is gener- [illegible] hown by [illegible] neous vi-

Battery, Sea Salt.—Although inferior to many others, this may be recommended near the sea where the expense is comparatively small. An old experiment shows that if a plate of zinc and a plate of copper be immersed in the sea at a considerable distance from each other and attached to a single wire, a current of considerable intensity is produced. The internal resistance of this kind of battery is very feeble.

Battery, Sellon's Secondary.—Magazines of electricity composed of lead or other suitable material which are coated with spongy lead or other spongy metal. Such plates being immersed in cells, vessels or receptacles containing acidulated water or other suitable liquid, the object of the invention providing the maximum of active surface with minimum space, so as to obtain a battery of great strength in a small compass. See "Telegraph Journal," April 29th, 1882.

Battery, Sellon's Secondary.—This invention relates to the use in the construction of secondary batteries of perforated plates or sheets roughened, serrated or indented, composed of lead, platinum, or carbon refuse; in or against which plates spongy or finely divided lead or other salts or compounds of lead, or other suitable substance may be held or retained. See "Scientific American," May 20th, 1882.

Battery, Senlecq.—No acid is used in this battery and no waste takes place, the latter being so to speak, renewed by reversals of current, as in secondary batteries.

Battery, Standard Gravity.—One of the best forms, and largely used in the United States.

Directions for Using.—Unfold the copper strip so as to form a cross, and place it in the bottom of the jar.

Suspend the zinc about four inches above the copper, from the tripod or cross-piece. The connector for this purpose has a hole to receive the wire from the copper of the next cup.

Connect one of the line wires to the copper at one end of the battery. At the other end of the battery the connector which holds the zinc receives the other line wire.

Pour clean water into the jar so as to cover the zinc. Then, finally, drop in the blue vitriol in small lumps, not over six or eight ounces per cup at one time.

The battery, when first set up as above, is ready for use as a main battery.

A local battery should stand two or three days on a closed circuit before using, as the resistance in the battery itself makes the current weak. But the resistance may be reduced and the battery be made immediately available by drawing about half a pint of solution of sulphate of zinc from a battery already in use and pouring it into a jar; or, [illegible]is cannot be done, by pouring into the liquid four or five
c rized sulphate of zinc.
ould be dropped into the jar as it is consumed, care
it goes to the bottom. The need of blue vitriol is

shown by the fading of the blue color, which should be kept as high as the top of the copper, but should never reach the zinc.

After the battery has been started no further attention is required, except to keep it supplied with blue vitriol, until the quantity of sulphate of zinc in solution has become too great. In that case draw out a portion of the top of the liquid with a syringe or cup and replace it with clear water.

As long as the battery continues in action there is an increase of the quantity of sulphate of zinc in solution in the upper part of the jar.

A hydrometer is convenient for the purpose of testing the strength of this solution.

When the specific gravity is less than 15 degrees, there is too little sulphate of zinc; when it is 30 degrees or over, there is too much in solution, and it must be diluted. When the zinc becomes coated so as to interfere with the action of the battery, it must be taken out, scraped clean and washed.

Battery, The Sutton Storage.—The latest form of Mr. Henry Sutton's sulphate of copper storage battery has been described by him to the Royal Society. It consists of a flat square copper case or box, similar in shape to the earthenware pot of a Grove or Smee cell. This box is fitted with a lid of paraffined wood, from which hangs a plate of lead amalgamated with mercury. The lead is supported by being fixed in a groove along the under side of the wooden lid, and its lower end is placed in a corresponding groove along the upper side of a slip of paraffined wood resting on the bottom of the cell. The lead plate, which is the positive electrode of the cell, thus forms a partial partition, nearly dividing the cell into two compartments, and presenting a face to each of the copper sides of the box, which form the negative electrode. A vent hole in the wooden cap allows the solution of sulphate of copper to be introduced, and also the state of the charge to be examined by inserting a glass rod and observing the color of the solution.

Bell.—Call bells are small bells with small magnets on the same board, and are used chiefly by the Telephone subscribers when they desire to call up a subscriber. Plans have been devised by which one subscriber may be rung up without calling the others, although they may be on the same wire. Call bells are also largely used in hotels, private houses, factories, elevators, etc. There are various forms, such as the double call bells, Siemens & Halske alarm bell, single bells that can be worked without interrupting the circuit, etc.

Binary.—The constitution of two. See GENERAL DICTIONARY.

Block System.—A system of running trains by telegraph much used in England. A certain interval of space instead of time is kept between trains. It is the only absolutely safe system of running trains. Some of the most important railways in America have adopted this system. The stationary signal displayed at the block station of the P. R. R. is red. White signifies that the block is clear of trains.

Green signifies that trains are moving on the block. The red signal must be displayed immediately after the departure of a passenger train and not raised until it has cleared the main track at or passed the next block station. The red signal must be held up by hand and never secured when raised. Spagnoletti's block telegraph instrument always shows the condition of the line, whether clear or blocked, train on or off line; it self-registers the exhaustion of the battery, thereby giving a signalman three or four days notice that the battery power requires attention, and also any defect to the line wire and instruments. It is adapted for three, two, or one line wires. For full account see Journal of Society of Telegraph Engineers, vol. x, No. 38.

Board, Electrical Switch, Vail's.—In this board the plates are very thin, and the contacting surfaces of the plugs are wider than the thickness of the plates, to insure a connection. To prevent contact with two or more plates at the same time, their contacting portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in same vertical line. See "Official Gazette," U. S. P. office, March 14, 1882.

Board, Scribner's Electrical Switch.—In this switch each subscriber's line is connected with the grooves through an annunciator. See "Patent Office Gazette," Feb. 1, 1882.

Board, Multiple Switch.—The multiple switch board, described briefly, is a means for making the terminals of the wires of subscribers appear at different boards, and be operated without interference.

At present it is sufficient to say that in practice it has been successful to use separate boards for the terminals, and that they have been operated without interference, thus enabling the switchman at either board to know at once whether the party wanted was busy, and if not, to make the connection.

At the Telephone Exchange office, where the system has been most perfectly tried, the manager speaks highly of this system. The time occupied in making the connection is less than in the ordinary telephone exchange of one hundred subscribers. In Chicago, also, the system has been tried and has found favor.

As the telephone continues to grow in favor, the question of the adoption of the duplicate board is only one of time.

The system, as is signified by the title, "Multiple Board," can be adapted to the use of three or four boards for the terminals of the wires, all working independently of each other. Telephone men have no difficulty in understanding the advantage of this board.

Boat, Electric.—A boat in which the propelling power is electricity. The first one was constructed in 1839. Trouve recently constructed a small electric boat which excited great curiosity. Another inventor proposes to cross the English channel by an electric boat.

Bolometer.—A kind of celestial thermometer for measuring the heat of the stars, indicating less than one fifty-thousandth of one degree, F.

Breaker, Automatic Circuit.—A recent invention of Maloney & Burger. For full description see the "Engineer," Feb 24th, 1882.

Box.—In telegraphy a street box for wires which is generally composed of iron or wood, is used for laying wires in streets. The best systems are those of Reddoll, Townsend, Gore, Edison and Brooks. See "Electrician," March 25th, 1882.

Brake, Edison's Electro-Magnetic.—This apparatus is designed for use in any style of R. R. car, but is especially intended for an electro-magnetic R. R. An electro-magnet is placed in such relation to some rotating metallic portion of the running gear of the car to be stopped, that the magnetic circuit shall be through the rotating metallic portion, the electro-magnet being furnished with movable heads which may move toward and clasp the rotating portion whenever the circuit of the magnet is closed. See "Scientific American," March 4th, 1882.

Brakes, Electric—Have been used on some railroads successfully, the main force not being applied by electricity, but electricity simply being used to release levers, etc.

Break.—An opening in the circuit preventing a passage of electricity. Injury or displacement of electric wires.

Break.— See Commutator.

Break, Circuit.—An arrangement at the base or on the reversal handles, by which the operator can open or close the circuit at pleasure.

Bridge, Wheatstone's.—An apparutus for measuring resistances by balancing the unknown R. against one known and capable of regulation. Invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone, the original being in the museum of King's College, London.

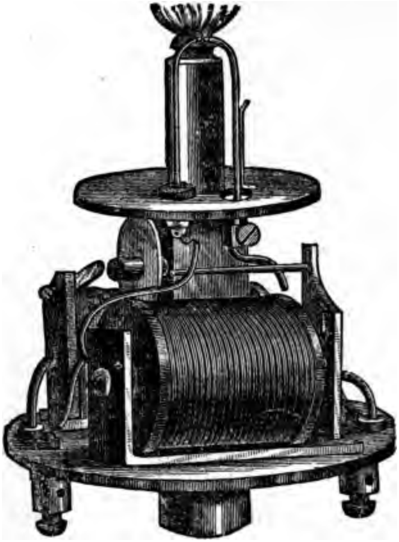
Bronze, Phosphor.—By the addition of a small amount of phosphorus to bronze alloy the qualities of the latter become more and more changed, the grain or fracture becomes finer, the color brighter, the elasticity and resistance to strain and compression increase considerably, and when melted it attains great fluidity. Phosphor-bronze wire will probably be largely used by the Telephone Companies.

Brooks' Cables.—These cables are composed of about a dozen fine copper wires covered with hemp or other covering. They are very valuable for the purposes of telephony. For underground wires these cables are laid in a tube which is filled with paraffine oil. The system has worked very satisfactorily in the United States and England. See Cables.

Buell's means for discharging Secondary Batteries.—The claim is a charging circuit, including a dynamo-electric machine or battery, two series of secondary batteries, each of which series is composed of two or more pairs of plates. See U. S. Patent, No. 255,249.

Buoys.—An ingenious apparatus for marking positions during cable operations. One of the best has been designed by Johnson & Phillips. See "Electrician," March 25th, 1882.

Buoy.—A floating beacon to indicate a navigable channel or to mark the position of a sunken rock, or the end of an ocean telegraph cable. The ends of telegraph cables are often attached to a long buoy in mid-ocean to mark the end of the cable.



Rhodes' Electric Burner.

Burner, Rhodes' Electric.—An ingenious device for lighting gas by electricity, adaptable to any place where gas is used; and it saves the gas.

1st. It is entirely automatic; at one operation turning on and igniting the gas or extinguishing it.

2d. Its ease of application to ordinary gas fixtures.

3d. Its simplicity of construction and arrangement; having no complicated parts liable to get out of order.

4th. Its saving of gas; as no lights need be kept burning where it is in use; the mere pressure of an electric button lighting the gas wherever needed.

5th. Its removal of a fruitful cause of fires by dispensing with the use of matches.

6th. In dispensing with the ordinary ground-in gas cock, thereby avoiding friction and securing reliability and instantaneous action under the electric impulse.

Brush, Magneto-Electric.—An invention of Rudge of London. A Siemen's armature revolves between the poles of a magnetized steel frame by cog wheels. A circular rubber made of felt is attached to the axis of the principal wheel. The rubber is wet with water and then drawn over the parts to where the electricity is to be applied.

Button Repeater.—A double acting switch or button used for connecting wires or contact points of different instruments at pleasure.

C

Cable, v. t. To send a message by a submarine telegraph cable.

Cables.—Aerial wire cables are composed of a number of wires and strung from pole to pole, when it is desired to carry a number of wires over the same route while the space is limited. This plan will be more generally used in the future. In England cables containing fifty insulated wires are suspended by hooks from No. 8 wires. Underground cables are used by the electric light companies. Good insulated wire in lead tubes is largely used by the Brush company for underground cables.

Cables, Chinnock's.—These cables are composed of ten or twelve strands of insulated wire, and covered with lead ground wires, are frequently grounded to prevent induction. Ten thousand miles of these cables being tested, they were said to work satisfactorily.

Cables, Delany's Electric.—In this Cable a series of insulated conducting wires, are arranged in practically the same plane, in a flat lead pipe, and are separated by intervening walls of lead. See 4093, British Pat.

Cables, Electric, Submarine.—A combination of a number of wires surrounded by a good insulating substance. The weight of the shore end of one of the Atlantic cables is nearly twenty tons per mile, its diameter is two and one-half inches. The shore ends of some cables are laid at for about 28 miles from the coast. The weight of some deep sea cables in air is about 35 cwt. per nautical mile and their weight in water is 14 cwt. per each nautical mile. They have borne their own weight in 11 miles deep of water. When the current from the battery escapes from a hole in the insulator of the cable into the sea, chemical action is set up, and soluble chloride of copper is formed. The metal is eaten away and circuit is broken. The current from the negative end leads to the formation of alkali soda at the fault, causing greater leakage. When a submarine cable is broken the end of the copper conductor is usually exposed in the sea; if a positive current is sent into the wire the exposed end becomes coated with salts of copper, and a polarization current is set up in the reverse direction, opposing the testing current. If a negative current is now sent it will reduce the copper salts, and the end will become coated with soda, while hydrogen is evolved. Ninety-nine and one-half per cent. of the current leaving England reaches America in the best insulated cables.

When the atmosphere becomes surcharged with electricity, it often happens that the electrical conductivity of these cables is either diminished or possibly wholly destroyed.

Cables, Lugo Solenoidal.—A cable adapted for electric light, telephone and telegraph wires, and is named by the inventor an anti-induction Solenoid system. It acts as a large condenser and compensates by back discharge for any inequalities in the speed of the generator. See "Telegraph Journal," London, April 1, 1882.

Cables, Lytle's Aerial.—This cable is particularly adapted for telephone exchanges. Its construction is peculiar, and great care is taken to secure a high standard of electrical and mechanical perfection in each individual conductor. About fifty conductors of No. 20 copper double wound with cotton and paraffined, makes a good aerial cable. See "The Electrician," and the "Telegraph and Telephone," April 15th, 1882.

Cables, Strohm's Underground.—Has for its objects to provide conduits which can be constructed at light expense and can be readily put together, and which, when in position, form tight and effective insulators for electrical conductors. See "Engineer," April, 28th, 1882; also see UNDERGROUND WIRES.

Cablegram.—Cable dispatch or cable telegram. They are received by sight, as it is necessary to work a very delicate instrument on long circuits. The mirror instruments and Thomson's syphon recorders now used, are moved by a light current. about six cells of the gravity battery being used. A battery the size of a lady's thimble has worked the Atlantic cables.

Calland Battery.—A battery composed of a zinc plate, copper plate, diluted solution of sulphate of zinc and a solution of sulphate of copper. The sulphate of copper being the heavier, sinks to the lower part of the jar and the sulphate of zinc goes to upper part of the jar. Varley is the inventor of this battery, which is also called the Gravity Battery. See BATTERY.

Calor'ifere, N—An apparatus for distributing heat, especially in conservatories.

Calorim'eters, N.—Instruments for measuring heat contained in bodies, or heat produced; for electrical uses, they are in fact simple thermometers; but for the measuring the heat produced in chemical actions, etc., very elaborate instruments are made, as described in treatises on heat.

Camera, N.—A chamber or compartment for exhibiting, by means of reflection, any external thing.

Camera Lucida.—An instrument for so reflecting distant landscapes, on paper, etc., as to allow them to be sketched. CAMERA OBSCURA: a darkened chamber or box, in which, by means of lenses, external objects, in their natural colors, are exhibited on any white flat surface within it.

Candle, Jablochkoff.—This candle is composed of two vertical carbon rods parallel to each other. The length of the voltaic arc is determined by the thickness of a piece of non-conducting material, such as plaster of Paris. The arc is started by having a piece of soft carbon on the top. When once this candle is extinguished it cannot be relighted, and if on a circuit with others, naturally they all go out too. Each candle burns one and one-half hours, and at the end of that time the current is switched either automatically or by hand on to the next. Four candles are placed in one lamp.

Carbons.—A substance composed of powdered coke and glutinous substances. They are prepared by reducing coke to a fine powder and thoroughly incorporating it with molasses or other glutinous hydrocarbon substances. The Jacquelin process of manufacturing carbons is considered the best, the density, purity and hardness in these carbons being all that could be desired. Upon the number of repetitions of the baking process to a certain extent, depends the value of the carbons as to their purity, density, tenacity and homogeneity. The best illuminating effect appears to be produced from thin carbon pencils.

Carbons.—The part of an electrical lamp from which the light is emitted. Many of the best are made from carbon obtained from petroleum refuse; others are made from wood sticks placed in plumbago retorts and slowly heated. See "Electrician," (London), May 13, 1882.

Carbons, Brush's.—Improved carbons that are electro-plated with various metals, generally with copper. By this means a good conductor is afforded for the current, and a good connection between the carbon and its holder secured, while the employment of longer and thinner pencils is also rendered practioable and there is little liability to breakage. The great heat of the arc melts and disperses the covering of the carbon sticks at their opposing points and for a proper distance beyond, but no further.

Carbons, Mignon & Rouart's.—These carbons are hollow and filled up either with another and smaller carbon of different composition, or with a substance differing from that of which the carbon proper is composed, so that a steady light is obtained.

Cathode.—The negative pole of a battery; the wire or plate connected to the zinc; the plate at which, in any decomposition cell, the cations or ions are set free. In electro-metallurgy the object upon which the deposit is to be formed in the cathode. The surface at which electricity passes out of a body (Gr. *kato*, down ; (*h*)*odos*, way).

Cation, N. *cat'i-on* (Gr. *kato*, down, *ion*, a going).—Electro-positive elements and radicals, which are set free in electrolysis at the cathode. Hydrogen and metals in the order of the electro series are cations. See Ions.

Cautery, Burning. See Electro Cautery.

Cell.—Each separate vessel in which a chemical action occurs forming part of the electrical circuit. Thus there are the active or generating cells—i. e., those which form the battery, and the decomposition cells, and these last may be of two classes: 1. Passive or mere resistances, such as are those employed in electro-metallurgy where the metal is dissolved from the anode, and simply transferred to the cathode. 2. When chemical force is exerted and absorbed in effecting true decomposition, as in the voltameter.

Cement, Electrical.—The best sealing wax is preferred by some ectricians. Cement for insulators, sulphur, lead, plaster of paris, with very little glue. Muirhead's cement is composed of Portland cement, ugh sand, Smith's ashes and resin in about equal parts.

Central Galvanization.—Central galvanization consists in placing ie negative pole upon the epigastrium (upper and middle part of the bdomen, or pit of the stomach), while the positive is applied at the op of the head, over the region of the pneumogastric (lungs and stomach), and the cervical sympathetic nerves, in the neck, and down the entire length of the spine.

Chain, Lucas'.—This invention consists of a double linked chain with a submarine telegraph cable drawn through it between the links for protecting submarine cables. See "Telegraph Journal," London, April 15th, 1882,

Chatterton's Compound—A compound much used in the insulation of wires or cables. It is composed of one part Stockholm tar, one part resin and three parts gutta percha by weight. It is largely manufactured at Silvertown and London.

Chemic. See UNITS OF CURRENT.

Chemicals, N. PL—Substances used for producing chemical effects. ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: that which treats of the substances which form the structure of animals or vegetables, and their products. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY: that which treats of the substances which form mineral bodies. PRACTICAL, or APPLIED CHEMISTRY: that which treats of the products of chemistry useful in the arts, and for economical purposes. PURE CHEMISTRY: that which treats of the elemental constitution of substances, and of the laws of combination.

Chlorous Pole.—A term sometimes used for the negative pole or cathode. Chlorous radical is the radical of a salt or acid which answers chlorine or H.C.L.—that is, it is the acid radical, or electro-negative element or anion.

Chromosphere, N.—The outer cloudy envelope around the sun, through which the light of the PHOTOSPHERE, or inner luminous envelope (sphere of light) must pass.

Chronograph, or Chronogram. N.—An astronomical instrument for noting the exact moment of the occurrence of a celestial phenomenon. An inscription including the date of an event.

Circuit.—The path along which the current travels, or in which electrical tension is set up. Conductive circuits are those through which a current passes, and are composed wholly of conductive material.

Inductive circuits apply to static electricity, and are partly composed of insulating materials, as air or condensers. We may conceive a conductive circuit as represented by an endless chain driven by a drum to which force is applied (this representing the generator); such a chain will drive any machinery to which it is connected, as the current does the work. The inductive circuit resembles more a single chain acting on a spiral, like a bell wire, so that only single impulses can be given, and on release the spring restores the energy.

Derived circuits are a division of the path in two or more parallel branches.

Circuit Breaker.—See BREAK CIRCUIT.

Circuit Breaker.—A small apparatus for interrupting or breaking the circuit.

Circuit, Closed.—The system used on nearly all the lines in the

United States and Canada, the reverse of the open circuit system as employed in Europe.

Circuit, Combined.—In telegraphy two or more circuits so connected by repeaters or otherwise, that signals in one are reproduced in the other.

Circuits, Derived.—Escapes or branch circuits.

Circuit, Metallic.—One in which a return wire is used instead of the earth.

Circuit, Telegraphic.—That connection between two terminal stations, whereby signals can be passed from either one to the other, without mechanical repeating.

Circum-central —Bowl shaped; in geology applied to strata dipping to a common center. CIRCUM-DENUDATION: applied to mountain masses left standing up, the surrounding material being worn away.

Clammond's Electric Stove. See STOVE.

Clocks, Electric.—Clocks run by electricity. Among the best are those of Collins, Howard, Houdin, Hamblet and Himner. The gravity battery is one of the best batteries that can be employed for E. C. The necessity of having a standard time for our R. R.s and even for the entire continent has long been felt. Some of the French R. R.s have uniform time by Collins' system of E. C.

Clocks, Electrical Indicator.—Clocks for indicating if watchmen attend to their duties. The one invented by Feur contains as many electro-magnets as there are signaling keys. See "Engineer," London, April 14th, 1882.

Clocks, Electro-Magnetic, Shepherd's.—In this invention the clock work is run by the gravity escapement, actuated for a pendulum by the reciprocating motion of the poles of a permanent magnet. See "Telegraph Journal," London, April 22d, 1882.

Closed Circuit Key.—The common key in use in the United States. The circuit by this key is kept closed except when messages are being transmitted. In Europe the open circuit key is in general use.

Coil, Induction.—A coil for producing the most powerful electrostatic effects far exceeding those of the principal electric machine. Prof. Page discovered the electrostatic properties of the secondary or induced current.

Coil. See HELIX.

Collationnement.—The reproduction on the board of the transmitting office of the message printed at the office to which it is sent, by the working of the line in connection with Baudot's telegraph.

Commutators, Edison's Improved.—The object of this invention is to reduce sparking; the insulation of the commutator is widened and the conducting bars narrowed at one end, and at this portion of the commutator cylinder and at each side thereof a single isolated brush is arranged to bear, whose bearing end is noticeably behind the ends of the main brushes of the Commutator. This brush is connected to a series of breaking points resting on a breaking cylinder.

Commutator.—Break, Contact Breaker, and Circuit Changer.—These are of many forms, according to the purpose required; a simple spring pressing on a point serves for a mere break or interrupter of the current.

Commutator, Edison's New.—The object of this invention is to obtain means for reducing the sparks at the commutators of dynamo machines to a minimum. The insulation is widened and the conducting bars narrowed at one end of the commutator cylinder. See "Telegraph Journal," London, April 8th, 1882.

Commutator.—An instrument used in dynamo or electrical machines, which is a collector. It is used for changing the direction of the current. It consists of a number of plates of metal fixed radically round the shaft of the machine, each plate obtaining its electricity from the coil or coils supplying it, but being insulated from its neighbor. The whole of the electricity developed in the machine is generally passed through them and is collected by means of metal brushes.

Compass, Azimuth.—An instrument adapted for observing bearings, consisting of a magnetic bar or needle, moving freely in a horizontal plane, on a vertical pivot.

Compass, Cardinal Points of the.—North, south, east and west, or the four principal points.

Compass, Mariner's.—An instrument that goes through the whole circle of possible variations of direction between the points N. S. E. and West.

Compensation, Buckingham's Static Charge.—A very ingenious device for overcoming troubles due to static charge and discharge on duplex lines. The idea is to divide the charge and discharge through the Home instruments in such a manner that no false signals occur. It is feasible for duplex telephony. See "Telegraphic Journal," March 11th, 1882.

Compensation, Method of.—For measuring resistance. By means of a fine galvanometer the strength of the currents is compared. One has a known resistance and the other is to be measured.

Composite.—Made up of distinct parts.

Composite Number.—A number that can be divided or measured by other numbers greater than a unit or one.

Compound, Chatterton's.—An insulating substance much used in the manufacture of cables. It is composed of one part Stockholm tar, one part of resin and three parts gutta percha, by weight.

Conceptacle.—That in which anything is contained; in botany, a hollow sac containing a tuft or cluster of spores.

Concrete Number.—One applied to a particular object, as *two* men, *seven* months.

Condenser.—An apparatus for condensing a large amount of electricity on a small surface. It consists essentially of two insulated conductors separated by a non-conductor. The Epinus condenser consists of two insulated brass plates separated by a sheet of glass, and when electricity is to be accumulated the two plates are placed in contact with the glass.

Condenser.—An apparatus for storing or condensing electricity, usually constructed with alternate sheets of tin foil and glass. They are employed with Gray's battery telephone to avoid inductive difficulties which present themselves when many sets of apparatus are placed in one circuit.

Conductivity.—The degree of power to permit currents to pass; it is the opposite of resistance, q. v. The quality of giving passage to any imponderable agent.

Conduction.—The propagation of heat through a solid.

Conductors.—Substances which permit electricity to pass. It was thought at one time that substances were of two classes, conductors and insulators, but it is now known that it is only a question of degree of resistance. Silver is the best conductor, then other pure metals, then alloys; solutions of electrolytes follow. Current passes through conductors in the ratio of their sectional area. and the inverse ratio of their length. There are no perfect conductors of electricity; every metal employed as a conductor offers a certain amount of resistance to the current, but in the best insulated ocean cables, nearly 99 per cent. of the original current is transmitted to end of cable.

Congress of Electricians. See ELECTRIC MEASURES.

Conjugate.—A subordinate radical associated with another, and acting with it the part of a single radical.

Connections.—Wires etc., completing the circuit between different apparatus; they should be sufficiently large, and of copper, so as to give little resistance. There is often much trouble caused by the stiffness of short wires, it is well to form a spiral upon each connection, so as to give a little elasticity. The best connections are made of wire cord, such as is made for window sash line, or by twisting up fine copper wire into a cord; lengths suited to different purposes should be cut, and to the ends should be soldered pieces of 12 copper wire, of a couple of inches long, for insertion in binding screws. If these ends are silvered or gilt, much trouble in cleaning will be saved. Annoyance from accidental contacts, etc., is avoided by having the conductors covered with insulating substances.

Connective.—Having the power of connecting.

Conservation.—The keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Constant Current, Unbroken.—The battery current uninterrupted by a vibrating armature or circuit breaker. The Galvanic Current proper, which see.

Continuative, N.—That which continues or endures.

Convection, N.—The process of transmitting; the communication of heat, etc., through fluid bodies; *a.* convective; *ad.* convectively.

Cooking by Electricity.—An ingenious system for cooking, designed by a French electrician, by which he was enabled to broil beefsteak, etc., for the visitors at the Electric Exhibition. Platinum wires composed the chief part of his apparatus, which became hot when the current was passed through them.

Core.—A bundle of wires in the center of the Helix, made of the purest and softest iron, so that it may magnetize and demagnetize as rapidly and completely as possible.

Core, Henley's Ozokerited.—A material used in the manufacture of ocean cables. See "Telegraph Journal," April 22d, 1882.

Cosmical.—Pertaining to the universe. Referring to universal law or order.

Coulomb.—The quantity defined by the condition that in the current of an ampère the section of the conductor is traversed by a coulomb per second.

Coulomb-meter.—A quantity measurer or integrating galvanometer. Any chemical voltameter is a direct quantity measurer.

Coulomb.—The unit of quantity.

Coulomb Meter.—A device for measuring and recording the actual amount of current that has passed through the circuit during a lengthened period.

Couplings, Brewtnall's.—An apparatus for connecting branch wires with main electric light leads, especially for the incandescent system. See "Electrician," May 27th, 1882.

Coupling, Dynamo-meter.—An instrument for measuring the work transmitted directly by a shaft to any machine; as for example, the work transmitted by the shaft of a direct working three cylinder engine to a dynamo electric machine.

Cowper's Writing Telegraph.—By this ingenious invention the dispatch is transmitted by the act of writing it. The principle of the apparatus depends on the fact that the position of any point in a curve can be determined by its distance from two rectangular co-ordinates. The system is particularly adapted for China. Japan and Arabia. It was invented by E. A. Cowper, London. See "Journal of Society of Telegraph Engineers."

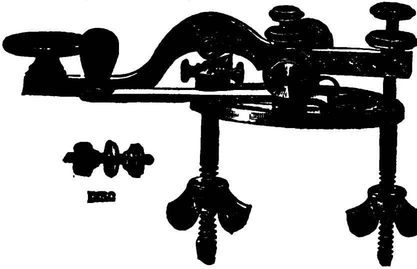
Creosoting Poles.—A system of treating telegraph poles much resorted to in Europe. The creosoting is generally accomplished by the Bethel process. The poles are put into an iron receiver from which the air has been exhausted, after which boiling creosote is forced into them by pressure—pine and spruce being thus rendered as durable as cedar. Poles should never be creosoted until they have become thoroughly dry. If poles are exceedingly dry an additional amount of creosote oil is used. This is about the only process that will preserve telegraph posts well. Posts thus treated in England have lasted forty years and are yet good. See KYANIZING, in ALLISON'S Dictionary.

Cresset.—A large open lantern fixed on a pole, and filled with combustible materials; a great light, (electrical or otherwise) set on a beacon or watch-tower; the grating within which the light or fire is kindled.

Cross.—A cross in telegraphy means that two or more wires cross or touch each other, interfering with the working of the wires. To locate a cross disconnect one of the wires at the distant station and ground the other. Then connect the battery galvanometer and rheostat to the wires at the home station, and adjust the resistance R and r until balance is obtained.

Cross Arm.—A fixture placed across the top of a telegraph pole, upon which the telegraph wires are strung. They should be made of well seasoned white pine and beveled on the upper corners and painted thickly with rubber paint. The length varies according to the number of wires. They should be about 4 or 5 inches in thickness.

Cross's Autographic Telegraph.—A chemical copying telegraph differing in construction from Bakewell's. It consists of a clockwork giving horizontal motion to the cylinder, and a rotary motion to an axis carrying the style.



Cumming's Key.

Cumming's Key.—The claim of this inventor is the combination with the operating lever and base of a telegraph key, of two rollers or disks, one on the lever and the other on the base, said rollers having a periphery contact. See "Pat. Gazette," April 18, 1882; also see Key.

Currents, Earth—Are flowing through the wires from one portion of the earth to another part, and depend for their existence in a difference of potential between the two points of the earth at which the line is terminated. They vary in strength at different periods of the day and year. They often are noticed on the great ocean cables. If the earth plates of a circuit are of different metals, a permanent current will be set up.

Current.—The electric current means the supposed flow or passage of electricity, or electrical force, in the direction from + to ——. It originates at the zinc surface in contact with the solution, and passes from the zinc to the copper, or other negative metal, in the liquid of the battery, but from the negative metal to the zinc in the external circuit. Current also means the measured work done chemically, or what was formerly called "quantity," q. v. (also intensity of current). For the laws governing this, see Ohms, Laws and Units.

In electro-metallurgy, an important consideration is the density of the current—that is, the relation of the actual or total current passing to the surface or area of the anode or cathode. It is the current or quantity alone, and entirely irrespective of the force developing the current (*i. e.*, intensity, in the older books), which affects the amount of work done chemically, or which is measured either by the galvanometer or the voltameter. The E. M. F., or tension, is concerned only in producing the current against the special resistance in each case. See TENSION.

(2.) A current of electricity is the transference of electrical energy along a conductor under electromotive force.

(3.) INTERMITTENT current is characterized by the alternate presence and absence of electricity upon the circuit. PULSATORY current results from sudden or instantaneous changes in the intensity of the current. UNDULATORY current is a current of electricity the intensity of which varies in a manner proportional to the velocity of the motion of a particle of air during the production of a sound ; thus the curve representing the undulatory current for a simple musical tone, is the curve expressive of a simple pendulous vibration—that is, a sinusoidal curve.

Current, Reverse.—A current in an opposite direction to the normal current. The term energy must not be linked with the usual idea of a transference of matter, as no such transfer is made ; therefore, the electric current cannot be regarded in the same light as currents of steam or water. A current of E. through a wire should be regarded in the light of a current of energy. or work power, separate and distinct from any transference of matter ; and it is impelled at a given rate by the electromotive force of the electric source ; while the quantity of energy passing is proportional to the electromotive force, divided by the R. of the conductor.

D

Daniell's Battery.—A glass jar, holding a solution of sulphate of copper and a copper plate. In this jar is enclosed a cup of unglazed clay filled with water, containing a bar of zinc. Chemically pure copper from the sulphate of copper solution is deposited on the copper plate, thus releasing the sulphuric acid, which penetrates the inner porous cup and produces sulphate of zinc. There are other forms of this cell.

Deflection.—The angle or number of degrees through which the needle of a galvanometer moves when a current is passing through its coils.—The act of turning down or aside.

Demagnetizing.—Taking away magnetic properties.

Demagnetizing Watches.—A recent invention of M. Maxim. The watch is moved up as near the electro-magnet as possible. The shear nut on the carriage is then brought into engagement with the screw, the magnet is rotated rapidly, the watch at the same time receiving a compound rotary motion, which brings every side of the watch in opposition to the poles of the magnet. The theory of this machine seems to be that the watch is subjected to a rapid reversal of polarity in a gradually weakened magnetic field, until the final reversals are practically nil.

Density.—By some used erroneously as an equivalent to Intensity or Tension. The same quantity of electricity may pass through different sized wires, but the density of the current passing through the smaller wire will be greater than the density of the current passing through the larger wire. Other things being equal, the density bears an inverse proportion to the sectional area of the conductor. See CURRENT, also TENSION.

Dial, Telegraph.—A system of telegraphy much used for private lines. A pointer is moved by suitable mechanism over a series of letters, numerals, or other characters on the dial. The pointer can be made to rest at any particular letter, at the will of the manipulator, thus spelling out words and sentences.

Diamagnetic, A. See ALLISON'S WEBSTER'S Dictionary.

Diaphragm, Vibrating.—In telegraphy, a small, thin piece of metal, similar to that on which tin-types are taken.

Dielectric.—Any substance or medium that transmits the electric force by a process different from conduction, as in the phenomena of induction. (Gr. *dia*. through).

Differential Galvanometer.—A galvanometer that differs from the ordinary one, in having two wires instead of a single wire. If we pass equal currents in opposite directions through the two wires, the action of the needle is zero, provided the instrument has been perfectly constructed.

Differential Method of Duplex Telegraphy.—A method somewhat similar to Frischen's plan, is the invention of J. B. Stearns. It consists of sending sounder, key, local circuit, rheostat, condenser, etc.

Diffusion of Electric Currents.—The power of a galvanic current to extend its influence in all directions, that influence being never limited to the two electrodes.

Dim'erous, A.—In *bot.* having parts arranged in twos.

Dimet'ric, A.—Said of crystals with vertical axis unequal to lateral.

Dioptric.—Affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects. See ALLISON'S Dictionary.

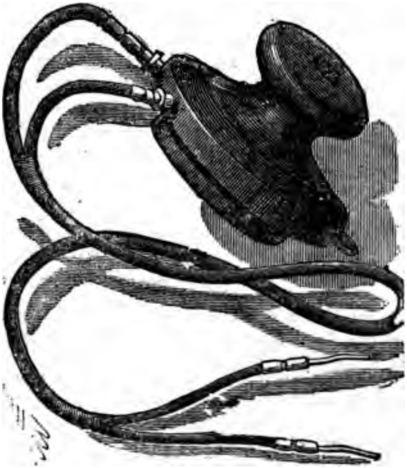
Dioscope.—An ingenious instrument shown at the Electrical Congress, by which patrons of the drama will be able to see as well as hear their favorite operatic artists without leaving their homes. It consists of a small objective lens, fixed in a position commanding the stage of no matter what theater, and connected by an electric wire with a diminutive white glass plate, which is framed and set in the panel of a drawing room. Total darkness having been obtained, a perfect picture of stage, scenery, actors, etc., will be seen upon the glass plate.

Dip.—The dip of a telegraph wire is the perpendicular distance from the highest point of the span to the lowest; it varies, not according to the distance between one pole and the next, but with the square of that distance. When the tension is uniform throughout the entire line, it adds to the good working qualities of the wires, and gives a much better appearance to the lines. The dip is generally from one to two feet between the poles. The lines in Europe generally have less dip than those in the U. S., as the climate is not so variable there as in the U. S. In *magnetism*, downward inclination of the magnetic needle; in *geol.*, the inclination or angle at which strata slope downwards into the earth—the opposite of *rise*.

Discharger.—An instrument composed of two brass rods, terminating in brass balls. It is held in the hand by a handle which is a non-conductor. A Leyden jar is discharged by placing one of the balls against the outer, and the other against the inner coating.

Disk, Dynamo Electric Machine.—A machine for the employment of conductors of thin sheets of copper, and in the subdivision and insulation of the armature and conductors by sheets of mica.

Distal, A.—Remote from the place of attachment, as the *distal* extremity of a bone—the opposite extremity being the "end or proximal," by which the organism is fixed, when attached at all.



Do'bear's Telephone.

Dolbear's Telephone.—The peculiarity of this instrument is in the receiver, which is formed of two parallel metallic plates, separated from each other by a thin layer of air. Sounds in this telephone can be distinctly heard when it is disconnected. See "Nature," March 30, 1882.; also Dolbear's work on the Telephone; see also TELEPHONE.

Dosometer.—An electrolytic dosometer is an instrument for measuring small quantities of electricity.

Double Current Key.—A telegraph key so arranged as to reverse the battery after each signal. See KEY.

Double Current Sound Set.—The key in this instrument sends a current in one direction, when depressed, and a current in the reverse direction, when raised. These currents affect a polarized relay, which works a local sounder.

Double Needle Telegraph.—A system much used in England, the messages being read from two needles, which are deflected to either side by the transmitting part of the apparatus.

Double Transmission. See DUPLEX; also TELEGRAPH.

Downward Current.—The term applied to the electric current when it passes toward the branches of a nerve from the trunk, the negative pole being on the branches or below, while the positive is on the trunk or above.

Drawing Apparatus, Electrical.—An apparatus for obtaining autographic stencils of writings and designs, capable of being reproduced by lithography.

Drosom'eter, N.—Apparatus to determine the amount of dew falling in a single night.

Druid Stones.—Rough, weather-worn pillars of grey sandstone.

Druse, N.—Hollow in rocks lined with crystals—often filled with water;—*a.* **dru'sy,** covered with very minute crystals.

Duplex.—A wonderful telegraph system by which two messages may be sent in opposite or the same direction at the same time on same wire. Dr. Wm. Gintl, of Vienna, was probably the inventor. Carl Frischen, Siemens, Halske, De Sauty, and others, improved it, but the credit for its practical introduction both in Europe and America, belongs to Joseph Barker Stearns, of Boston. D'Infreville, Hoskins, Smith, Edison, Muirhead, and many others, have invented various kinds of duplex's. The attractive force of an electro-magnet in duplex telegraphy, is proportional to its length, when the lengths of all the different parts of which it is composed, increase in the same ratio. The maxima of attractive force are proportional to the various lengths of the system of which the component parts are respectively of equal length. The attractive force remains constant when the shortest parts are equal to each other, whether these are represented by the electro-magnet or the armature. See TELEGRAPH and SIMULTANEOUS TRANSMISSION. In Stearn's improved duplex, he has a method of preventing the return current, or static discharge from a telegraph line, from producing false signals upon the receiving instrument at the home station, in the process of transmission of signals therefrom.

Duplex, Way's. Invented by Mr. Way, a celebrated electrician. It is claimed that this duplex can be adapted to cables. Relays are not even used on land by Way's system.

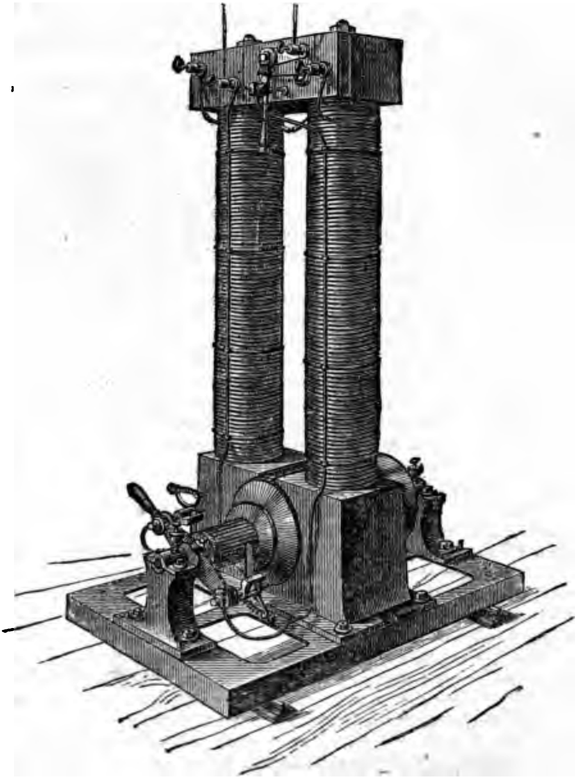
Dynamics.—That division of mechanics which contains the doctrine of the motion of bodies produced by forces (2.) The science of that branch of mechanics which treats of force in motion, power and work. It comprehends the action of all kinds of machinery, manual and animal labor, in the transformation of physical work.

Dynamic Electricity.—Electricity in a state of action. The opposite of static electricity.

Dynamo Electric Machine.—A machine which effects the conversion of motive power into electricity. If the current produced is made to react on the magnet, so that it strengthens it, it is then called a dynamo electric machine.

Dynamo Electric Machines.—Apparatus for the production and llection of induced currents of dynamic electricity, or for the transming of work into electricity. Some writers claim that machines having electro magnets substituted for permanent magnets, should be classed under this head. The Gramme, Edison, Siemens and Brush machines are the best. See MACHINES and ELECTRIC MACHINES.

Dynamo Machine. Edison's Large.—This is a machine directly in the piston of an engine, and is composed of four electro-magnets, the poles, and with pipes for the circulation of air. The machine, and Porter & Allen's engines are all built on a cast iron base, the whole weighing about twenty-two tons. The field magnets are of cast iron, and the resistance varies between 1 and 2 ohms. The magnets are



Edison's Dynamo Machine.

wound with No. 10 wire, Brown and Sharp guage. The enormous pole pieces are of cast iron, and Edison maintains the necessity for using such pole pieces. The armature consists of a steel shaft 6 inches in diameter.

Mr. Edison and many other electricians claim that a low resistance machine is the best form. Edison's latest dynamo machine has a resistance of one two-thousandth of an ohm. Ninety-seven per cent. of the electricity out of the machine is available.

Dynameter.—An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes.

Dynamo Machine, Heisler's.—The generator of this machine is of the ring armature type, supplying currents to lights of the arc pattern in independent currents.

Dynamo Machine, Higgs'.—In this machine the armature is almost completely encircled by the tubular ring magnets.

Dynamo Machine, Hussey's—In this machine the field magnet is circular, enclosing the armature, and has the portion upon which the wire is wound, offset, so that the inner surface of the coil is flush with the inner surface of the polar portions. See "Patent Gazette," Vol. 21, No. 6. For other dynamo machines, see ELECTRIC MACHINES.

Dynamo Machine, Plucker's—The peculiarity of this dynamo is that a solenoid is substituted for the electro-magnet as an organ for excitation of reduced currents. See "Nature," April 27.

Dynamometer.—A device to measure force overcoming resistance, or producing motion; also the relative strength of men and animals.

Dynamometer Coupling.—An invention for measuring the horse power transmitted by any shaft.

Dynamometer, Electro—An instrument used for measuring powerful currents. Siemens' dynamometer is used extensively.

Dynamometer, Frolich's Electro—By this instrument the inventor claims to obtain a perfect astatic system. The effects of terrestial magnetism being counteracted, the action of the couple is rigorously and directly proportional to the cosine of the angle of deflection. The two hemispheres each consist of a system of wire spirals, each spiral having fifty turns of wire.

Dynamo Generator, Argo's.—This disk dynamo comprises two pairs of electro-magnets, each having one end attached to the frame of the machine, and the other ends opposite to each other; these magnets are so wound, that they present alternate polarities, and the polarity of each pair of magnets facing one another, is of an opposite nature. The magnets are supplied with sector-shaped pole pieces, which form the greater part of the disk. Each pair of magnets having such pole pieces opposite to one another, it will be seen that as they stand in the machine they leave between a narrow parallel space. Within the magnet thus formed, revolves a wheel or disk, in which mounted a series of six sector-shaped bobbins. See "Telegraph

ne.—The unit of *force*. See UNITS, page 435.

E

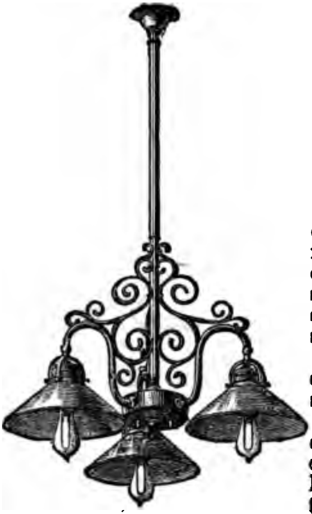
Earth Battery.—This consists of a plate of zinc at one end, and a plate of copper at the other, buried in moist earth. Sufficient current was gotten by this form of battery to work Bain's Telegraph.

Ebonite.—India rubber rendered hard like horn by the process of vulcanization. It is usually black like ebony, whence the name. It may be cut and polished, and is used in electrical experiments. As it becomes highly electric by friction, and is an excellent insulator, it is much used in the manufacturing of electrical apparatus. It is also called vulcanite and hard rubber.

Edison's Electric Meter.—A system adopted by Mr. Edison, for the measurement of the quantity of electricity consumed in each house which receives a supply from one of his mains; one-thousandth part of the whole current going through the house is shunted through a cell containing two copper plates in a solution of sulphate of copper.

Edison's Lamp.—This wonderful incandescent lamp is composed of a glass bulb, platinum wires, and a horseshoe of carbon. The air is exhausted in the bulb to the millionth of an atmosphere. The latest form of this lamp is so arranged that when the lamp is simply screwed into the socket, the connections are made. Edison received the highest honors at the great electrical exhibition in Paris, and it is admitted by nearly all electricians that he is the inventor of the incandescent lamp, and most others are copies.

For description, see LIGHT; also LAMP; also "Incandescent Light," by Preece. (D. VanNostrand).



Edison's Lamp.—See next page.

Edison's Lamp and Bracket.—See Edison's LAMP, LIGHT; also LAMP.

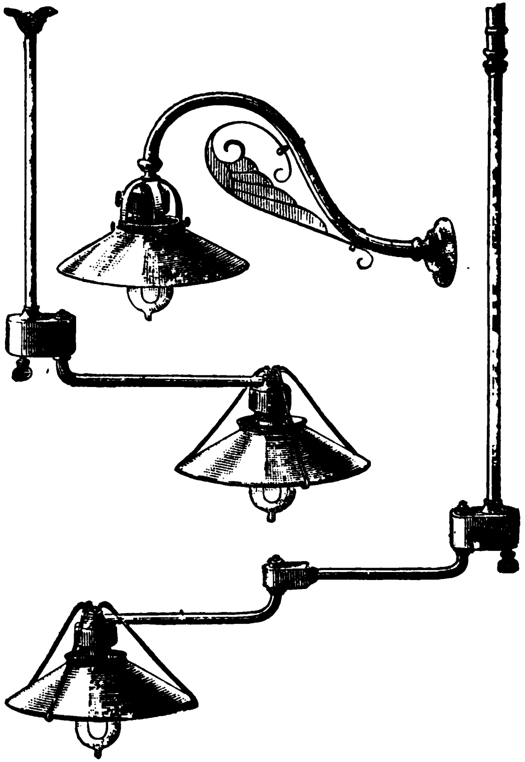
Edison's Light Mains.—The conductors vary in size according to current they are designed to carry. Two conductors of copper, of half moon shape, are inserted in iron tubes, being carefully insulated from each other, and from the tubes.

Elaine.—The liquid element principle of oils and fats; a fat oil, liquid at ordinary temperatures.

Electric.—Any body or substance employed to excite or accumulate the electric fluid, as glass, amber, etc., *ad.* Electrically, in the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

Electric—Electrical.—Containing

electricity, or capable of exhibiting it when excited by friction; derived from or produced by electricity; communicating a shock like electricity ELECTRIC AURA is a current of electrified air employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying sensitive parts, as the ear or eye. Electric Circuit or Current, is the transmission of electricity from a body that is overcharged, to one that is undercharged, through the agency of conductors. ELECTRO-BIOLOGY (Gr. *bios*, life, and *logos*, a word), the science that treats of the mental phenomena said to be produced by mesmerism; also of the electrical currents developed in liv-



Edison's Lamp and Bracket.—See page 39.

ing organisms ; Electro-Chemistry, that branch which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes ; Electro-Dynamics, the science that treats of electricity in motion through conductors, etc. ; Electric Fluid, force, essence, or matter, of electricity ; lightning ; Electro-Magnetism, science of the power of electricity and galvanism to impart magnetic properties to bodies; Electro-Metallurgy (Plating), art of depositing a coating of a precious metal, as silver or gold, on an article made of an inferior metal, by means of electricity, or electro-magnetism.

Electrical Railway, Edison's—Mr. Edison's track is like that of an ordinary railroad, involving curves, grades, and the various obstacles of ravines, streams, étc. The tracks are insulated by covering the ends of the ties with a non-conducting compound. See "Telephone and Telegraph," April 1, 1882.

Electrical Resistance.—See Resistance.

Electric Bells.—Bells or gongs struck by a hammer, set in motion by a magnet in an electric circuit. The bell, push button, conducting wire, and the battery, are the chief things employed. See Bells.

Electric Chromoscope, Schultz's.—This instrument has a tuning fork, making an ascertained number of vibrations per second, and arranged to trace on the blackened surface revolving cylinder, a line showing the beginning and ending of each vibration.

Electric Clepsydra.—An instrument that measures time by means of the weight of mercury, which escapes during the interval to be measured ; formerly a water clock.

Electric Clocks—Clocks that are run by electricity. Profs. Bain and Wheatstone invented the first electric clocks. Electricity is used for the motive power, instead of a weight or spring. The New York time service under the direction of Mr. Hamblet, has introduced a system by which clocks may be kept constantly under the electrical control of a central regulator, or standard clock, which is kept in exact time with the clock of the National Observatory, and checked by daily time observations at Allegheny, Pa., and Cambridge, Mass., with which it is in telegraph connection. See "Scientific American," Vol. 39, p. 335.

Electric Clock, Lemoine's—For a long time clockmakers have been directing their efforts toward the invention of an apparatus moved by electricity, requiring no springs, and consequently working, so to speak, uninterruptedly. With such a clock there would be no more need of winding up, nor of regulating; the mechanism, obeying a force that is automatically renewed, becomes identified with that force, and its movements become equally regular and continuous. In Lemoine's electric clock the whole train of clock-work consists of only four movements, viz., two pinions and two wheels. This very simple train—and from its simplicity it is not liable to derangement—is governed by the pendulum, which at its upper end bears a catch or claw that acts upon a ratchet mounted on the axis of the first piece of the movement. Thus the pendulum is the organ of motion; let that move and the clock is kept going. This movement of the pendulum is kept up by the electric current which acts upon it through an electro-magnet. A series of ingenious contrivances, which we describe briefly, close the circuit when necessary, and so call into action the electro-magnet and give an impulsion to the pendulum.

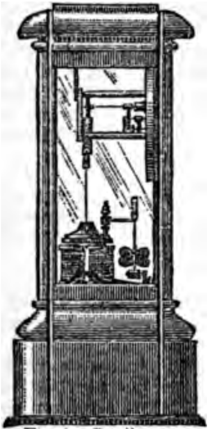


Fig. 1.—Papillonome Electric Clock.

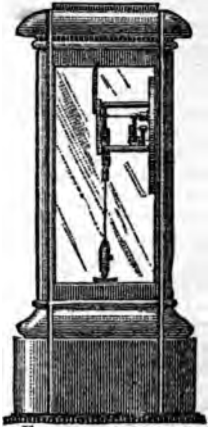
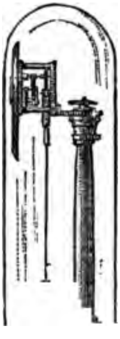


Fig. 2.—Asteronome Electric Clock.

The accompanying figures represent three of the systems devised by Lemoine, and known as the "Papillonome," the "Astéronome," and the "Commutator-Escapement Clock.' Even from these figures one can see how perfectly simple is the electric clock, and how free it must be from all chances of derangement.


3.—Commutator scapement Clock.

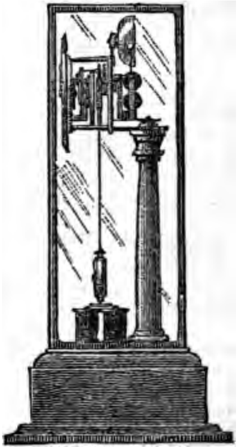


Fig. 4.—Electric Striking Clock.

In the "Papillonome," the pendulum gets its impulsion whenever its oscillation, and consequently its velocity, fall below a certain quantity. The organ that regulates the action of the current is a light fly-wheel (*papillon*—hence the name of the system *Papillonome*) of mica, which is to be seen at the right side in Fig. 1. It is mounted on a secondary rod, which itself oscillates freely on the axis of the pendulum. This secondary rod, whenever the velocity of the pendulum slackens, closes the electric circuit by bringing together the two contacts seen in front of the electro-magnet. The current passes into the electro-magnet, which then gives an impulsion to the soft iron armature at the foot of the pendulum; the velocity, and consequently the amplitude of oscillation of the pendulum then become again normal. This summary description will suffice to make the regular and continuous working of the clock easily understood. In the system designated the "Astéronome" (Fig. 2), the current acts on the pendulum at fixed intervals, calculated so as to give the impulsion required for keeping up its motion so long as the battery is working.

In the "Commutator-Escapement Clock" (Fig. 3), one of the contacts designed to effect the closing of the circuit is the claw of the pendulum, while the other consists of certain teeth of the anchor wheel (the other teeth being insulated), or by the radial projection of a piece incorporated with the anchor wheel. In this system, too, the pendulum receives impulsions at certain fixed intervals,

Finally, Fig. 4 shows the Lemoine clock with its striker, which consists of but one piece, and which is worked simply by the passage of the current. It is absolutly impossible for the striker, any more than for the mechanism of the clock itself, to get out of order. Now enclose any one of the systems just described in an ornate case, and you have one of the most remarkable clocks ever seen; it needs no winding nor regulating, and it never stops. The current is supplied by little batteries in a drawer.

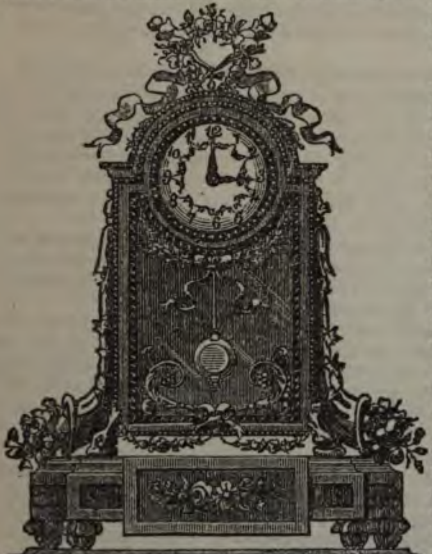


Fig. 5.—Lemoine Electric Clock.

Electric Column—Is an electric pile invented by De Luc, composed of thin plates of different metals, with paper between.

Electric Engineering.—See TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING.

Electric Engraving Machine.—A machine for engraving the cylinders of copper or brass, employed in printing woven fabrics and paper hangings. The current is used to determine by magnets the slight advance or withdrawal of any number of engraving diamond points from the varnished surface of the rollers to be engraved.

Electric Gas Lighter.—See LIGHTER.

Electrician.—One who investigates electricity; one versed in the science of electricity, and the science or art of telegraphy.

(1) **Electricity.**—Dynamic caloric.

(2) **Electricity.**—Electricity is a mode of motion of the molecules of matter. Light, heat, electricity, magnetism, motion, are convertible material properties. Take either as the cause, one of the others will be the effect.

(3) **Electricity.**—An invisible subtle matter disseminated through all nature in various proportions, equally unobserved, especially while all bodies to which it peculiarly adheres are alike charged with it inoffensively. If an unequal distribution is by any means brought about, if there is a coacervation in one place, a less proportion, vacuity or want of it in another, by the approach of a body capable of conducting the coacervated part to the emptier space, it becomes the most formidable agent in the universe.

(4) **Electricity.**—The subtle agent formerly called the electric fluid; science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid. The phenomena of electricity are such as attraction and repulsion, heat and light, shocks of the animal system, etc.

Electricity, Condensed.—Stored Electricity. This is accomplished by Faure's, Planté's or Greer's batteries, which are composed of several strips or plates of lead coated with minium (red lead), having coarse cloth or blotting paper between each strip of lead. By this process the batteries have been charged and remained charged over seventy-two hours.

Electric Light.—See LIGHT.

Electric Lighter.—An apparatus used in cigar shops to give smokers a light. It consists of a small round wooden box containing the battery. See MAGNETISM. Also an instr. for the ignition, or the ignition and regulation of gas lamps by electricity, by means of an electro-magnet, turning on or off the supply. The best systems are Fox's, Rhodes', and Bogart's.

Electric Light on Railway Engines.—A new solar electric lamp has been adopted upon the Northern Railway in France. It is placed in front of the engine in lieu of the ordinary oil lamp. The current is produced by a machine worked by the engine itself. The light is said to be very successful, and by its aid trains may be seen approaching at a much greater distance than was previously the case.

Electric Light, Reflected.—The experiments which have been conducted on board the Sultan at Portsmouth, England, with a view of ascertaining whether the electric search lights in men-of war could be protected from the guns of torpedo boats by the adoption of reflected light under cover, have been concluded. The official trial was witnessed by officers from the Admiralty and the War Department and from the local Torpedo School. Four different kinds of lenses were tested for purposes of comparison, the intensity of the electric beam being measured by a Bunsen photometer and one of Sugg's burners. The apparatus used were a dioptric lens, a catoptric lens 90 cm. in diameter, the ordinary above-board ship's glass, which was similar in character, but only 60 cm. in diameter, and a reflector made of Chance's glass and silvered. The respective merits of each were found to be in the order mentioned, the dioptric lens producing double the illuminating power of the next best, and with an appreciable economy in cost.

Electric Lighting, Rogers' System.—This system consists in leading the current to a series of dividing and sub-dividing boxes, which are in fact reservoirs of electricity. From these reservoirs electricity is drawn as required. See "Iron." March 24, 1882.

Electric Loom.—This contrivance, in which the usual Jacquard cards are replaced by an electrical arrangement worked by a battery, prepared in tin foil with insulating varnish, is the invention of Bonnelli, of Turin. A perforated metal plate plays the part of each successive card in the usual arrangement. The pistons fill up every hole that is not required, but are withdrawn by electro-magnets.

Electric Machines, Static.—Electrical phenomena are divided into two classes: the first comprising those which depend upon the natural action of bodies while they are in different electrical conditions; and the second, including those which accompany the process of electrical equalization. Between the two supports in which the glass plate turns, are two pairs of cushions of leather; these are covered with some amalgam. Two large hollow cylinders of brass, with globular ends, each supported by two pillars of glass, constitute the reservoir for receiving the electricity. The above description refers to the Ramsden machine, but they are all more or less similar, excepting Holtz's machine. See MACHINES.

Electric Machine, Holtz's.—This machine has great power. A circular plate of glass is placed in the frame, which is an insulator. Near the circumference, on opposite sides, are two large orifices, which are partly covered at the back with bands of paper. Almost any one can explain this machine, but very few understand it.

Electric Measures.—The decision of the congress of electricians, in Paris, on the unities of electric measures, is as follows: "For these measures are adopted the fundamental unities—centimeters, grammes, seconds; and this system is briefly designated by the letters C. G. S. The practical units, the ohm and volt, will retain their present definitions. The ohm is a resistance equal to 10^9 absolute unities, C. G. S.. and the volt is an electromotive force equal to 10^8 absolute unities. The practical unit of resistance ohm will be represented by a column of mercury of (1) sq.m m. in section at temperature of 0° C. An international commission will be charged with ascertaining for practice by means of new experiments, the height of this column of mercury representing the ohm.

Electric Governor.—SIEMENS' ELECTRIC CURRENT GOVERNOR is founded upon the stretching of a wire by the heating incident to the passing of the electric current through it. By increasing the radiating surface of the strip its sensitiveness is quickened. This idea is the foundation of some of the devices in electric arc-lamps for regulating the distance between the carbons, and in one or more of the EDISON regulators for limiting the passage of the current in the process of subdivision of current for the multiplication of lights.

Electricity.—Prof. Silvanus Thompson's theory of electricity, adopted throughout, is that electricity, whatever its nature, is one, not two. That electricity, whatever it may prove to be, is not matter and is not energy; that it resembles both energy and matter in one respect, however, in that it can neither be created or destroyed. The doctrine of the conservation of matter established a century ago by **Lavoisier**, teaches us that we can neither destroy or create matter, though we can alter its distribution, and its forms and combinations, in many ways. The doctrine of the conservation of energy which has been built up by Helmholtz, teaches us that we can neither create or destroy energy. So also the doctrine of the conservation of electricity which is now growing into shape, but is here first enunciated, this likewise teaches us that we can neither create nor destroy electricity.

Electricity, Hydro.—Electricity evolved by steam, or by batteries in which fluids are used. See "Electrician" March 25, 1882.

Electricity, Transmssion of.—The increase in the cost and weight of the conductor varies as the square of the distance. The conductors of electricity do not resist the motion of electricity through them in same manner as a pipe resists the flow of a liquid. The resistance is increased by a rise of temperature in the conductor, which rise is kept down by the dissipation of heat from the larger surface. Forty-five per cent of actual power can be realized by converting the electricity into power by means of an electro-magnetic machine. The second machine can be exactly similar to the one which furnishes the electricity to drive it; the reverse action taking place, namely, the current imparting motion. Where electricity has to be conveyed to a long distance, continuous currents must be used, instead of reversing current. Mr. Edison asserts that he can supply heat for cooking purposes, for baths, etc., and at the same time provide the incandescent light by battery or steam power, forty-six times cheaper, and by water power 95 per cent. cheaper. Electricians differ from him in regard to his. Lighting by the arc is about one-fifth less than the cost of gas in

England, but gas in France is nearly double the price in England. Many electricians claim that where a great amount of light is wanted at one point, that the arc light is several times cheaper than gas. That electricity will be adopted wherever possible, there is little doubt. It is the most beautiful and economical light, and is especially adapted for large open squares, or large workshops, etc. It prevents many accidents arising from gas. The absence of color in the rays of the electric light gives it a value beyond any other illuminant. It will enable building operations to be carried on as well by night as by day, and when suitably employed there are few industries which need be suspended at all by reason of darkness. It does not pollute the air like gas, and the chemical properties of the electric light render it especially valuable to the photographer. The protection against fire afforded by the use of electricity has already been recognized by the French insurance societies. It is difficult to light any substance by the electric spark. If the light is hermetically enclosed in a glass vessel absolute safety is attained, and for powder mills and coal mines it is especially valuable. What is known as the internal resistance of the dynamo-machines must be proportional to the external resistance.

Electrifiable.—Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it; that may become electric.

Electrification.—The act of electrifying; a state of being charged with electricity.

Electrify.—To charge with electricity.

Electric Metron.—An electric apparatus for beating time;—MET'RONOME, (Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *nomos*, a law; *nome*, division; partition), an instrument that measures and beats musical time; METRON'OMY, measurement of time by an instrument.

Electrine.—Belonging or relating to amber.

Electric Pen.—An ingenious invention of Thos. A. EDISON, and its object is the production of a stencil from which any number of copies of the writing made thereon can be produced. It consists of a tube in the center of which a fine needle is worked upward and downward by a very small electrical engine.

Electric Railways.—A system of railways in which the motive power is electricity. The first electric railway was opened to passenger traffic May 16, 1881, in Berlin. It is about 2500 meters in length, and connects the station of the Anhalt Railway with the Academy. A Siemens dynamo-electro generator produces the current directly by a steam engine. The vehicle, a self-moving car, is similar in outward appearance to a tramway car, without the imperiale. The motor is a second Siemens dynamo-electric machine, placed under the body of the car, and drives the wheels by means of pulleys and steel plates. The wheels are also insulated from the axle. The maximum speed allowed by the Berlin authorities, is fifteen kilometers per hour, but the cars can be run at a far greater speed. The electric railway presents many advantages. The steam engine is stationary, and there is no dead weight of boiler, water, coal, etc., to be carried. The cars are not so costly. The building of the road will also be cheaper. There is no noise, steam, smoke or sparks.

The electric railway at the Paris Exhibition of Electricity was slightly different from the Berlin arrangement. The rails were on the ground level and not insulated, and therefore could not be used for conveying the electricity. The electricity was brought to the car by a conductor placed above the road, and the rails acted as the return circuit. This ingenious device overcomes the difficulties of running street cars by electricity. Several experiments made with electric accumulators placed in the car have been successful. There are half a dozen systems of electric traction at present in use, or being experimented with: 1. A self-moving carriage on isolated rail and elevated roads. 2. The small traction machine of Dr. Siemens, with an isolated rail in the center. 3. The tramway at the Electrical Exhibition, in Paris, 1881. 4. An auto-mobile car, with isolated rails, running since May 16, 1881. 5. Electric tramway with accumulators, auto-mobile car, having in it its own electric store. 6. The tricycle built by M. Trouvé. It is worked by the secondary piles of Gaston Planté, and by a coil motor of Siemens, with an improvement of Trouvé. 7. A new electric railway and electric motor for the same, just invented by W. M. Thomas, a young electrician of Cincinnati, O., who is also the inventor of an iridium tip to electric light carbons. The electric current is supplied from a stationary generator to two copper wires laid between ordinary rails, a few inches apart, and a trifle higher than the rails. The wires are protected by an iron tube, to which they will be attached by proper insulators. In this tube or pipe is an upper and lower slot extending its full length, the lower slot being the wider, so that dirt falling on the wires may pass through and the wires be kept clean and protected from interference. The other distinguishing feature of Mr. Thomas's invention is the motor, which has been constructed especially for railway purposes, and which enables him to overcome the induced current usually present in such motors, and which has hitherto always been found very troublesome to inventors. The engine or motor has five wheels, the two forward ones being simply an ordinary truck, serving merely as supports, as on an ordinary locomotive. The rear pair are larger, as ordinary driving wheels, and through them the power is applied. Back of them is the fifth wheel, somewhat wedge-shaped, and divided by an insulator of gutta-percha, so that either side touches the wires before described, through which the current flows, and swinging lightly both laterally and perpendicularly, in order to turn curves easily, or more easily to pass over possible depressions or elevations in the conductors. Directly above this wheel is the electric cut-off, moved back or forth by a lever, for the reversing of the current and consequent reversal of the motion of the car. The details of taking up the current from one conducting wire, the passing it to the motor and from that to the other conductor, the power being in the meantime transmitted to the drivers by ordinary mechanism, are ingenious, and have many advantages over previous appliances. The new points are the laying of the conductors, and the construction of the electro-motor, by which the secondary current, which has always before seriously interfered with its working, is reduced to about one-eighth of what it has heretofore been.

Electric Stove.—See STOVE.

Electric Telegraph.—Is a mode of transmitting messages and intelligence by means of electricity over wires.

Electric-tides.—See "Index of Nature," p. 346, June 9, 1881.

Electric Wire Is the popular name for telegraph wires.

Electric Wire.—The purest electric wire manufactured is especially suited for magnets. telephones, electric lights, etc., etc. Splitdorf's patented liquid insulation is used, and the wire is covered with cotton or silk. The Ansonia brass and copper company pay special attention to the manufacture of copper wire of exceptional purity and high conductivity, for electrical purposes. Tests of this wire carefully made by Edison, Prescott and other experts, gave the following result: Length tested, .01 miles. Diameter of wire, .064 inch. Weight per mile, 65 pounds. Resistance per mile, at 70° F. 13,68 ohms. Conductivity 1300, or equal to chemically pure copper, according to Matthiessen's tables. See WIRE.

Electric Wires Underground, Teal's.—Claim.—The combination of a conduit for carrying electric wires, with working or access chambers extending to one side and upward. See UNDERGROUND WIRES, WIRES UNDERGROUND; also Of. Gaz. April 25, 1882.

Electrize.—To invest with electric force;—to endue with electricity;—*n.* ELECTRIZATION, act of being rendered electric.

Electrizers.—A name applied to the plates of copper, or silver and zinc, which are prepared for medical purposes.

Electro,—A term used as a prefix in the composition of words appertaining to electricity, as electro-biology, the science of electrical forces as shown in mesmerism. Electro-chemistry, that portion of electric science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

Electro-Ballistic Machines—Apparatus for the determination of the velocity of a projectile at any point of its trajectory.

Electro-Bioscopy.—Testing with electricity the muscles to determine if life is extinct.

Electro-Cautery.—See description of the CAUTERY BATTERY.

Electrodes.—Faraday's term for the poles or plates leading the current into and out of a cell. See POLES, ANODE, and CATHODE Electrodes used for electric lighting are carbons. The best carbon now, are either made of coke powdered extremely fine and compres ed, or by burning fat in close vessels, at a very high temperatur Hard carbons resist the action of the electric current better than so ones. but give a less brilliant light and expend more motive pow

Carbons are sometimes coppered over, but it is not advisable to use these, except in large spaces, where ventilation is good, on account of the poisonous fumes.

Electro-Dynamics.—The phenomena of electricity in motion.

Electro-Dynamometer.—A device to measure force overcoming electrical resistance. See DYNAMOMETER.

Electrolier.—An apparatus of cut crystal designed for 100 lights which is about twenty feet high, invented by Defries. See "Electrician," March 11th and 18th, 1882.

Electrolysis.—(Gr. *lusis*, a loosening, a release), analysis or decomposition effected by electricity;—ELECTROLYTE, a substance capable of being analyzed or decomposed by electricity;—*a.* ELECTROLYTIC, relating to electrolysis.

Electrometry, (See ELECTROMETER.)—The art of making electrical measurements.

Electrodes, Liquid.—Globules of mercury in cold, or other fused metals, in hot or melted, electrolytes, employed as battery terminals during electrolysis. See W. G. Levison "American Journal Science." Vol. 19, January, 1880.

Electrodes, Disc.—The Cumming Periphery Contact.—This invention, which is claimed as a great discovery by the inventor, Mr. George Cumming, of New York City, has received the endorsement of some of the finest electricians of this country and Europe. It was awarded a medal by the Paris Electrical Exposition, a diploma by the French Académie Nationale (Ag. Mfr. et Com.), and received the special commendation of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Cincinnati. As applied to a telegraph key, the device consists in the placing of two wheels or discs swinging one upon the other, at right angles; one disc inside the arch of the lever and the other crosswise in the insulated standard. The electrical contact is attained on the rims or tires of these platina discs, instead of by the two wire points in general use for telegraph keys.

Electro-Magnet.—An electro-magnet is formed by winding around a core of soft iron many turns of copper wire, well insulated. The iron must be pure, and if it is bent it must be made perfectly strong. The wire is generally insulated with silk or cotton and appears to be wound in opposite directions upon them; when a current is sent through the coils, the core becomes a magnet; when the current is broken it loses its magnetism; electro-magnets are much more powerful than permanent magnets. The largest magnet is in the possession of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken. It weighs nearly 1,600 pounds, and over 2,000 feet of copper wire is wound on eight brass spools.

Electro-Metallurgy.—A term to include all processes in which electricity is applied to the workings of metals.

Electrometer.—Instrument for measuring electro-static charge or tension. 2. An electrometer is an instr. for measuring differences of electric potential between two conductors, through the effects of electro-static force. The modern electrician is far more concerned with measurements of electric potential, than with measurements of electric quantity. 3. An apparatus for generating a current of electricity, or ascertaining its quantity.

Electromotive.—Producing electromotion; producing mechanical effects by means of electricity as electromotive power.

Electromotive Force.—Generative force which separates the positive and the negative electricities, and increases with the difference of the affinities of the two metals, for the oxygen of the solution. (2) The tendency to develop electric tension; in ordinary galvanic batteries the electromotive force is set up by the attraction of zinc for an acid radical; its degree depends upon the force and number of such chemical affinities in the circuit; and inasmuch as there are also opposing affinities tending to develop electromotive force in the opposite direction, the actual force depends upon the excess of the total affinities in the direction of the current, over those in the opposite direction. Electromotive force may be continuous or intermittent.

Electromotograph.—An instrument which produces the human voice at a distance like the telephone, but with greater intensity. It consists of a cylinder of lime, hydrate of potassium, and a small quantity of acetate of mercury. It is very delicate, and the power to vibrate the diaphragm is supplied by hand, or by clock work. The salient feature is the production of sound and motion by the stylus of the Bain Telegraph, without the intervention of a magnet and armature. By the motion thus produced, any of the ordinary forms of telegraph printing or sounding instruments, or relays, may be worked, thus making it possible to send messages by direct transmission over thousands of miles of wire at the highest speed without rewriting, delay, or difficulty of any kind. It is possible, with the Electromotograph, to receive and transmit messages by currents so weak, that the ordinary magnetic instruments fail to operate. See "Saturday Review," April 1st, 1882.

Electro Motor, Burgin's.—In this machine there are no magnetic masses submitted to reversals of polarity, and thus no magnetic inertia to be overcome, and the motor is so constructed as to revolve at high speed. See "Scientific American," Sup. vol. 13, No. 323.

Electro-Motor Printing Telegraph.—A system very slightly resembling Hughes printing telegraph. The sending apparatus consists of a key board and devices for closing the current, the printing machinery, and the electro-motor governor.

Electro-Motors.—Motors worked by the attraction and repulsion of electro-magnets, exist in many forms. The most simple is the rotating cylinder, having arms of metal, which serve as armatures, to be attracted or repulsed by electro-magnets, radially arranged about the cylinder's periphery.

Electro-muscular.—Pertaining to the reaction of the muscles under, or their sensibility to, electricity.

Electro-Negative.—A term denoting the natural state of a body, which makes it tend to the positive pole of a voltaic battery. ELECTRO-POLAR, a term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive and the other negative. ELECTRO-POSITIVE, a term denoting the natural state of a body, or a particle of matter, which makes it tend to the negative pole of a voltaic battery. ELECTRO-TELEGRAPHIC, belonging to the electric magnetic telegraph, or by its means.

Electrophone.—An instrument for producing sound by electric currents. One recently invented in Europe, worked admirably through a submarine cable, between France and England. A modification of the telephone. Ader's electrophone reproduces speech and song in a simple way. It consists of a drum fifteen centimeters in diameter, covered with parchment at one end only; six small tin armatures, one centimeter in length and two millimeters in width, are fixed in the center of the parchment, in a circle six centimeters in diameter. Six microscopic electro-magnets are placed opposite the armatures within a wooden circle.

Electrophone Receiver, Cox—Walker's.—An electro-magnet having the poles in close proximity to a thin circular plate of ferrotype iron.

Electrophorus. —An instrument which generally consists of a cake of sealing wax, as it is an easily exciting substance. A round plate of metal, suited to the size of this cake, is fitted to an insulating glass handle, by which the metallic plate may be lifted from the cake and brought in contact therewith. This apparatus serves to accumulate or condense electric force.

Electro-Semaphore.—One for signalling R. R. trains by electricity.

Electroscope,—(Gr. *skopeo*, I see, I look out for). An instrument for ascertaining the existence, character or intensity of the electric force, or the presence of free electricity, and its nature. A simple form of electroscope is made by taking a round brass plate, upon which is attached a brass wire, which is placed in a glass jar. The lower end of the wire has a brass cross-piece upon which are placed two leaves of gold leaf or Dutch metal.

Electrostatics.—That branch of science which treats of statical electricity.

Electro-Therapeutics —The branch of medical science which treats of the applications of electricity, as a curative agent.

Electrotome.—An automatic circuit breaker.

Electrum, also Elektron.—Amber; an alloy of gold and silver; gold ore of a light brass color, containing more than 20 per ct. of silver.

Element.—An essential principle which cannot be resolved into two or more different principles. The simple physical elements of dynamics are force, velocity and time, and the function of these elements are power, space and work. THE ELEMENTS.—In *popular language*, ire, air, earth and water; strictly speaking, any substance or material ce, as heat, light, electricity, etc. The ultimate substance into which he bodies we know can be resolved, and which themselves have not been resolved into any simpler bodies. There are sixty to seventy elements, and more suspected. They are assumed to exist in the form of atoms, and further information will be found under that head and under Equivalents.

Endosmose.—The power possessed by liquids and gases of diffusing into each other, when separated by a partition or septum of animal membrane, or unglazed earthenware, Electric endosmose is this action greatly heightened by the passage of an electric current which will frequently raise the liquid on one side of the partition, several inches above the other. The laws ascertained by Wideman are: (1) the quantity of liquid which flows out in equal times is directly proportional to the strength of the current; (2) the quantities flowing out, are, all other conditions being equal, independent of the size of the porous substance; (3) the height to which a galvanic current causes a liquid to rise, is directly proportional to the extent of the porous surface; (4) the force with which an electric tension present on both sides of a porous division, or in a liquid, urges the liquid from the positive to the negative side of the partition, is equivalant to a pressure proportional to that tension.—Endosmose, (Gr. *osmos*, a thrusting, impulsion) *n.* in *Physics* and *Physiology*, that property of membranous tissue by which fluids of unequal densities, when placed on opposite sides of it, are enabled to pass through and intermix—the opposite of Exosmose, (Gr. *exo*, outside, and *osmos*), the passing outwards of fluids of different densities through animal or vegetable membranes, *Exosmosis* takes place from the denser fluid to the rarer, *Endosmosis* from the rarer to the denser; *adjs.* Endosmotic, and Exosmotic, applied respectively to imbibition and transudation of fluids.

Equation of Time.—Difference between apparent and mean time.

Equatorial Current.—The great ocean current, which manifests itself within the equatorial regions of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, having a decided western flow, and warmer by several degrees than the adjacent waters.

Equivalents.—All chemical actions take place in a definite ratio, which is explained by the atomic theory, as due to the combination of one, two or more atoms of one substance or element, with one, two or more atoms of others. Each element has its own equivalent weight, as compared with hydrogen as one. There is much confusion of ideas due to the change of modern chemistry from the old system of stating reactions in equivalents to the modern system of stating them in atoms. The relation of electricity to these equivalents is such that a chain or circuit composed of any variety of compounds of two these bodies, the same current would release from combinations relative weight set against each substance. The weights themsel are relative or abstract, but in this work they are taken as "grai for the purpose of getting a definite electric measure of current work.

Equivolt.—A unit devised by the author to connect together t and quantity. It is the force engaged in effecting one equivalent of chemical action, in a circuit of one ohm resistance, and under the volt electro-motive force. This unit, when thoroughly known, greatly aids in understanding electricity and the doctrine of the correlation of forces.

Er'emacau'sis—(Gr. *erema*, silently, gently, and *kausis*, a burning). The slow chemical change or combustion without sensible heat, caused by the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere on moist animal, or vegetable bodies, as in the slow decay of wood.

Ergometer.—An instrument that indicates the number of ergs per second which the current in a certain part of the circuit is doing.

Erg.—The unit of work done by one dyne.—Gordon.

Escape.—A leakage of the current.

Exchange, Telephone.—A telephone exchange is a central office where subscribers are connected with other patrons or subscribers of the exchange. The connection is made by the means of a brass plug and brass rod and strip. The Gilliand telephone switch board is considered among the best. A very simple and perfect switch for telephone exchange has recently been designed by the manager of the Newport, R. I., Exchange. It is one of the best.

Exchange, Telephone Apparatus, Ander's.—In this apparatus the transmitters and receivers, at subscribers' stations, are placed in the main line. All the battery can by this expedient be located at the central office. To render the transmitters operative, a battery is placed in the loop, connecting each pair of cross-bars on the central office switch board, so that when any two lines are connected, a battery is put in circuit therewith. In connecting two central offices the batteries are put on the trunk lines. This patent is owned by the Bell Telephone Company.

Exchange Telephone System, Scott's.—This system, invented by G. B. Scott, has many advantages. Subscribers' lines having high resistance at their distant terminals, are connected at a central office, to a common ground line, including a telephone. Switch apparatus is provided for making connection between subscribers and breaking their ground connections. For full account see "Gazette of Patent Office," Vol. 21, No. 6.

Exploder, Magneto-Electric.—An apparatus for firing iridio platinum wire. One of the best is made by Siemens Brothers, with from six to nine magnets, giving sparks of from 10–5000 to 20–5000 inch.

Extensometer.—An instrument for measuring the extension of a body, especially for measuring the elongation of bars of iron and steel, when submitted to a tensile force.

Extinguisher, Maxim's.—An electrical device for extinguishing fires in theaters, invented by Maxim, the inventor of the well known electric light.

Extra Current.—The appreciable current in the primary coil, which is due entirely to induction—partly voltaic and partly magnetic.

Exustion, *n*. The act of burning or consuming by fire.

Electrical Units.—Electric QUANTITIES and the names of the UNITS adopted for their measure, with their symbols, are shown in the following table: (See HOSPITALIER, "Electrician," May, 1882.)

Resistance........................	Ohm,	R.
Electromotive Force	Volt,	E.
Intensity......	Ampère,	I.
Quantity..........................	Coulomb,	Q.
Capacity, ...	Farad,	C.

When those 5 units are too great or too small, as compared with the quantities to be measured, prefixes are used, thus:—

Mega or meg,	means	1,000,000	times.
Kilo	"	1,000	"
Milli	"	$\frac{1}{1000}$	
Micro or micr	"	$\frac{1}{1000000}$	

UNIT OF FORCE is that force which would produce in one second in a body weighing one gramme a velocity of one meter per second.

Gravity acting on a body accelerates it 9·81 meters per second. The absolute unit of force then is 1–9·81 of that of gravity, or simply the weight 1–9·81 gram.

UNIT OF WORK is 1–9.81 gram raised one meter. If raised in unit time, viz., one second, it constitutes unit of mechanical performance.

RESISTANCE.—The unit is called the *ohm*, and equals the resistance of a prism of pure mercury 1 sq. mm. section and 1·0486 meter long, at 0°C. The unit will be better understood, perhaps, if it is said to be the resistance of a copper wire one foot long, with 3·117 mils diameter, or that of 210 feet of No. 16 B.W.G. wire, at 60° Fahr.

ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE, OR DIFFERENCE OF POTENTIAL.—The unit is called the *volt*, which is rather less than the E.M.F. of a Daniell's cell (·9268 of cell).

CURRENT.—The unit is now to be called the *ampere*, and is the current through a circuit with E.M.F. of one volt. resistance one ohm.

UNIT OF LENGTH.—The C. G. S. unit of length is the centimeter. Its theoretical value is one-hundredth part of the meter, which is defined as being the ten-millionth part of the distance between the pole and the equator of the earth. The practical unit of length is the meter, represented by copies of a standard, deposited in the Paris Observatory.

UNIT OF MASS.—The C. G. S. unit of mass is the gramme. It is the mass of a cubic centimeter of distilled water at a temperature of 4° centigrade.

UNIT OF TIME.—The C. G. S. unit of time is the second, defined as being the 86.400th part of a mean solar day. The practical unit of time is according to circumstance the second, the minute, or the hour.

UNIT OF SURFACE.—The C.G.S. unit of surface is the surface of a square, whose side is one centimeter in length, and takes the name of square centimeter. The practical unit of surface is. in different cases, the square millimeter, the square centimeter, the square meter, the are, the hectare or the square kilometer.

F

Facsimile Telegraph.—See AUTOGRAPH TELEGRAPH.

Farad.—Unit of capacity. The standard unit of electrical capacity; the capacity of a condenser, whose charge produced with one electromotive force of one volt, is equal to the current which, with the same electro-motive force, passed through one ohm in one second. 2. FARAD. The capacity defined by the condition that a coulomb in a condenser, whose capacity is a farad, establishes a difference of potential of a volt between the armatures. Farad is from Faraday, the celebrated English electrician.

Faradaic Current.—See INDUCED CURRENT.

Faradaic—(Of or pertaining to Faraday).—Applied especially to induced currents of electricity, as produced by certain forms of inductive apparatus, on account of Faraday's important investigations of their laws.

Faradaism.—The treatment with induced currents of electricity, for remedial purposes, so called from Faraday.

Faradization.—The use of the induced. or Faradaic current.

Faults.—A cross or partial ground. The best instruments for testing for a fault, are the Tangent Galvanometer, and standard resistance coils. The loop test and other means are resorted to in locating faults. Faults in submarine cables are located by the loop test by comparison of potentials, by the Wheatstone Bridge, and by various instruments invented by Sir Wm. Thomson.

Faure's Battery.—See BATTERIES.

Fiber, Gelatinized.—Vegetable fiber which is subjected to chemical treatment under great pressure, producing a dense, hard substance, very similar to ivory or horn, and capable of being worked in a lathe, etc. It is especially adapted to electrical uses, where not exposed to the weather, being largely used by electricians and manufacturers of electrical instruments, desiring an insulating material.

Field.—The MAGNETIC FIELD, is, within the field or influence of a magnet.

Fire Alarm and District Telegraph Systems.—These systems are used for local telegraphy; the Fire Alarm system serves to transmit from several districts of a city to a central station, a signal of a fire, which is retransmitted to several stations, having bells controlled by electro-magnets and worked by telegraph wires to the central office. The District Telegraph is practically the same in principle, to call police, messengers, etc.

Fire Alarms, Spagnoletti's.—A system in which a ball runs down inclined planes, and in doing so makes a series of electrical contacts, which move a step by step movement at the central station.

Fire Alarm Telegraph, Bright's—A system that is used in England, invented by E. Bright. On pulling a handle an extra resistance is thrown into the circuit passing from the central station, through all the posts, the amount of resistance differing at each post. This disturbs a balance of resistance at the central station, and rings a bell, when the fireman on watch turns a handle, which inserts resistance in the circuit corresponding to the R. in the posts, so that when the bell stops ringing, the handle points to the place whence the alarm proceeds, and this without clock-work, or anything that can suffer from exposure to air, or moisture in the posts. For other systems, see TELEGRAPH.

Fire Extinguisher, Maxim's.—Consists of an automatic apparatus, which closes the circuit when the temperature is elevated by fire, a series of pipes containing water at a high pressure, and a series of cocks which are opened by electricity.

Fixture.—A short post for supporting telegraph lines.

Force.—Any action which can be expressed simply by weight, and which can be realized only by an equal amount of reaction, and is the first element in dynamics. All bodies in nature possess the incessant virtues of attracting and repelling one another, which action is recognized as force. The correlation of forces, or their mutual convertibility, is most beautifully illustrated in the workings of the telephone. Electro-motive force is the power of the electric energy to move from one point to another. It may be understood to be the driving power, and in some respects it is analagous, in its effects, to the pressure exerted by a head of water. Electro-motive force and resistance must be considered in conjunction, to obtain a plain view of their reciprocal results. Upon doubling the electro-motive force, other conditions being the same, the strength of the current passing, is doubled with a constant resistance, the current is directly proportional to the electro-motive force employed.

Force, the Inverse Electro-Motive—An effect manifested by dynamo-electric generators, when employed as motors. Differences of opinion exist as to whether there can be an inverse electro-motive force set up by a dynamo-electric machine, when used as a motive engine; while some electricians hold that the inverse electro-motive force solely renders the machine a motor at all. Experience shows that electro-motive machines tend to develop a current, or electro-motive force against the driving current. This inverse force may be measured as resistance, as the inverse "current," or force, increases.

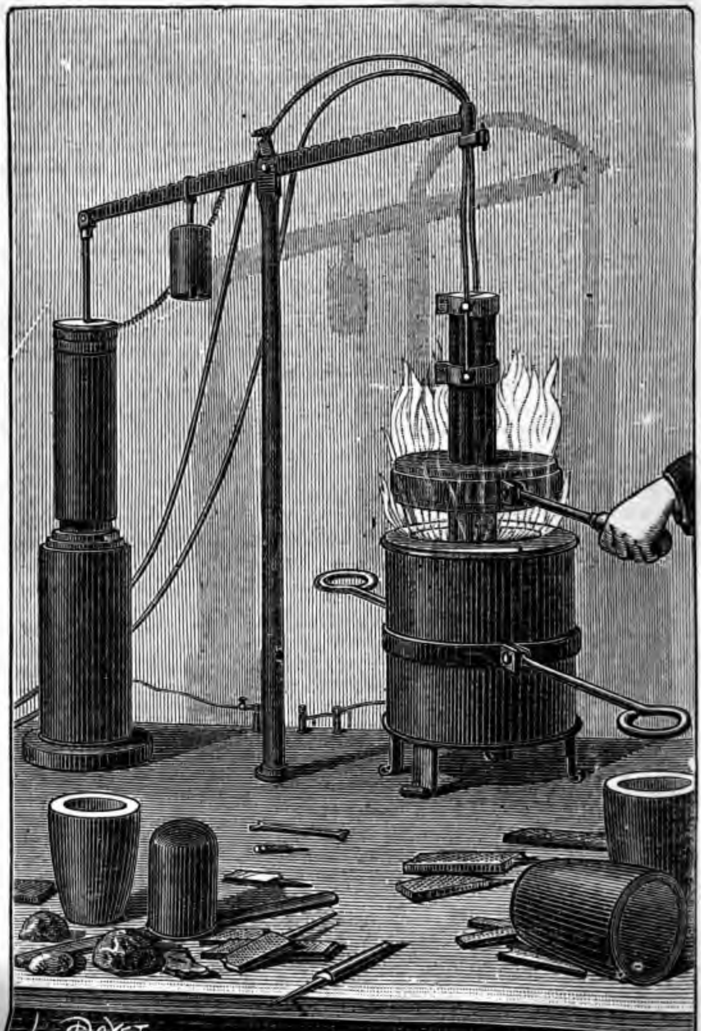
French and Swiss Unit.—About equal to ten Siemens units.

Frictional Electricity.—See ELECTRICITY.

Frischen's Duplex—A method of simultaneous transmission in opposite directions, by the employment of prolonged relays and other apparatus.

Froment's Telegraph.—A dial telegraph invented by M. Froment, a celebrated French electrician.

Function—Any compound result or product of two or more different elements. A function is resolved by dividing it with one or more of its elements.


L. POYET

Furnace, Siemens' Electric.—A furnace in which steel is fused by the electric current. It is practically a voltaic arc regulator, in which the arc is represented by the material to be fused, or already melted, the positive pole by a crucible of gas carbon or graphite, and the negative pole by a bundle of carbon rods. It is the heat developed by the resistance of the metal to the passage of the current, which produces the fusion. To fuse steel, you must have a temperature higher than 1300°, and supply a quantity of heat which, theoretically, must be at least equal to 450 calorics per kilogramme of steel fused. See cut on page 438; also "Electrician," June, 1882.

Fusible Conductors, Edison's.—An invention to guard against fire from main conductors, in an electric light system. A metallic fusible connection between the conductors, which fuses under a certain current, is one plan. This fusion current is of course greater than that which the conductor is designed to carry, and less than that which would raise the conducter to a dangerous temperature. See "Electrician," March 4th, 1882.

G

Galvanic Battery.—See BATTERIES.

Galvanic Current.—The direct current from the battery. See PRIMARY CURRENT; also ELECTRICITY.

Galvanic Induction—See INDUCTION.

Galvanism.—The use of the galvanic current.

Galvano-Caustic.—See ELECTRO-CAUTERY.

Galvanography.—The art or process of depositing metals by electricity; electrotypy. See under GALVANOMETER.

Galvanometer.—An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity and estimating its amount; GALVANOSCOPE, an instrument for gauging slight currents of electricity; GALVANOGRAPHY, a process for copying exactly, objects of wood, stone, metal, coins, plaster casts, engraved copperplates, etc., in copper.

Galvanometer, Astatic.—1. A galvanometer having an astatic needle above, and a needle between the coils. Its deflection is greater than that made of single needles. 2. An instrument for measuring differences of electric potential, utilizing the electro-magnetic forces due to the currents produced by differences of electric potential. 3. The latest form of Sir Wm. Thomson's reflecting astatic Galvanometer, has four coils in a square brass case. Resistance 7000 ohms. 4. An instrument for measuring "current" by its magnetic effects in deflecting a magnetic needle. These are not comparable among themselves unless graduated for the purpose. The tangent and sine galvanometers are proportional, so that knowing the value of any one deflection, that of all others may be calculated. The patent universal galvanometer shows on its dial the current passing or work doing and the resistance of the circuit in definite units. 5. One of the most delicate in use was invented, by Sir Wm. Thomson. 6. An instrument for measuring electricity composed of two coils of wire with one astatic needle above the coils and one under the coils. The upper needle moves on a graduated circle from which the number of degrees that the needle deflects may be read off. 7. Sir Wm. Thomson's; one of the most perfect made. All kinds of galvanometrical measurements can be made by it. It is also used as a receiving instrument at cable stations, the operators reading by the deflections of the mirror. 8. Sir Wm. Thomson's GRADED; these instruments are portable galvanometers of two classes, one dsigned for measuring electric currents, and the other for measuring electrical potential. 9. A rapidly indicating aperiodic galvanometer, devised by Deprez & D'Arsonval, and especially designed for showing the currents due to very weak electro-motive forces. See "Scientific American," Sup. August 19, 1882. 10. DIFFERENTIAL; an instrument used for measuring the internal resistance of batteries, and for other purposes. 11. PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT; this instrument measures directly in webers, the strongest electric light currents, without calculation or reference to any table; it is very "dead beat." The accuracy of its reading can instantly be checked by a single call. For full account, see "Journal of Society Telegraph Engineers," No. 38, Vol. 10. 12. An instrument for measuring the strength of weak galvanic currents. 13. OBARCH'S—This galvanometer is used for measuring very powerful currents. (The name of this instrument is derived from *Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer of *Galvanism*, 1737–97, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.)

Galvanophone.—One form of galvanophone is called the electric songster. A small transmitter conveys vocal, and other musical sounds, to the galvanophone, which reproduces the same greatly increased in volume.

Galvanoplasty.—The art of depositing metals by electricity; electrotypy. The art of separating from their chemical compounds, by the agency of dynamic electricity.

Garnier's Automatic Telegraph.—The dispatch in this system is prepared nearly upon the same principle as in the Bain method. The sending cylinder is twenty inches in diameter, having a spiral groove cut in its periphery.

Gas Lighting by Electricity.—An invention by which a large number of gas jets are lighted by electric sparks over the jet. The best systems are those of Edwards, Bogart, Gardiner, and Rhodes.

Gauge, Milner's Wire.—The principle of these gauges is that of the well known diagonal scale. In one form the scale is described as a spiral line around a cylinder. See "Electrician," Lond., July 5, 1882.

Gauge, Wire.—An instrument used for measuring the diameter of wires. The kind best known is the round wire gauge. It is made of a tempered steel plate, and is provided with notches of graduated sizes around its periphery, corresponding with the dfferent sizes of wire used in telegraph service.

General Faradization.—General faradization consists in stimulating all the muscles of the body in rapid succession, either with the hand or sponge, the patient sitting or standing on a plate electrode.

Generator, Ball's.—In this generator Mr. Ball employs two armatures, revolving in opposite directions, near the field magnets in such a manner as to require little power, and they produce results which cannot be obtained in any other generator in the market. It requires about a half horse-power per arc light. See "Journal of Telegraph," March 22, 1882.

Generators.—(Dynamo Electric.)—There are many different kinds, of which the best are Gramme's, Siemens', Brush's, Edison's, Maxim's and Hussey's. Hussey's generator is different from all other generators, in that the armature is entirely enclosed by the magnet, which is one solid ring. The armature revolves before the poles and the whole length of the magnet, and before the wire which is wound on the field magnet. It is claimed to be the only generator that has yet been constructed, in which the armature revolves before the poles and the whole length of the field magnets. The armature is composed of many thin sheets of wrought iron, of No. 30 gauge. The reasons for cutting the inner projection towards the periphery, are, first, the circulation of air through the poles, and that consequent points formed in the armature, are thrown to the periphery. See DYNAMO MACHINES, and MACHINES.

Generator and Motor, Bunnell's.—The elongated polar extensions in this generator and motor, are connected with the core of the field magnet at opposite ends, thereby forming a field of equal intensity throughout its entire length. See "Offical Gazette," April 4, 1882.

Generators, S. J. Bear's.—In this generator the poles of the armature and the field magnets are brought into the closest proximity, or even absolute contact with each other, without lessening its efficiency. See "Engineer," March 31, 1882.

Geo-Thermometer.—An instr. for meacuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in wells and mines, and for ascertaining its rate of increase.

Glossograph.—An instrument consisting of an ingenious combination of delicate levers and blades, which, placed upon the tongue and lips, and under the nostrils of the speaker, are vibrated by the movements of the former, and the breath flowing from the latter. It may be used in telegraphy in the near future. See "Iron," Vol. 19, No. 476. 2. *A speech reader.*—It is a combination of delicate levers and blades. See "Scientific American," April 29, 1882.

Gong Signals, Siemens'—An invention used at the crossings of railways. It is of cast metal, the hammer being underneath, and is worked by an electro-magnet. See "Electrician," March 4. 1882.

Gramme's Dynamo.—The new Gramme Dynamo, driven by Brotherhood's engine, on the same baseplate, is one of the best dynamos invented. The motor is a three cylinder engine, the shaft of which is extended to right and left, and coupled on each side to a dynamo electric machine. See "Engineering," February 24, 1882.

Gramme's Machine.—The Gramme machine, one of the first and best electric machines for practical work. It represents a type of machine adapted for supplying one powerful light from each machine. The Duplex. Gramme, Weston, Brush, Wild and Loutin machines admit of several currents being taken from the machine. Some of the above machines have a separating machine for generating the currents from which they are passed off in one continuous direction to the second or dividing machine, which, after augmenting their intensity, permits of their being collected from off its exterior casing in a divided form and alternating in direction. Gramme machines are now of various types, giving various currents, according to requirements,

Graphotype.—A method of producing book illustrations for printing along with type, without the art of an engraver.

Gray's Harmonic Multiple-Telegraph.—An invention by which several messages can be transmitted at the same time. Gray, by an instrument called an analyzer or an electro-magnet, with a steel ribbon in a metallic frame provided with a turning screw, was enabled to separate the composite vibrations communicated to the cores of an electro-magnet.

Ground Wire.—A wire well connected to earth or water pipes, for the purpose of "grounding" the lines. At way stations, if the line is open, by the use of the ground wire, the circuit can be established in one direction.

Grove's Battery.—Largely used in the United States and Europe, for telegraph lines; consists of a glass vessel, zinc and platinum. The zinc is placed in the glass vessel containing sulphuric acid diluted with about eighteen times its bulk of water. Inside of the zinc cylinder is placed a porous cup, and nearly filled with very strong nitric acid. Inside of this cup, a strip of platinum is connected to the end of the zinc; sulphate of zinc is generated in the outer cell, and a heavy brown gas peroxide of nitrogen is formed in the porous cup. See BATTERY.

Gauge, Electrical Water.—By means of this instrument, the engineer at the pumping station knows the exact state of the cistern tank or reservoir, at any time by looking at the mechanical dial. It rings a bell when the water has reached the highest or lowest point.

Gulcher System.—A system of electric lighting by which six or more lamps can be placed on one circuit. See "Telegraph Journal," Vol. 9, p. 326.

Gutta Percha.—A concrete juice, produced by various trees in Mayla, particularly Icosandra Gutta. It becomes soft and impressible at the temperature of boiling water, and retains its shape when cool. It dissolves in oil and ether, but not in water. It is extensively used in cable and telegraph manufactories.

Gutta Percha Jointing.—In making joints underground, the jointer's tool-box is placed close to one side of the fault or joint. Attached to the tool-box are two low stools, for the jointer and his assistant to sit upon; a spirit lamp for the furnace is lighted and soldering irons heated. Great care is taken to keep the gutta percha sheeting clean. The wires leading in one direction are then taken out and prepared for joining, by stripping off the tape for about fifteen inches back, and fastening the roll around the cable or wire, by loosening the numbers and passing them along the wire to the tape, where they are fixed by squeezing them with pliers, on one side only, so as to bind evenly all around. When each wire has been served this way, the whole of them are cut to exactly the same length; when this has been done on one side, the jointer does the same to the wires leading the other way.

Guy Wires.—Wires used to strengthen telegraph poles, especially those that are placed around sharp curves and angles.

Gyroscope, (ji'ro-skope) *n.* An instrument which can exhibit the effects of revolution and rotation.

H

Harmonica, Electric.—An instrument invented by M. Pétrina, of Prague. The principle of this instrument is similar to Neef's theotome, in which the hammer is replaced by slender rods whose vibrations produce a sound. Four of these rods are placed side by side, and when moved by keys, and arrested by levers, produce combined sounds, of which the origin may be easily shown.

Harmonica, Somzee's.—An apparatus designed to prevent accidents, caused by firedamp in mines. A flame is kept burning in a glass chimney, the draught being so regulated that in pure air the flame is silent, but is transformed under the influence of a certain proportion of firedamp, and then makes a singing sound. See "Scientific American," Sup., July 22. 1882.

Haskin's Duplex.—The originality of this invention consists in a relay constructed with two spools, which are parallel to one another, and joined to each other, so as to form an unbroken circuit. Semicircular pieces of soft iron are connected to each end of the core of each spool, thus making two distinct magnets, having four poles, the two poles at the ends having different polarities.

Helicoidal.—Curved like the spire of a univalve shell.

Heliograph, Mance's.—An adjustable mirror for flashing a beam of light in signals, according to the Morse telegraph code.

Helix.—The coil. In electro-magnetic or induction machines the helix is composed of two or more coils: the inner or primary coil being of coarse wire and connected direct with the battery, and the outer or secondary coil being finer wire wound upon, but completely insulated from the primary coil, and receiving its eletric influences purely by induction from the core and inner coil.

Hicks' Automatic Repeater.—See REPEATER.

Hoist, Electrical.—An invention of Dr. Hopkinson, F. R. S., and is intended to be used instead of pulley blocks. This hoist will lift about five cwt., or double this amount, if a snatch block is used.

Holophote, Course Indicator—An electric lamp with a reflector set on a movable handle. When the helm is put to port, an electric current is established through the electro-magnet. See "Engineer," March 31, 1882.

Horseshoe Magnet.—Artificial magnet in the form of a horseshoe.

Horticulture, Electrical.—A new horticultural industry recently promoted by Dr. Siemens. By this process, fruits, flowers, etc., will grow nearly twice as rapidly by keeping them under the electric light at night, and exposed to the sun in the day time.

Holtz's Machine.—An electrical machine easily described but hard to understand. It consists of two thin circular plates of glass, four insulated posts, and crank for revolving the circular glass. A body is electrified and acts by induction upon a moving system, producing a continual generating of electricity.

Hughes' Telegraph.—One of the most perfect forms of printing telegraphic instruments. The essential feature is the synchronous movements of the sending and receiving apparatus, at several stations, each letter being printed by a single electric pulsation, without stopping the continuous revolving of the type wheel. These instruments are employed in every country in Europe, and give entire satisfaction.

Hydrogen.—An inflammable, colorless gas of extreme lightness..

Hydropneumatic, (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *pneuma*, breath, spirit), *a*—applied to the water-trough used in collecting gases, etc.

Hydroscope, (Gr. *hudor*, water, and *skopeo*, I see or view), *n*. An instrument for measuring the dampness or moisture of the air or of a gas; HYGROSKOPE, (Gr. *hugros*, wet, moist), an instrument to show the moisture or dryness of the air; HYGROSTATICS, the science of comparing relative degrees of moisture.

Hydrostat.—WATER-STOPPER.—This is a cell-cover, which prevents spilling or slopping of the exciting fluids, and also makes the battery portable, and enables the operator to convey it from place to place safely, without removing the liquid.

Hypsometer. (Gr. *hupsos*, height, and *metron*, a measure) *n*. An instrument for measuring heights; HYPSOMETRY, the method of ascertaining heights by the barometer, or by boiling water.

I

Indicator, A Telephonic Speed.—A telephonic speed indicator invented by M. Resio, consists of two parts connected together by an electric current. See "Engineering," April 14, 1882.

Indium,—A metal which is more attractive for the physicist than the metallurgist. It is so scarce that even its prominent qualities will t secure it a future.

Inclinometer.—(Gr. *klino*, L. *clino*, I bend or lean; L. *inclinare*, to bend or bow in any direction, and Gr. *metron*, a measure,) *n*, an instrument for measuring the vertical elements of the magnetic force.

Inconstant Battery.—A single fluid battery is usually termed "Inconstant," to distinguish it from a two fluid battery. A constant current can be produced as well, for all medical purposes, from a single fluid as from a two fluid battery.

Induced Currents.—Currents of electricity generated in coils of wire by induction known as faradaic currents, and secondary currents, q. v.

Induction.—The name given to the effects produced outside of the body exerting a force, or out of the circuit, to which the force is directly applied. Thus a magnet induces magnetism in neighboring substances, and then attracts them. A static charged surface is said to induce an opposite electric charge upon the surfaces presented to it. A current in a wire induces currents in other conductors parallel to it (see secondary). The property by which one body having electrical galvanic, or magnetic polarity causes, or induces it in another body, without direct contact; an impress of molecular force, or condition, from one body on another, without actual contact.

Induction on Telephone Circuits.—One of the most effective remedies discovered, for getting rid of induction on telephone circuits, has been devised by the French electrician Foucault, who wraps the telephone wire with any good metallic conductor, such as tin foil, and connects the wrapping at intervals of every few miles with the earth. The current induced from other wires affects first the metallic wrapping, and as the tendency to seek the earth is stronger than to affect the wire, it runs to the earth. It has been found, however, that over long distances this metallic wrapping produces what is technically known as "retardation," the current becoming sluggish and unmanageable. Induction in telephone wires is remedied by having several coils braided around a central copper wire which is grounded frequently. This greatly decreases the many wires on the telephone. Induction is also said to be overcome by having an extra return wire instead of using the earth for part of the circuit. Telephones connected to the railway track by induction may give the passing news many feet above on telegraph wires. See Journal of Telegraph for April, 1881, for wonders of induction in cables.

Induction Balance.—A wonderful apparatus (invented by Prof. Hughes,) which shows extreme sensitiveness to the slightest molecular change in the composition of metals and alloys. It could be used as a coin detector, or for the detection of light weight coins. See BALANCE.

Induction Coil.—An electrical transformer receiving electricity from an electrical battery, and changing it into electricity of high tension. The currents from an I. C. are of high tension and small quantity. One induction coil in England has given sparks 110 centimeters long. This invention has rendered the name of Ruhmkoff, of Paris, celebrated, although many electricians claim that it was invented by Mr. Ritchie, a prominent instrument-maker of Boston, Mass., and appropriated by Ruhmkoff.

Inductophone.—An invention of Willoughby Smith, going far to prove theories advanced, in 1873, by the electrician Greer. It consists of a tuning fork, a large flat disc or insulated wire, and a telephone or a piece of iron. If the latter is unconnected with the circuit, it will reproduce the musical sound of the tuning fork. The sounds are reproduced if the receiving diaphragm is in another room.

Inertia.—A property of matter by which it tends to preserve a state of rest when still and of uniform rectilinear motion when moving. See Allison's Dictionary.

Ink-Writer, Single Current, Duplex Direct.—This apparatus consists of a lever or key for signalling purposes, a galvanometer which indicates the presence or absence of currents, as well as faulty conditions. The current sent acts upon the receiving recorder, directly without any supplementary aid, and imprints its characters on a paper ribbon in ink. See "Electrician," July 15, 1882.

Instruments, R. R. Signalling.—Instruments for the giving information about running of trains. Walker's train "describer" attracts attention by a single blow on a bell which is so constructed as to strike only once for each completed signal and at the same time point out upon a dial the name of the coming train.

Insulated.—Protected from contact with other conductors.

Insulators.—Bodies possessing high resistance; all, however, allow some current to escape, or rather "charge" to be lost as current. They are called Electrics, because friction develops electric excitement in them. Ebonite is the highest non-conductor, paraffin, sulphur, and glass follow. Telegraph insulators are the porcelain or glass cups, etc., to which the wires are secured. In Europe the white porcelain insulators are almost exclusively used, but in the U. S. glass insulators are generally in use on telegraph lines. The surfaces between the point where the line wire touches, and the substance of the pin bracket or pole should be as long and as narrow as possible. The insulator should be as perfect non-conductor as possible. The interior surface must not be reached by rain. Brooks' is one of the best.

Insulators, Chauvin's.—The upper end of a permanent iron carrier is screwed into the tree, the lower end being fastened by a strong wood screw. These insulators will allow a tree to which they are attached to move freely without interfering with the wire.

Insulators, Creighton's.—An insulator for fixing wires without the use or aid of binding wires.

Insulator, Johnson & Phillip's.—This insulator consists of a porcelain bell, curved inward to form an oil well, which is filled with a fluid insulator, such as Paraffin. The insulation resistance is said to be many hundred times higher than that given by any other insulator. See "Nature," March 30, 1882.

Insulators, Telegraphic—The glass, porcelain, or vulcanite supports for the wires which tend to prevent electrical communication between the latter and the ground.

Insulite.—A new insulating material patented by Dr. Fleming. The material has been tested by able electricians, and their reports are favorable. It is composed of sawdust, cotton waste, paper pulp, or of other fibrous meterials. See "Electrician," Lond., April 29, 1882.

Intensity.—The old term for the properties now described as E M. F. and tension. Batteries were said to be arranged for intensity when the cells were coupled together in series. The term leads to such confusion that it should be abandoned, See TENSION.

Intensity of Current.—A term adapted from the French *intensité de courant.* It means "quantity," and the best writers now use the simple word "current" to avoid confusion of these conflicting terms.

Internal Resistance of Batteries.—That of the Grove cell is about ½ ohm for a first cell, and the Leclanche one ohm. To find the internal resistance of a battery observe the strength of current when there is no external resistance in circuit, and again, insert a known resistance.

Interoceanic, *a.*—Lying between two seas; a communication connecting them, as a telegraph or railway across the continent

Interrupted Current.—An intermittent current caused by the rapid action of a rheotome or vibrating armature. The primary and secondary currents are generally interrupted ones, and the galvanic or battery current can also be if required.

Inverse Ratio is when the relation of numbers to each other is reversed; thus: the *ratio* of three to six is expressed by three-sixths or one-half; and the *inverse ratio* of the same numbers by six to three or by six-thirds or two.

Ions.—Faraday's term for the two parts into which an Electrolyte breaks up; they may be regarded as "radicals", and may be either single atoms, or elements, doubled atoms, which still act as one chemically. or they may be compound radicals, like cyanogen ommonium, and the radicals of acids. They are of two classes named from the Electrode at which they appear, but the same radical may be an anion at one time and a cation at another accordingly as it is united with a radical more or less high in the order of affinity. See ANIONS and CATIONS.

Iron Poles.—Iron telegraph poles are used on some of the lan lines to India, and some in South America, but are not used to an extent in United States or Europe.

Isobaric.—(Gr. *isos*, equal; *baros*, weight) *a.* Applied to line which connect places on the surface of the earth having the same mean pressure; *isochronal*, (Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time,) occu ring in equal times, or at intervals of the same duration, as the beats of a pulse; *isoch'ronism*, the property of a pendulum by which it performs its vibrations in equal times; *isoclinal*, applied to equality of magnetic inclination or dip; imaginary lines on the earth's surface passing through places where this magnetic dip is the same, are called *isoclinal lines; isogaric*, (Gr. *gonia*, an angle,) applied to imaginary lines passing through all places at which the horizontal needle makes the same angle with the meridian; having equal lines.

J.

Jar, Leyden —(After the inventor.) A form of condenser composed of a glass jar or bottle, having tinfoil inside and outside, but *not* connected. It is used to maintain the opposing electricities in a state of great tension, and to accumulate electricity.

Joel's Lamp.—See LAMPS.

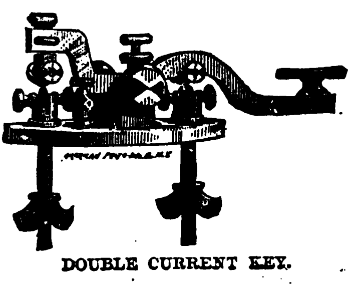
Junctions, Safety.—A device used in incandescent electric lighting where a branch leads from the main. See ELECTRICIAN, July 1st, 1882.

K.

Kathetometer.—(Gr. *kathetos*, perpendicular height, and *metron*, a measure,) *n.* an inst. to measure small differences of vertical height.

Kerite.—A compound in which tar or asphaltum combined with animal or vegetable oils, is vulcanized by sulphur, the product closely resembling rubber; used principally as an insulating material in telegraphy. The most extensive manufacturers of kerite wire in the United States are in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Key, Double Current.—A telegraph key, having its positive and negative poles insulated from the base, which latter connects with the line. It is used on the American automatic quadruplex and English system, the reversed currents affecting a polarized relay at the further end of the line. The special form of key shown in the cut is the invention of Cumming & Brinkerhoff, in which contact is made on the peripheries of disks set at right angles See KEY. On depressing the button on the right, a positive current is thrown to the line, and on raising the lever a negative charge flows to the wire through



DOUBLE CURRENT KEY.

the back contact, lever, trunnion, and base. This instrument is a substitute on the quadruplex for the Dynamo POLECHANGER, which see.

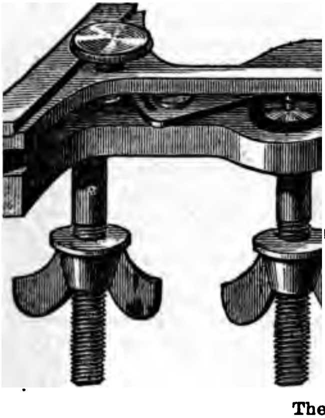
Key.—An instrument used in transmitting messages by telegraph, by which the operator opens and closes the circuit at will.

Key, Cumming's Periphery Contact, The.—See CUMMING'S PERIPHERY CONTACT KEY.

Key-Sounder, Bunnell's.—A sounder and key combined, which requires no bolting, the key being attached to the lever of the sounder. See O. P. Gazette, April 4th, 1882.

Key, Cumming's.—The claim of this inventor is the combination with the operating lever and base of a telegraph key, of two rollers or disks, one on the lever and the other on the base, the said rollers having a peripheral contact. See Patent Gazette, April 18, 1882, and illustrated description under Cummings.

Key, Double Current, is one that is so constructed that it reverses the bolting after each signal.



The Victor Key.

Key, The Victor—The Victor Key is one of the latest, and by its inventor is claimed to be the best. The lever is set in the frame in a way which allows an easier motion upwards and downwards than has been obtained in any other key. See The Operator, April 15th, 1882.

Key, Lattig Auxiliary Lever Non-Sticking, The, was patented in 1881. The inventor claims the following advantages for it: Warranted never to stick, because, having a great separation between the anvil and hammer, (without increasing the play of the lever) it thus prevents the formation of the "electrical arc" between the platina points, which is the primary cause of sticking keys.

Key-Knob.—An india-rubber cover or knob, which is placed over the hard knob of telegraph keys. It is claimed that it relieves the muscles, and is pleasant to the touch, improves writing largely, overcomes sticking of keys, and prevents telegraphers' paralysis, and enables those afflicted with paralysis to "send" with little difficulty.

Key, Grove's Discharge.—A key which performs three operations—charge, insulate, and discharge. See Electric Review, Sept. 1882.

Kinematics.—(Gr. *kinema*, motion), *n.* the science of pure motion, or the science of motion not viewed with reference to its causes; *a.* KINETIC, active, as opposed to latent; *n.* KINETICS, the theory which teaches that bodies, such as the gaseous, consist of molecules always in motion at a very high rate of velocity.

Knudson's Protector—For protecting oil tanks from lightning. This system of protection has not only a provision against defects and errors so common to other methods, but has also a device, to prevent to a great extent the generating and rising of gases, so dangerous about an oil tank, on account of their liability to be ignited.

One of the principal features of this system consists in a means for suppressing or condensing the gases, which rise to a height, more or less great, above the tanks, while under the heat of the sun, and form an electrical conductor materially better than the surrounding atmosphere, and thus constitute a line of least resistance leading directly to the tank from the paths of the storm-clouds. The plan to prevent or lessen the generation of said gasses, as far as may be possible, consists in providing oil tanks with vertical water pipes extending upward above the center of the tank, a sufficient distance, and having spray nozzles at their upper extremities; said pipes being supplied with water, under pressure from a force pump, so as to saturate the air and gases above the tanks with moisture, causing the gases to sink, and at the same time to cool the tank, so as to arrest the generation of such gases, and also to fill the earth terminals with water. The water may be turned on upon indications of a thunder storm, toward the close of a hot day, or at any time when deemed advisable.

L.

Lacquer.—A yellowish varnish, made of shell-lac and alcohol.

Lamp, American Electric Light Company's.—A lamp, similar Edison's, but differing in that the glass bulb is in two parts, and can be separated without destroying the lamp, so that the carbon filament can be renewed very cheaply,

Lamp, Blanchard's.—An ingenious apparatus, in which the carbons are circular plates, which are caused to roll as they are burning, thus keeping the arc at all times the same distance. The Blanchard dynamo-machine, which supplies the light, is larger than the *large* Edison dynamo. See Lamp, Blanchard's Electric.

Lamp, A. E. Brown's.—The chief aim of the inventor of this lamp is to get a better regulation of the movement of one or both carbons. See English Patent No. 4,011, or T. J., London, April 8th, 1882.

Lamp, Burgin's Electric—Consists of a square box, containing the regulator mechanism of a tube-guide for the upper carbon-holder, and of the lantern, where the arc between the two points of the carbon is formed. See "Electrician," July 29th, 1882.

Lamp, Connolly's.—The main object of this invention is to find means whereby, should the current passing through any one of the lamps be interrupted, the circuit will be still maintained through the other lamps, without loss or obstruction. See "Telegraph Journal," London, April 22, 1882.

Lamp, Curtiss'.—The claim of the inventor is, in an electric lamp, the combination with the feed-controlling magnets of a carbon-carrier, a clamp or clutch, a closed shunt of high resistance. See U. S. Pat. No. 255,148.

Lamp, Diehl's Incandescent.—This invention consists of an electric lamp, composed of a hermetically sealed glass globe and a light-giving part, supported at the interior of the globe, and placed in circuit with a secondary coil, etc. See "Telegraphic Journal," May 13th, 1882.

Lamps, Durant & Hubert's Mining.—An apparatus used in mines. Into the bottom of the lamp are fitted two plugs of wood containing and insulating two copper wires, which are connected by a short platinum wire passing close to the wick, thus *re-lighting* the lamp. See "Electrician," May 20th, 1882.

Lamp, Edison's Arc.—A very recent invention of Edison. The upper carbon is caused to revolve nearly three thousand times a minute by a small electro motor, and absolute steadiness is secured. The current applied to this lamp performs a threefold duty—to supply the light, to turn the electro magnet, and to form the arc. See "Electrical Review," January 28th, March 18th, 1882.

Lamp, Electric, Blanchard's.—A wonderfully ingenious lamp, invented by Dr. V. W Blanchard, the eminent inventor of Blanchard's Foods. The claim is: In an electrical lamp, the combination of the light-producing devices, and a meter for registering the total amount of electrical energy used. The carbons are circular, and revolve, so that the arcs are *always* the same distance from each other. It is one of the greatest advances made in electric lighting since the invention of the Jablochkoff Candle. See "Patent Gazette," March 14th, 1882.

Lamps, Electric, Heisler's.—These lamps are worked with alternating currents, and are automatically adjusted by the strength of the current. The inventor claims that he can produce successfully lamps with a very small arc, and that from one of his ordinary six-light machines he has produced and kept in operation thirty-six lamps, using ½-diameter carbons.

Lamps, Electric—An apparatus used in electric lighting. There are three different plans—viz., the arc, the incandescent, and the arc-incandescent. Among the arc-lamps, the Brush, Siemens, Jablochkoff, Crompton, Maxim, Fuller, and Daft Lamps are among the best. Among the incandescent, those of Edison, Maxim, Fox, and Sawyer have attracted the most attention. The Werdemann lamp is one of the best examples, combining the features of the arc and incandescent systems. See LIGHT, ELECTRIC LIGHT; also EDISON.

Lamp, Elihu Thomson's.—The claim of this inventor is the combination with the upper carbon electrode in an electric lamp, of two differentially moving clamps, each arranged so that its clamping edges or jaws tend to propel the carbon downward. See "Official Gazette," April 18th, 1882.

Lamp, Fitzgerald & Gumpel's.—An incandescent lamp, the carbon being made from Swedish blotting paper parchmentized by a new process, and subsequently carbonized. It is mounted on platinum wires in a glass globe. A third wire of iron is introduced into the globe and connected with the conductors, and on this wire is wound a strip of magnesium. The iron wire becomes red-hot and heats the magnesium, which consumes the last part of residual oxygen.

Lamp, Guest's.—This incandescent lamp is similar to Edison's, excepting that the lamp is enclosed in a glass shade, which is hermetically sealed. Lead packing is used between the glass tubes and wires. See Patent No. 254,641.

Lamp, Hawkes'.—In this arc-lamp the regulating mechanism is below the carbons. The arc is made by the passage of the main current over an electro-magnet in the positive circuit. See "Electrician" (Lond.), May 13th, 1882.

Lamp, Hussey's Incandescent.—This invention consists of an incandescent lamp furnished with several carbons, the body of which can be rotated in such a manner that, should one carbon fail, the rotation of the globe will cause the current to pass through another carbon, and on until the carbons are exhausted.

Lamp, Hedge's.—In Hedge's electric lamp the carbons fall by gravity down two inclined troughs on to a block of refractory material, or material which *resists* fusion, which augments the brilliancy and improves the color of the light. See "Journal of Society of Telegraph Engineers," Vol. X., No. 38.

Lamp, Incandescent, Scribner's.—An incandescent electric lamp, containing a rarefied atmosphere of chlorine. See "Official Gazette," March 7th, 1882.

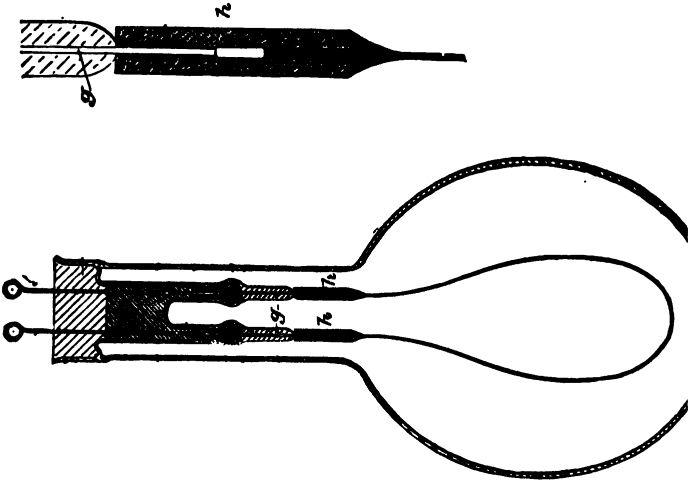
Lamp, Jaspar's Electric.—A recent invention, by which the light is thrown upwards upon white screens, while concealing the direct light from view.

Lamp, Joel's Electric.— The light is produced by the heating to incandescence of the end of a thin carbon rod which forms one electrode, and which is continuously fed through special and simple contact jaws against a fixed cylinder of copper forming the other electrode. The light emanates from the short length of carbon between the clamping jaws and the copper cylinder, but chiefly at that part near the metal where the rod becomes pointed by the action of the current, and where it is, therefore, more intensely heated. In addition to the light produced by the incandescence of the carbon, there is also the glow or flame which proceeds from the surface of the carbon to the copper electrode, similar to an arc light. The Joel light thus takes an intermediate position between the purely incandescent systems and the arc lamps. The lamp in which the electrodes and the mechanism are enclosed is, externally, precisely similar to some gas lamps, being fitted with gasalier suspensions, and terminating in a ground or opalescent glass globe. A switch or tap is placed in each room, and the light is turned on and off at will. There are automatic safety arrangements, so that before the lamp can be opened when burning the electric current is shut off; and this also occurs when the carbon has been consumed,—all liabilty to accidents being thus avoided.

Lamp, Keith's.—In the circuit with the carbons is a main magnet, which tilts a lever carrying a train of gears, and thereby establishes the arc. See "Official Gazette," April 4th, 1882.

Lamp, Laing's Arc.—In this lamp the feed of the carbons is regulated by gravity. The upper carbon is solid, and rests by its own gravity on the end of a central non-conducting core contained within the lower carbon. See London "Electrician," March 25th, 1882.

Lamp, Levison's Focussing Electric.—To an armature attracted by an electro-magnet while the light is normal a steel fork is attached, which clamps the lower carbon. When the arc lengthens and the current weakens this armature is released, and being raised by a spring the fork lifts up the lower carbon. When the current strengthens, the magnet pulls the armature down again, but the fork does not draw the carbon down with it, because a second fork below holds it firmly. When the lower carbon is raised, a second magnet in a shunt circuit pulls down its armature, to which a third fork clamping the upper carbon is attached. This fork is thus pulled down upon a steel cone. which springs it open and allows the upper carbon to fall until th main current strengthens, when this upper magnet releases its armatu which is caused then, by a spring, to lift the fork up off the cone, and with it the other carbon a little way. These operations are imperceptible; and, if the lamp accidentally becomes extinguished, the upper carbon falls to contact, and is instantly lifted again sufficiently to restore the arc.



Lane-Fox's Lamp.

Lamp, Lane-Fox's.—An incandescent lamp very similar to Edison's. The inventor claims that from 18 to 100 lamps can be worked from one Dynamo machine, every lamp being capable of acting separately without affecting the others.

Lamp, Maxim's New Arc.—See "U. S. Patent Gazette," March 21st, 1882.

Lamp, Maxim's New Incandescent—See "U. S. Patent Gazette," March 21st, 1882.

Lamp, Nichols' Incandescent.—In this lamp the wires are imbedded in a disk of cement composed of potash, silica, oxide of iron, and copper, which disk is sealed to the globe by means of the blowpipe. See the London "Electrican," March 25th, 1882.

Lamp, The Pilsen Arc.—This lamp regulates the distance of the carbons, without the aid of clockwork or other like mechanism, by the use of solenoids having special cores, such solenoids and cores being applicable; whereas, in electric lamps, uniformity of attractive force has to be maintained throughout a considerable length of stroke. See "Journal Society Telegraph Engineers," No. 38.

Lamp, C. W. Sawyer's.—An electric lamp regulator, composed of guide-pulleys, carbon-holding rod, armature of an electro-magnet, etc. See U. S. Patent No. 254,005.

Lamp, Sebillot's Vacuum Arc.—An ingeniously devised combination of an arc-lamp, with an air-exhauster arranged so that a vacuum may be continuously maintained about the carbons. See "Scientific American," May 13th, 1882.

Lamp, Sedlaczek's.—This lamp is used as a locomotive headlight. It is set up in front of the locomotive. A small steam-engine feeds the lamp through an electro-motor. This small engine is necessary, as when a train is nearing a station the locomotive engine works slowly, and the lamp would go out.

Lamp, Sexauer's.—This lamp has a supporting standard, two rotary jaws mounted on arbors arranged in said standard, and serving to clamp and hold together upper carbon. See "Patent Official Gazette," April 18th, 1882.

Lamp, Sheridan's Arc.—This lamp employs two or four carbon-rods converging toward the point of combustion. See "Scientific American," May 13th, 1882.

Lamp, Sheridan's.—The object of this invention is to prevent any change in the location or intensity of the light of an electric lamp. See English Patent No. 4,617; or T. J., April 8th, 1882.

Lamp, Siemens' New Electric.—A carbon-rod, constituting the pole of an electric lamp, provided at its rear end with a bead of gum or saccharine matter, which becomes carbonized by the heat of the electric arc, so as to form a carbonaceous joint between the end of the rod and the contiguous end of the next one. See "U. S. Patent Gazette," March 28th, 1882.

Lamp, The Solar.—This lamp is self-regulating, and dispenses entirely with mechanism. A cube-shaped block of refractory material has on its under side a cavity shaped like the space under a French roof. This lamp is an arc-incandescent lamp, and can be justly called the Drummond electric arc light

Lamp, The Sun.—In this lamp two carbons impinge upon a block of marble, which latter becomes incandescent when the arc has been established, and gives a pleasant mellow light.

Lamp, Swan's.—This lamp consists of a bulb of glass from which air has been almost exhausted, containing a thin filament of carbon, which, when an electrical current passes through it, becomes incandescent. Swan has designed various kinds of chandeliers, brackets, table lamps, miners' lamps, divers' lamps, workshop lamps, and lamps arranged for signalling.

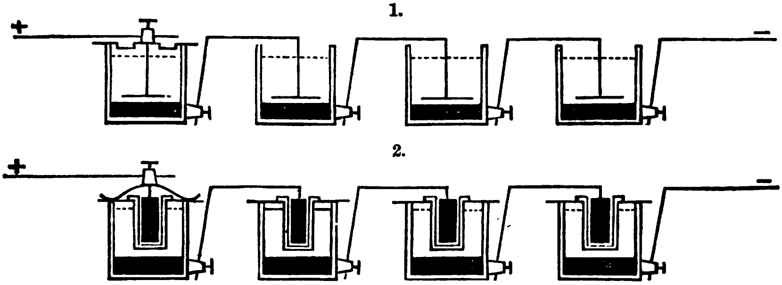
Latent.—Undeveloped, invisible.

Law's Indicator.—Instrument for transmitting quotations of Stock Exchange to the private offices of subscribers, who are thus instantly informed of every change in price.

Leclanche Battery.—One of the most constant, and requiring the least attention of any battery. It is composed of zinc carbons and solution of sal ammonia. See BATTERY.

Level, Kemp's Electric Water—Is designed to show at the pumping station the rise and fall of the water level in the reservoir, into which the water is being pumped. It consists of a transmitter and indicator. See "Electrician" London, April 1880.

Leakage Conductors.—A thick wire attached to telegraph poles. It is grounded in a spiral under the foot of pole, the other end projecting above the pole, so that it may also act as a lightning-rod.



Levison's Liquid Electro-Positive Surface Battery.

Levison's Liquid Electro-Positive Surface Battery.—Fig. 1–2. In this battery the usual zinc plate is replaced by a visible surface of liquid potassium or sodium amalgam. Over this, in the first form, a flat coil of platinizedlead wire is suspended in pure water only. This corresponds to a Smee battery; but the liquid is alkaline instead of acid. In the second form the lead wire coil is replaced by a porous cup containing nitric acid and a slip of platinum. This resembles a Trové battery, but the outside liquid is alkaline. Either form gives a strong voltaic current, the second being strongest, and the strength of current from either is greatly increased, but its duration diminished by acidulating the water over the amalgam with sulphuric acid. At each interruption, or closing of the circuit, a curious motion of the mercury is produced. See "American Journal of Science," January, 1880, Vol. XIX.

Leyden Jar.—A glass jar used to accumulate electricity, coated with tin-foil, within and without, to nearly its top, and surmounted by a brass knob for the purpose of charging it with electricity.

Light Conductors vary in size according to the current they are designed to carry. Two conductors of copper of half-moon section are inserted in iron tubes, being carefully insulated from each other and from the containing tube. See "Electrician," Vol. VIII., No. 15.

Light, Arc.—See Arc.

Light, Application of the Electric.—The divisibility of the electric light is not a new idea. King, in England, in 1845, patented a machine for using two or more lights on the same circuit. The intensity is found to diminish as the square of the number of lights the current is divided into. There is a large percentage of invisible heat rays in the arc that cannot affect the eye as light rays, and that they have no bad effect on the eyes has been proved by Prof. Tyndall.

Light, Brush Electric.—One of the best systems of arc-lighting invented. The great secret of the success of the Brush system is that the lamps regulate themselves. Magnets, or pieces of iron, play up or down in the hollow centre of the coils. Forty lamps of about two thousand candle power have successfully worked in one circuit. The large Brush machine is one of the most efficient, giving on the arc a useful effect equal to 31 per cent. of the total power used, or 37½ per cent. after deducting friction. The large Brush machine for the general production of light out of electrical currents was of the various machines experimented with the best adapted for the purpose of the Franklin Institute. The current is so powerful that in New York they do not ground their wire because it would ring the telephone bells, fire alarms, etc., even a considerable distance from where it was grounded. It is also claimed that it would interfere with the telegraph system, as telegraph lines are often connected with the water-pipes. It is always best to cut in with one hand; this prevents current from passing through vital parts of the body.

Light, Division of the Electric.—Until recently it was thought impossible to divide the electric current when used to form the arc. This has now been overcome partly by the use of currents of greater intensity, and partly by improved regulators. Mr. Edison claims the division of the electric light on the incandescent system can be carried on indefinitely; but this is contrary to the law of conservation of energy.

Light, Electric.—This is a clear white and powerful light produced by strong electrical currents meeting a resistance. The arc, the incandescent, and the arc-incandescent system, are the systems at present in use.

Light, Electric.—Electricity may be converted into light by four methods. 1. By two conductors of carbon. 2. By means of the discharge of the current *in vacuo*, or in lamps filled with various gases. 3. By means of carbon or platinum rendered luminous. 4. By means of a rapid succession of electric sparks.

Light, Electric Head.—An apparatus placed upon the front of a locomotive to show the presence of obstacles, etc., ahead on the track.

Light, Electric Incandescent.—It is a brilliant and steady light, caused by the current meeting resistance, such as carbon or platinum, in which no arc is formed. In incandescent carbon lighting the conductor is raised to a temperature much in excess of two thousand degrees. The denser and harder the carbon the more lasting it proves to be; and the density, hardness, and homogeneity in the carbon are, therefore, the principal elements of success. Light by incandescence is about twice as expensive as by the arc system, when the volume of light is the sole consideration. An expenditure of power that will produce a light of one thousand candles by arc will not produce on an average more than one-half or one-third as much light by incandescence in a circuit that is divided. An eight-inch carbon in the Sawyer lamp lasts from 100 to 200 days. The dimensions of Sawyer's lamp is 4 x 16 inches, and its luminous intensity is from 100 to 1,000 candles, according to the length of the pencil brought into incandescence. An author recently asserted that it is cheaper to convert coal into gas, and the gas into steam power, and the steam power into electricity, and the electricity into the arc electric light, than it is to produce light by the direct consumption of gas. One inventor claims that the cost of incandescent lighting is about one-seventh the cost of gas lighting; but regarding this last statement electricians differ. Where power is on the premises, the cost of the electric light is only the cost of generators, lamps, replacing broken lamps, and the extra coal consumed.

Lights, Electrical Search.—A light devised by the Brush Company for throwing the rays of electric light to a long distance, by which flags can be seen, thus affording a means of communication.

Light, Electric, Serrin.—One of the best in use in Europe. The inventor, M. Serrin, in an enclosure 184 feet long and 92 feet broad, has placed four Serrin lamps, supplied by the same number of Gramme machines. The lamps are placed about sixteen feet above the floor, seventy feet apart in the direction of length, and forty-six in the direction of width. Scarcely any shadows are given, as the cross rays of the lamps are such, when placed as above, as to illuminate almost all parts of the room equally well.

Light, Jablochkoff's—The electric candle is one of the most important discoveries made, as no regulating machinery is required, and several pairs of carbon rods can be supplied with current from a single source of electricity. The candle consists of two pencils of carbon eight inches long and about one-fifth of an inch in diameter. These pencils are placed side by side with a thin strip of plaster of Paris between them. This is one of the steadiest lights, and is a great success in Europe; but in the United States and Canada very few have been introduced.

Lighting, Electric.—Fire risks attending electric lighting arise chiefly from leakage, undue resistance in the conductor, and bad joints, which lead to waste of energy and the production of heat. Among the chief enemies to be guarded against are the presence of moisture, which leads to loss of current, and to the destruction of the conductor by electrolytic corrosion, and the use of "earth" as part of the circuit, which tends to magnify every other source of danger. The following rules for the prevention of fire risks have been recommended by the Council of Society of Telegraph Engineers, London:

I. THE DYNAMO-MACHINE.

1. The dynamo-machine should be fixed in a dry place.
2. It should not be exposed to dust or flyings.
3. It should be kept perfectly clean, and its bearings well oiled.
4. The insulation of its coils and conductors should be perfect.
5. It is better, when practicable, to fix it on an insulating bed.
6. All conductors in the dynamo-room should be firmly supported, well insulated, conveniently arranged for inspection, and marked or numbered.

II. THE WIRES.

7. Every switch, or commutator, used for turning the current on or off, should be constructed so that when it is moved and left to itself it cannot permit of a permanent arc, or of heating; and its stand be made of slate, stone-ware, or some other incombustible substance.
8. There should be, in connection with the main circuit, a safety fuse, constructed of easily fusible metal, which would be melted if the current attain any undue magnitude, and would thus cause the circuit to be broken.
9. Every part of the circuit should be so determined that the gauge of wire to be used is properly proportioned to the currents it will have to carry, and changes of circuit, from a larger to a smaller conductor, should be sufficiently protected with suitable safety fuses so that no portion of the conductor should ever be allowed to attain, a temperature exceeding 150 deg. F. These fuses are of the very essence of safety, and should always be enclosed in incombustible cases. If wires become perceptibly warmed by the ordinary currents, it is a proof that they are too small for the work they have to do, and that they ought to be replaced by larger wires.
10. Under ordinary circumstances complete metallic circuits should be used, and the employment of gas or water pipes as conductors for the purpose of completing the circuit, should in no case be allowed.
11. When bare wire, out of doors, rests on insulating supports it should be coated with insulating material, such as india-rubber tape, or tube, for at least two feet on each side of the support.
12. Bare wires passing over the tops of houses should never be less than seven feet clear of any part of the roof, and high enough, when crossing thoroughfares, to allow fire-escapes to pass under them.
13. The joints should be electrically and mechanically perfect.

of the best joints is that which is whipped around with small wires, and the whole mechanically united by solder.

14. Underground wires should be laid down so as to be easily inspected and repaired.

15. All indoor wires should be efficiently insulated.

16. When these wires pass through roofs, floors, walls, or partitions, or where they cross, or are liable to touch metallic masses, like iron girders, or pipes, they should be thoroughly protected from abrasion with each other, or with the metallic masses, by suitable additional covering; and where they are liable to abrasion from any cause, or to the depredations of rats or mice, they should be efficiently encased in some hard material. When put beneath flooring, they should be thoroughly protected from mechanical injury, and their position should be indicated

17. The value of frequently testing the wires cannot be too strongly urged. It is an operation, skill in which is easily acquired and applied. The escape of electricity cannot be detected by the sense of smell, as can gas, but it can be detected by apparatus far more certain and delicate. Leakage not only means waste, but in the presence of moisture it means destruction of the conductor and its insulating covering by electric action.

III. LAMPS.

18. Arc lamps should always be guarded by proper lanterns to prevent danger from falling incandescent pieces of carbon, and from ascending sparks, and their globes protected with wire netting.

19. The lanterns, and all parts which are to be handled, should be insulated from the circuit.

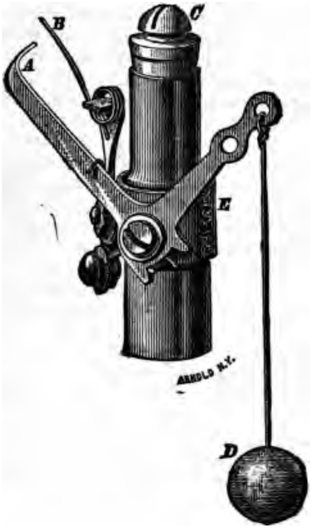
IV. DANGER TO PERSON.

20. To secure persons from danger inside buildings, it is essential to so arrange the conductors and fittings that no one can be exposed to the shocks of alternating currents, exceeding 60 volts; and that there should never be a differenee of potential of more than 200 volts between any two points in the same room.

21. If the difference of potential within any house exceeds 200 volts, whether the source of electricity be external or internal, the house should be provided outside with a "switch," so arranged that the supply of electricity can be at once cut off.

Lighting, Incandescent.—The light emitted by a substance rendered intensely hot. Substances offering great resistance are inserted in the circuit where light is desired; these substances, offering resistance to the current, become intensely hot.

Lightning Rods.—Rods applied to houses to protect them from lightning A properly constructed lightning rod is an absolute protection. The joints must be well joined, and charcoal or iron filings ould be placed around the rod in a hole fifteen feet deep. The rod must not be too small—say one inch, or, certainly, three-quarters of an inch thick—is necessary to work perfectly. It should be tipped with some metal that will not oxidize. Every corner should be protected. The pipes in houses may become charged by induction, and set the house on fire; therefore, all metallic pipes in the house should be connected to the lightning rod.



Rosseau's Electric Lighter.

Lighter, Rosseau's Electric.—A lighter for general house lighting. This burner lights the gas after being turned on by the hand, by pulling the ball, D; the two points of electrodes, A and B, are brought together to the outlet of the gas, C. It is already in extensive use in the United States.

Lighting of Railway Carriages by Electricity.—A system that will probably supersede the ordinary means of lighting passenger cars. The following account appeared in the "Telegraph and Telephone: "The most important and novel feature of the new train is that it is lighted throughout by electricity. As the train enters Box Hill and other tunnels, by which the trip to Brighton is made, the cars are simultaneously, and by the mere turn of a handle, brilliantly lighted, and as quickly, when the train emerges, the light is turned off. The trial confirms the result of an experiment made some few weeks ago with a single car, and proves the possibility of satisfactorily lighting a whole train by electricity. The lamps used are Edison's incandescent lamps, of which altogether there are twenty-nine distributed in various ways throughout the train, the drawing-room car being sufficiently illuminated with an effect of pleasantly diffused light by five of them. Each Lamp is computed as giving a light equivalent to ten candles. As one of these Pullman cars is 58 feet 5 inches long, the length of train to be lighted is over 233 feet. The electricity is supplied by Faure accumulators, of which eighty are carried. Mr. W. Lachlan, the engineer representing the Société La Force et La Lumiére, who was in charge of the batteries at the trial, reported that about thirty were brought into use on the down journey, and only a portion of the electricity stored in these was expended. On the up journey these and four fresh boxes were brought into operation."

Linear.—Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines.

Lines of Voltaic Force.—Hypothetical resultant lines maintained in an electrolyte during electrolysis by liquid (or other) electrodes, and shown by globules of mercury, which traverse the electrolyte in curved lines from the + to the — electrode, and in straight lines from the cathode to the anode. See W. G. Levison, in "Am. Jour. Sci.," Vol. XIX., January, 1882.

Lines of Force.—Lines proceeding from a magnet. Lines of force is one of Faraday's greatest discoveries.

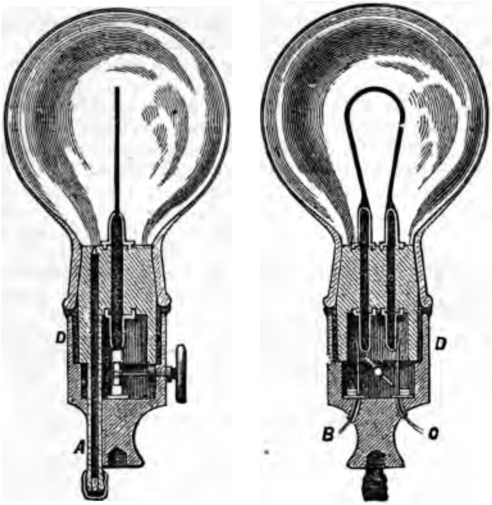
Lines from One Battery.—When several lines are connected to one common battery, the internal resistance of the battery being exceedingly small, the strength of current in each line will be the same as if no other line was connected to the battery. Notwithstanding this, it is better to use batteries of greater internal resistance, and work one or two lines from each one.

Litrometer (Gr. *litro*, a pound weight; and *metron*, a measure), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids.

Level, Kemp's Electrical Water.—The object of this apparatus is to show at the pumping station the rise or fall of the water-level in the reservoir into which the water is being pumped. It consists of a transmitter and indicator. See "Electrician" (London), August 12.

Levitt-Muller's Arc Lamp.—The peculiarity of this lamp is a novel air check which regulates the movement of the upper carbon and renders this very steady. When the light-arc is very small there is very little resistance in the circuit. See "Scientific American," Aug. 19th, 1882.

Levitt Muller's Incandescent Lamp.—A lamp very similar to Edison's, but the inventor claims to secure the following results: First, replacing the carbon filament without breaking or rendering useless any part of the lamp; second, preventing the entrance of air through the joints between the plug and the conductors passing through to the carbon filament.



Levitt-Muller's Incandescent Lamp.

Local Action.—This takes place when the battery is out of order on account of the zincs requiring amalgamation, and is accompanied by a wasteful consumption of battery material, with a hissing, boiling sound in the cells when the poles are not connected. It may be easily remedied by re-amalgamating the zincs. The term is also sometimes used in a broader sense.

Log, Electric.—An apparatus for registering the velocity of solids moving in water, or the velocity of water currents. Invented by Messrs. Kelway & Dyer, London. See "Scientific American Supplement," April 1st, 1882.

Log, Froude's Electric.—An apparatus which works by electricity, for measuring the distance a ship has travelled. See "Nature," April 20, 1882.

Log, Kelway's Electric.—This apparatus provides for a continuous registration on board the ship of the actual distance travelled. See "Scientific American," April 29th, 1882.

Logograph.—An instrument for recording vocal impulses. One of the most sensitive kind has been invented by W. H. Barlow, F. R. S. In speaking, the pressure of the air is directed against a membrane which vibrates and carries with it a delicate marker, which traces a line on a travelling ribbon. The logograph consists of a small speaking trumpet, having an ordinary mouthpiece connected to a tube, the other end of which is widened out and covered with a thin membrane of gold beaters' skin or gutta percha.

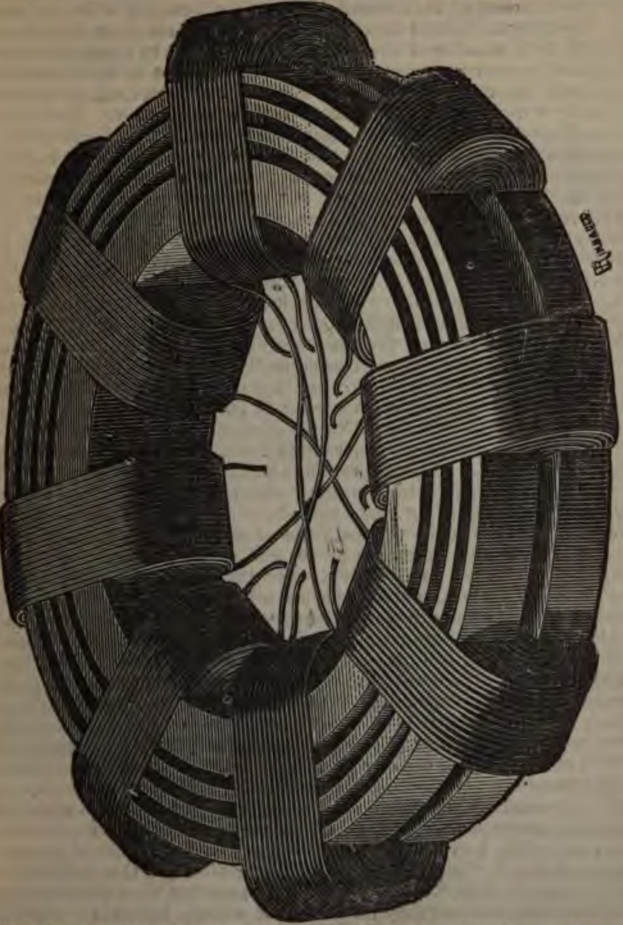
Longimetry, *n.* Art or practice of measuring distances or lengths.

Loop.—A loop is the technical name applied to a wire which branches out from the main circuit to some other point, and returns to main line at or near some point where it left it.

M.

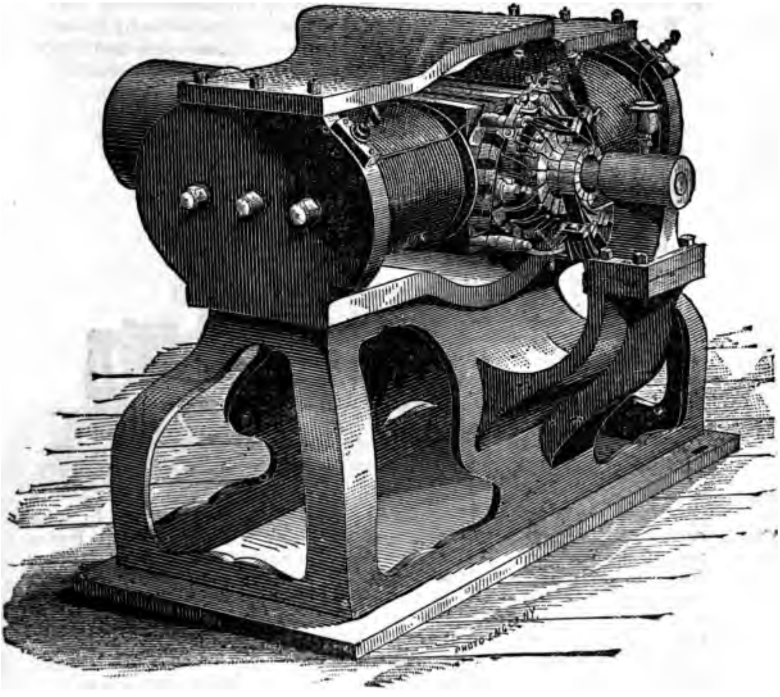
Macdonald's Holophote Indicator.—An ingenious application of the electric light as an indicator of a ship's course to other ships in her neighborhood. See "Electrician," April 8th, 1882.

Machine, Dynamo, Brush's.—The Brush machine possesses some points of resemblance to the dynamo-electric machines of Gramme and of Wallace-Farmer, as well as to the magneto-electric machines of M. de Meritens, while at the same time its principle of construction differs from that of all others, and confers upon it at once its special excellence and its originality. Its point of resemblance to Gramme's machine is that its armature is of annular shape. The Brush armature differs from the Gramme ring in arrangement and disposition of the helices of wire with which it is wound, as well as in the way in which the several coils are connected with one another. In the Brush armature diametrically opposite bobbins are alone permanently connected, and a current generated in one pair of bobbins does not necessarily traverse all the others, and in fact never does. The individual coils are separated from one another by a sector of the iron ring, which is of larger sectional area between the coils, so that in the revolution of armature in magnetic field the coils alternate with masses of iron, which from their enlarged section are brought into as close proximity to the poles of the field magnets as are the outsides of the coils. This difference from the Gramme ring constitutes the similarity between the Brush armature and that of Meritens; but the Brush machine differs in all respects from the latter in disposition of its coils, in method of connection, in arrangement of magnetic field, and in continuous nature of its current. The B. machine differs from Gramme's in disposition of its field magnets and relative positions of revolving helices and magnetic field. In disposition of its magnets Brush's machine resembles Wallace-Farmer's; but their form is different, and the armature of the Wallace-Farmer bears no resemblance to the B. ring, its coils being more allied to those of Lontin's machine.



Brush's Armature.

The characteristic feature of the B. dynamo is in the form of its armature, which is a cast-iron ring, cross section of which is rectangular; but in the direction of its circumference it is alternately wide and narrow. The ring is divided into as many sectors as there are bobbins to be wound, by a number of rectangular depressions; in these, the coils of insulated copper wire are wound until the groove is filled and the flat recesses become flush with the face of the intermediate thicker portions by which they are separated from one another. The intermediate thicker portions of the ring are grooved out by deep concentric grooves to reduce the mass and lessen the weight of revolving armature, partly for ventilating the ring, thus carrying away a portion of the heat generated, but chiefly for localization and isolation of local currents by induction in the iron, and which tend to reduce the efficiency of the machine by diminishing the magnetic capacity of armature, but also to produce a heating of ring, and therefore of coils; thus a portion of current is lost, by the resistance being increased. For a similar reason periphery of ring is grooved deeply, and all cross currents are cut off and induction currents flow in directions not detrimental to efficiency of the machine. This decreases the area of radiating or cooling surface, and consequently helps to prevent the armature becoming overheated. In sixteen light machine, the normal size of Brush generator, the armature ring is 20 in. in diameter, and is wound with eight radial coils of cotton-covered copper wire of No. 14 B, W. G., whose middle planes radiate from axis of rotation, being distributed round the ring at equal angular distances cf 45 deg. Each coil contains 900 ft. of wire weighing about 20 lbs., and is wound in rectangular grooves, filling space completely, so that vertical faces of all coils are flush with the vertical faces of the thicker portions of iron ring. The two sides of each groove, and of each coil of wire, are parallel to center line, and by adoption of that form of bobbin one of the difficulties in winding annular armatures is avoided. All coils, as in Gramme's machine, are wound in same direction. The inner end of each of the coils around the ring is connected by a wire to inner end of corresponding coil, at opposite end of same diameter of ring, and outer ends of all coils are brought through shaft of machine, and are connected to corresponding portions of commutator, where currents are collected by brushes. One important feature of B.'s machine is arrangement of magnets, by which magnetic field is produced, and by which armature coils are during their revolution almost continually passing through a very intense magnetic field. The armature ring is closely embraced on each side by large horizontal electro-magnets whose poles are expanded so as to be presented to three of armature coils on each side, leaving one pair of coils free from their direct influence, and this is the pair which is passing through the neutral region of magnetic field. The disposition of magnets towards armature and towards one another may be described as two horseshoe electro-magnets placed opposite in a horizontal position, their similar poles being towards one another, and having a small space between them in which rotates armature ring. This space in machines we are describing is so nearly equal to thickness of armature that there is hardly any clearance between them, the high-class workmanship of the apparatus allowing such close working with safety.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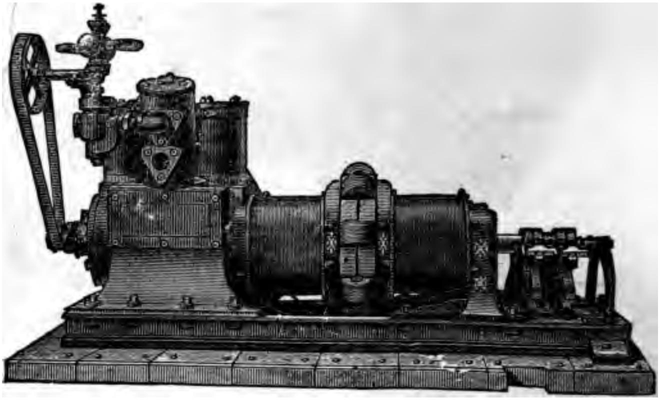
Arnoux-Hochhausen 15 Light Machine.

Machine, Arnoux-Hochhausen.—The Arnoux-Hochhausen machine is of the Gramme type. The armature core consists of sections, the bobbins being slipped over the same: the ventilation is perfect, so that the machine will not heat except when run on a very short circuit.

Machine, Arnoux's Electrotyping, &c.—Has a Siemens' armature, kept cool by a jacket of water flowing around it. An automatic switch is worked by variations in the magnetism of its iron core, and regulates the current passing through the bath; by diminishing plating surfaces of bath, great resistance is produced. This machine acts upon the principle of a reversion of polarity, and the alternating currents are turned into the same direction by the commutator.

Machine, Electrical.—Produces electricty abundantly by friction.

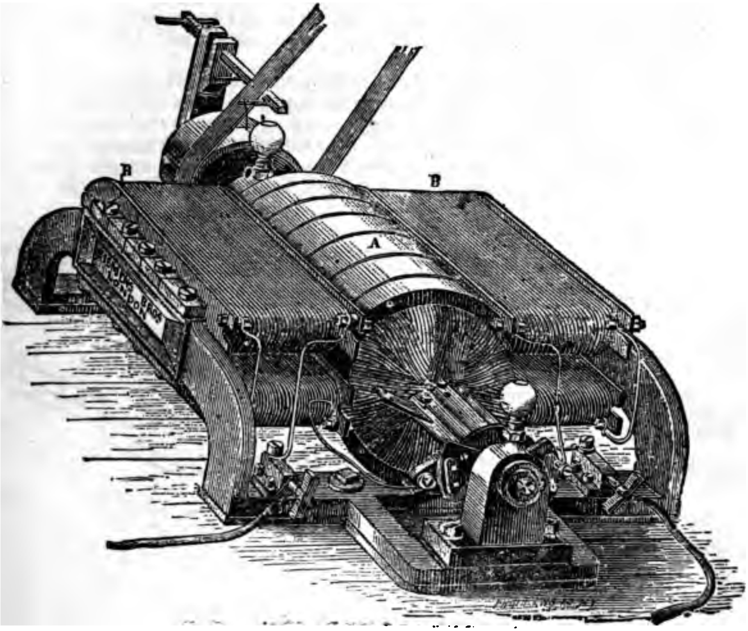
Machine, Dynamo, Westinghouse's.—An engine connected directly to Dynamo Machine, the armature serving as fly wheel, as in cut:—



Where space is an object this system is of great value. In such cases the pattern is modeled to connect properly to the various Dynamos in the market. Absolute rigidity is a prime essential, and therefore a heavy cast-iron bed is fitted up, to which both the engine and Dynamo are bolted. It is also desirable that the engine shaft should extend directly through the Dynamo without an intervening coupling. On this account it is preferable to have the Dynamos sent to the works.

Machine, Dynamo, Electric.—A machine in which the dynamical force is changed into electricity. The residual magnetism contained in the iron cores of the magnets first starts a feeble current in the induced coils. This feeble current is passed round the coils of the electro-magnets, thus rendering them more powerful, and they again react with greater power on the induced bobbins. Siemens, Gramme, Brush, Weston, Maxim, Edison, Wallace, Farmer, have invented several. Wallace machines weigh 3,000 lbs. each, producing a light of 40,000 candle photometric power. Some will maintain the arc with the carbons, three and a half inches apart. The novelty of the Brush machine consists in the peculiar method of winding the armature, which is composed of a ring or endless band of iron; but, instead of having a uniform cross section like that of the Gramme machines, it is provided with grooves, whose direction is at right angles to its magnetic axis or length. These grooves are wound full of insulated copper wire. The advantage of winding the wire in grooves in the armature is, that the projecting portions of the armature may be made to revolve very close to the magnets. See Machine, Brush's Dynamo.

Machine, Haeffener Alteneck's.—This is known as the new Siemens machine; its armature is a long hollow iron drum, coiled longitudinally like the Siemens armature, but over its whole surface, and operating like a series of parallel rings. In another form of this machine he leaves the iron core stationary and revolves only the coils over it.



Hacffoner Alteneck Machine.

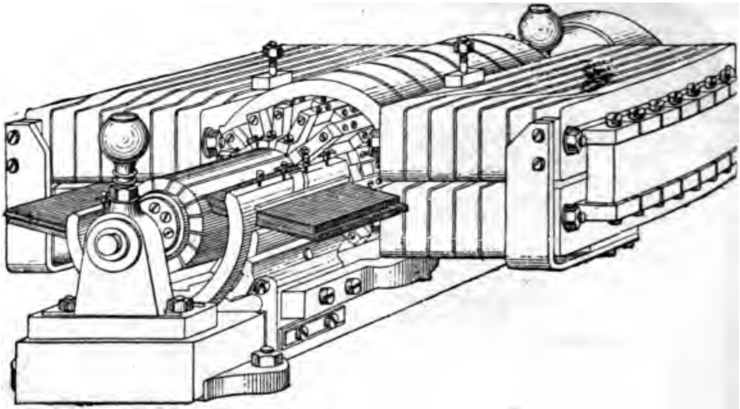
Machine, Electric, Mignon & Rouart's.—This apparatus consists essentially of a cylinder constructed of non-conducting materials, such as glass, hardened India-rubber, etc. This cylinder is stationary and is inclosed, except at its extremities, in a metal cylinder. See "T. J." (Lond.), April 8th, 1882.

Machine, Meriten's Hand Dynamo.—In this instrument the field is produced as it is in ordinary dynamo machines. The armature is of the Paccinotti type, made of a series of flat plates serrated. See "Electric Review," Sept. 16th, 1882.

Machine, Giaraud's Hand Magneto.—This machine has eight electro-magnets, constituting the armature, made and unmade by passing between the poles of sixteen steel magnets. It will give either direct or alternating currents, and works an arc lamp very well.

Machine, Sawyer's Dynamo.—In this machine the pole-pieces of the field magnets nearly surround the cylindrical armature within and without. The armature is cast in one piece, and has air passages extending through it. See "Engineer" (London), April 14th, 1882. Also, see DYNAMO.

Machine, Siemens & Halske's Dynamo Electric.—A machine for refining metals. It does not vary greatly from the well known machines of the inventors. It has great powers, and some special qualities. The currents that are intended for the chemical decompositions must have a very great intensity, and the machines that supply them must be machines of quantity. See "Am. Electrician" June, 1882.



Siemens & Halske's Dynamo Electric Machine.

Machine, Thomson's New Galvanometer.—This consists of a framework of needles supported on a sapphire cup by an iridium point, like the best arrangement for the support of the Mariner's Compass. See "Electric Review," Sept. 16th, 1882.

Magnet, Electro.—An apparatus composed of iron or steel magnets, surrounded by insulated wire. E. M.'s with short cores charge and discharge quicker than those with long ones, and the later kind of relays have very short cores. A magnet works quicker when charged by a battery of many cells than when few are used. If strength instead of speed is required, magnets with long cores should be employed. In electric lighting, permanent magnets are those in which the amount of magnetism is fixed. They are more powerful when made of *several* plates of iron. *Electro-magnets* remain magnetic only when a current is passing round them, except their residual magnetism.

Magnetic Field.—Within the field or influence of a magnet.

Magnetic Induction.—The influence of a magnet through space, either to produce other magnets or to induce electric currents in metallic circuits.

Magnet, The Loadstone.—A bar of steel to which the peculiar properties of the loadstone have been imparted.

Magnetic.—Any metal, as iron, cobalt, etc., which may receive by any means the property of the loadstone, and fix itself in the direction of the magnetic needle ;—*n.* MAGNETIZATION, state of a magnetized object; act of bringing into a magnetic condition. See ALLISON'S "Webster's Dictionary."

Magnetism.—That branch of science which treats of the ma gnet, the power of the loadstone, etc.; power of attraction. *Animal magnetism,* a supposed agent of a peculiar and mysterious nature, said to have a powerful influence on the patient when acted upon by contact or voluntary emotion on the part of the operator. See MESMERISM.

Magnetograph.—A kind of magneto-meter for showing the progress of the magnetic storms. It is made of magnets, scale, etc.

Magnetometer—An instrument which shows the direct action of earth currents on a suspended needle. It has a large magnet suspended under a small one. The needle is a galvanometer needle.

Magnetism, Terrestrial, is that property of the earth from which the magnetism of the ordinary magnets, the direction of the magnetic needle, and other interesting phenomena, are derived.

Magneto-Electricity—Is produced by magnetic induction.

Magneto-Electric Machine—A machine which changes motion into electricity. There are three kinds: 1st. Those in which the working current is generated by movement of coils of wire near permanent magnets. 2d. Those in which a comparatively small permanent magnet and armature are made to generate a current which is merely used to excite a very large electro magnet. 3. Those in which the small amount of residual magnetism, always present in electro-magnets, is utilized to generate a current.

Magnetic Battery.—A combination of magnets with the like poles similarly disposed, so as to act together with great power.

Magnetic Equator.—The line around the equatorial parts of the earth where the dipping-needle rests horizontally. See DIP.

Magnetic Meridian.—The mean direction which a freely suspended horizontal needle assumes when left to itself.

Magnetic Needle.—Magnetized steel needle of Mariner's Compass.

Magnetic Poles.—The two points in the higher northern and southern regions where the needle dips and becomes vertical or perpendicular to the horizon—the north pole of the needle dipping in the north, and the south pole in the south.

Magnetism, Animal.—Mesmerism; the influence or force exercised by the *will*, hands, eyes, or gaze, etc., of one person over another; magneto electric phenomena resulting from contact with an operator possessing mesmeric power.

Magnetometer.—(*Gr.*, *Magnes*, the loadstone, and *metron*, a measure), *n*. An instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force, or the force of magnetism.

Magneto-Motor.—A voltaic series of two or more large plates, which produces a great quantity of electricity of low tension, adapted for electro-magnetic purposes.

Magnetics.—The science of magnetism.

Magneto-Electricity.—Electricity evolved by magnets; the science which treats of electricity thus evolved.

Mance's Method of measuring internal R. of batteries consists in substituting the battery of which the R. is to be measured for the R. of one part of Wheatstone's bridge, and changing the R. until the needle of the galvanometer is deflected from O, and keeps its deflection constantly.

Manometer, Manoscope.—An instrument for ascertaining the density of air from its elastic force. It is used by electricians for measuring the pressures in the arc. So sensitive is it, that it measures one hundredth of a millimeter of water pressure.

Mathematics, Pure.—Quantity and Number considered without reference to matter; *Mixed Mathematics* treats of magnitudes as subsisting in material bodies.

Mean Time.—Time as measured by a perfect clock, or as reckoned on the supposition that all the days of the year are of a uniform length. In *math.*, MEAN is the *average* of resultant value.

Mechanical Philosophy.—That which explains the phenomena of nature, founded on observation and experiment; MECHANICAL POWERS, the simple instruments entering into the construction of every machine, however complicated—viz: the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the screw, the inclined plane and wedge; MECHANICAL SOLUTION, the solution of a problem by any contrivance not strictly geometrical, as by means of the ruler and compasses.

Mains.—The largest conductors in an electric light system, generally placed in the streets of cities. Among the best are those of Edison, q. v., and one manufactured in Detroit. It consists of a No. 6 copper wire, which is placed exactly in the center of a copper or brass tube about 1 inch in diameter and 1-16th of an inch in thickness. The wire is insulated from the tube by means of an insulation consisting of a mortar or putty made in sulphate of lime.

Mechanography.—The art of multiplying copies of any writing or work of art by the use of a machine.

Measurer, Arc Horse Power.—This measurer indicates the horse power expended in any electric circuit, and the accuracy of its readings may be tested by a single cell in the way previously described. This measurer, like the electric light galvanometer, is wound with multiple wires and fitted with a commutator.

Measurement.—See UNITS.

Medical Electricity.—The science of electricity as applied to medicine. The resistance of the average human trunk being as much as 6,000 ohms: from the nape of the neck to the top of the spine the resistance averages about 1,500 ohms, the skin being wetted. The resistance of tissue is comparatively low, calling it (1), the resistance of cartilage would be (2), and tendons and nerves rather more; bone is as much as 19. A delicate skin has more resistance than a hard and dry one; the skin of the face and neck have the least resistance, and that of the palms of the hand the most. Disease changes the resistance; lead paralysis increases it; when atrophy takes place resistance decreases. See "Electrical Review," March 18, 1882.

Megafarad.—One million farads.

Megaphone.—An apparatus for increasing sound, invented by Mr. Edison. It consists of two large paper funnels, about 6 feet long and 27 inches in diameter at the larger end; they are each supplied with a flexible ear-tube. With this apparatus conversation has been carried through a distance of two miles in an ordinary tone of voice.

Megavolt.—(Gr. *megas*, great), One million volts.

Megaweber.—One million webers.

Megafarad.—One of the large measures of capacity amounting to one million of farads—rarely called Microfarad.

Megohm.—One million ohms; one of the larger measures of electric resistance amounting to one million ohms.

Mercator's Chart, or PROJECTION, (after MERCATOR, a Flemish geographer).—A chart or map on which the surface of the earth is represented as a plane surface, with the meridians and lines of latitude all straight lines.

Metallurgy.—One of the latest applications of electricity to metallurgy is the discovery of Dr. Siemens, by whom a number of broken pieces of steel were put into a crucible with a perforated lid. The two currents of the electro-motor terminate in the upper and lower part of the crucible. In a few minutes the steel was liquefied. See "Western Manufacturer," March 31st.

Meter, Edison's Electric.—The system adopted by Mr. Edison for the measurement of the quantity of electricity consumed in each house which receives a supply from one of his mains is as follows: A definite proportion (1-1060th part) of the whole current which goes through the house is shunted through a cell containing two copper plates in a solution of sulphate of copper. The positive plate looses, and the negative plate gains, an amount of copper exactly proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes. There are two such cells in series, one serving as a check upon the other, and the whole arrangement is kept under lock and key, to be opened only by Mr. Edison's agents when they come around to inspect the meters. As the lamps supplied (of a given type) are almost precisely alike in their resistance, and the current, when flowing, is always nearly the same, this arrangement gives a practically accurate measure of the illuminating power supplied.

Meter, Electric, Boys'.—The combination of clockwork, having an escapement governed by a pendulum or balance of magnetic metal, with an electro magnet, the holes of which are arranged to determine the movements and oscillations of the pendulums or balance, said magnet being on the electrical circuit. See "Official Gazette," Nov. 7th, 1882. It measures with accuracy the strength of the electric current. See "Van Nostrand's Magazine" for May, 1882.

Meter, New Electrical.—An invention of C. V. Boys. The force due to an electrical current is proportional to the square of the current strength. Hence, if part of an electric circuit is capable of vibrating under electric-magnetic force, the speed of vibration will be proportional simply to the current strength. One form is a combination of solenoids, one passing through the other, and the force is proportional to the displacement. Being without iron, it applies to the case of alternating currents. In another, a small armature is mounted on the balance staff, and around it are the two poles of an electro-magnet, which forms part of the circuit. In a third form, which is unaffected by residual magnetism, the crescent-shaped pieces of iron, forming the sides of the balance, pass through two fixed solenoids. A portion of the main current is shunted through secondary solenoids when the balance is in its natural position, at which time a variation in the currents in the controlling solenoids has no effect in disturbing the period of oscillation. It is regulated by an adjustable weight, if it goes too fast or too slow.

Meter, Edison's.—An apparatus for measuring amount of electricity used. It is divided into two compartments: the one on the left hand is called the monthly cell, the other the quarterly; the latter being used to check the former. The plates in one cell are weighed every month, and those in the second cell quarterly; and the deposit in the latter case must bear a certain proportion to the sum of the deposits in the former. See "Engineer," Aug. 11, 1882.

Meter, Maxim's Electrical.—In an electric meter the combination with the axially movable core of the magnet, of the shaft connected thereto by a link, etc. See U. S. Patent Gazette, March, 1882.

Meter, Harlacher's.—In this apparatus a meter is fixed on an immovable staff. All parts of the meter, except the electric battery and indicator, are fastened to the tube. See "Nature," March 23d, 1882.

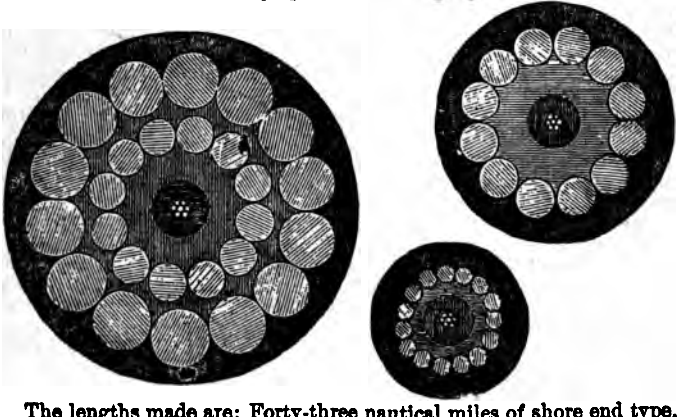
Meteorograph.—An instrument which registers automatically at a distance, in the form of continuous curves, at intervals of ten minutes, the following information: 1. Height of the barometer; 2. Reading of the dry and wet thermometer; 3. direction of the wind.

Metrograph.—An apparatus on a railway engine which indicates at any moment the speed per mile at which the train is travelling, and the time of arrival and departure at each station.

Metacenter, (Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *kentron*, the center) *n.* A certain point in a floating body, upon the position of which the stability of the body depends.

Metals, the Perfect.—Those which are not easily oxidized, as platiumn, gold, and silver; THE BASE OR IMPERFECT METALS, those which readily combine with oxygen, as iron, lead, copper, tin, and zinc. MUNTZ METAL, an alloy of 50 per cent. copper, 41 of zinc, 4 of lead.

Mexican Cable.—The annexed cuts represent the sizes of the different sections of the Mexican Cable, recently laid by the India Rubber Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company.



The lengths made are: Forty-three nautical miles of shore end type, 282 of intermediate type, 2770 of deep sea type. The deep-sea type consists of a core, of a strand of seven copper wires, weighing 107 lb. per nautical mile as conductor, and a dielectric of 140 lb. of gutta perch per nautical mile, laid on in two coats. This core is covered with a sufficient serving of jute yarn, steeped in cutch or other preservative mixture, and the whole sheathed with 15 No. 13 B.W.G., galvanized homogeneous iron wires, each to have a breaking strain of not less than 800 lb. The cable thus sheathed receives two layers of compounded tape, laid on helically and in opposite directions, with three coatings of a bituminous compound; the first coating being applied cold on the iron wires. The intermediate type consists of the same core, served with a sufficient quantity of jute yarn and sheathed with 12 No. 6 B.W.G. galvanized best cable iron wires; the whole covered with tapes and compounded in the same manner as the deep-sea type. The shore end cable consists of the intermediate type without the outside taping, covered with tarred jute yarn and a second sheathing of 14 No. 1 B W.G. best cable galvanized iron wires; the whole covered with two layers of jute yarn and compounded as in the other types. The resistance of the conductor is not to exceed 12.15 ohms, at a temperature of 75 deg. Fahr. The resistance of the dielectric after twenty four hours' immersion in water, kept constantly at a temperature of 75 deg Fahr., to be not less than 250 megohms per nautical mile after one minute electrification. The electrostatic does not exceed .8 of a microfarad per nautical mile.

The galvanizing of the sheathing wires should be able to withstand, without baring the iron even partially, four successive immersions of one minute each in a solution composed of sulphate of copper in five times its weight of water. It will be noticed that the gutta percha is laid on in two coats. This is a decided improvement in lessening the quantity of compound, containing Stockholm tar, which is necessary to make the coats adhere together.

Metalloid.—(Gr. *metallon*, a mine, and *eidos*, a form), *n.* A term applied to the metalic bases of the alkalies and earths, as calcium, potassium. sodium, etc., the non-metallic inflammable bodies, as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.; *a* METALLOID(AL), formed or appearing as a metal.

Metameric.—(Gr. *meta*, change, *meros*, a part) of different characters and properties, but same ultimate elements and atomic weight.

Metronome.—(Gr. *metron*, a measure, and *nomos*, a law; *nome*, division, partition) *n.* An ingenious instrument that measures and beats musical time; METRONOMY, measurement of time by an instrument.

Metallochromes.—(Gr. *metallon*, a mine whence metals are dug, and *chroma*, color) *n.* The beautiful prismatic tints produced by depositing a film of peroxide of lead on polished steel, by electrotypy.

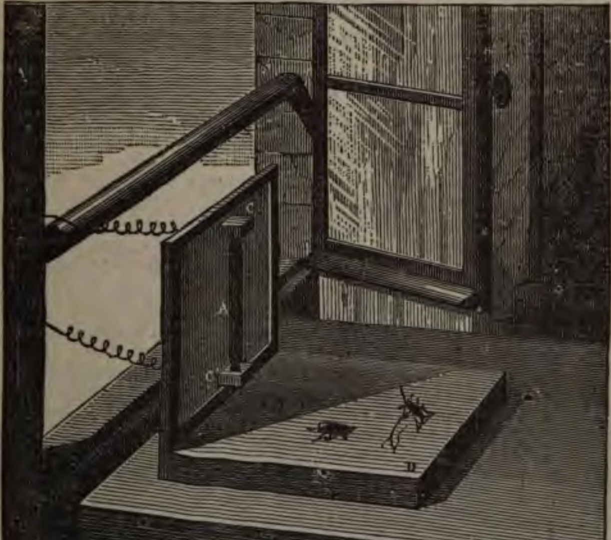
Microfarad.—One millionth of a farad.

Microhm.—One millionth of an ohm.

Microvolt.—One millionth of a volt.

Micrometer.—(Gr. *mikros*, small, and *metron*, a measure) *n.* An instrument to measure small objects, spaces, or small angles formed by bodies at a remote distance; MICROMETRY, the art of measuring small angular distances or minute objects with a micrometer.

Microphone, Hughes'.—This is simply a telephonic transmitter of a peculiar form, but it owes its name to the results which can be obtained by it. It is really an amplificator of mechanical vibrations of weak intensity which it changes into undulatory currents. These currents are sent in a telephone receiver where they produce sonorous vibrations of far greater intensity than the original. See "Electrician" (N. Y.) January, 1882.



Hughes' Microphone.

Microphone.—An instrument for intensifying and making audible very feeble sounds. It was invented, or improved, by Prof. Hughes, the celebrated American electrician, in London. It is so delicate that the tread of a fly walking upon it produces quite a loud noise. 1. It is essentially a very sensitive telephone, producing its effects by the changes of intensity in an electric current occasioned by the changes of resistance of imperfect conductors under the action of acoustic vibrations. 2. The sender of a battery telephone, but with such distinctive characteristics that it may be regarded as an original invention. Although the scientific principle of the microphone may appear to be the same as Mr. Edison's carbon sender, its arrangement is totally different, its mode of action is not the same, and the effect required of it is of quite another kind. Du Moncel made numerous experiments with substances of moderate conductivity having this power modified by pressure. See "Exposé des Applications de l'Electricite." In Edison's telephonic sender the carbon disk must be subjected to a certain initial pressure, in order that the current may not be broken by the vibrations of the plate on which it rests; and consequently the modifications of resistance in the circuit which produce articulate sounds are only caused by greater or less increase or diminution of pressure. No vibrating disk is necessary to cause the microphone to act; the simple medium of air is enough. Profs. Edison and Hughes both claim to be the inventors of it; and Count du Moncel awards the honor to Prof. Hughes, with what justice we need not decide.

Microphone, Pollard's.—This microphone consists of a carbon rod kept in a horizontal position by a wire, and resting on two vertical carbons. This instrument is extremely sensitive, and the regulation effected on the two contacts is better than when it is effected on one.

Microphone-Speaker.—An Edison carbon telephone reduced to its simplest form. It consists of a small cylindrical box which has a mouth-piece. The box contains two carbon disks of the same diameter as itself, and is lined with a kind of felt. Metal wires, inlaid in a groove scooped on the circumference of the carbons, place them in communication with the circuit and battery, and transmission takes place by means of the vibrations of the upper carbon, which is directly influenced by the voice, without the interference of any diaphragm.

Microtasimeter.—An instrument invented by Edison for measuring the smallest changes in temperature.

Mile, Geographical or Nautical.—One-sixteenth of a degree, about 2,026-5 yards; ANCIENT ROMAN MILE, 1,614 yards.

Milliampere.—A thousandth of an ampere.

Millimeter.—A thousandth of a meter.

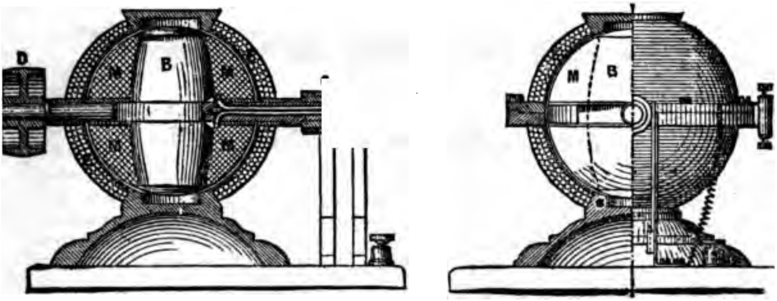
Molecules.—The ultimate particles of free or complete substances. Modern chemistry draws a strong distinction between atoms, equivalents, and molecules, terms formerly in much confusion.

Moleculer Attraction.—That force or power by which the particles or molecules that compose a body are kept together in one mass.

Monophote, One Light.—Monophote arc-regulators allow of only one lamp in the circuit. In all monophote regulators the current is regulated by its intensity.

Motograph, Electric.—An instrument invented by Edison in 1872. This instrument is based upon the principle that if a sheet of paper, prepared with a solution of hydrate of potash, is fastened on a metallic plate, which is united to the positive pole of a battery, and then a point of lead or platinum connected with the negative is moved about the paper, the friction which this point encounters ceases after the passage of the current, and it is then able to slide, as if upon a mirror, until the current is interrupted. Now, as this reaction may be effected instantaneously under the influence of extremely weak currents, the mechanical effects produced by these alterations of arrest and motion may, by a suitable arrangement of the instrument, determine vibrations in correspondence with the interruptions of current produced by the transmitter. Why the paper becomes so slippery on the passage of a current, the inventor is unable to state. The salient feature of the E. M. is the production of motion and of sound by the stylus of the Bain telegraph instrument, without the intervention of an armature or a magnet, thus overcoming *practically* the celebrated "Page patent." The apparatus operates in a highly effective manner under the weakest electric current, rendering it possible to receive and transmit messages by currents so feeble that the ordinary magnetic instruments fail to operate.

Motor, Burgin's Electro.—It consists of an iron core B. which is so wound with wire, that it is nearly spherical; this core turns upon an axle, which is right angular to the core of the electro-magnet. This electro-magnet, by means of a *like* electrical current from a Dynamo machine, or a battery is kept constantly polarized. It rotates in a hallow spherical case which consists of a non-magnetic material, and which is so enclosed with horizontally-wound wires that these are exactly parallel with the electro-magnets. See "Burgin."



Burgin's Electro Motor.

Motors, Electric.—Small machines composed of bobbins of insulated wire and magnets. Many kinds have been designed, but their success is indifferent. The transmission of power by electricity will cause a demand for good motors or small dynamo machines.

Motor Points.—The exact points on the surface of the body at which the various motor-nerve branches supplying the different muscles are most readily accessible—the nerve centers. Thus, the motor point for the anterior belly of the occipito frontalis is found on the temple, while the motor point of the diaphragm is situated in the neck, over the course of the phrenic nerve. The motor points are frequently remotely located from the muscle to be affected.

Movements of Liquid Electrodes.—When mercury, amalgams, fused alloys, or other metals, are employed as electrodes during the electrolysis of a salt, fused or in solution, the liquid metallic electrodes exhibit peculiar motions whenever the circuit is opened or closed by means of an included signal-key. Many ways of showing this phenomenon have been suggested, but one adapted for Lantern projection, and the best, is that of Mr. W. G. Levison. If in the glass bottom of a vertical lantern cell five shallow depressions be cut (as shown in Fig. 1) so as to hold five globules of mercury in a line, and the end globules be touched by the terminal wires (as shown in Fig. 2), on making connection they become almond-shaped (as shown in Fig. 3). The positive globule extends toward the negative pole, the other four all extend toward the positive pole.

Fig. 1.

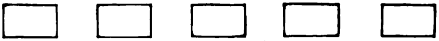


Fig. 2.

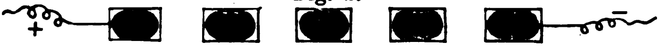


Fig. 3.

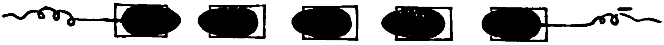
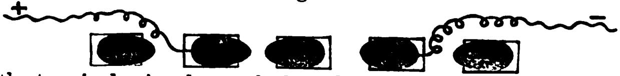


Fig. 7.



If the terminal wires be touched to the second and fourth globules, the second, being positive, extends toward the negative pole, the middle and fourth extend toward the positive pole, and the end globules, though not included in the circuit, extend toward the center. (See Fig. 7.) These are fine experiments to project before an audience, and they may be greatly varied.

Motor, Pacinotti's.—Dr. Pacinotti, of Florence, in 1860, first constructed a powerful electro-magnetic motor, in which no reversion of the currents took place by means of a commutator, and in which at the same time the power of the current was multiplied by the use of coils of wire, a problem which until then had baffled the ingenuity of experimenters. The novel idea in his machine was the use of an iron ring as revolving electro-magnet, which, in place of having fixed revolving poles, as thus far had been the case with other revolving electro-magnets, had poles which travelled continually through the whole circumference of the ring, through all possible positions. This famous ring and machine anticipated that of Gramme.

Multiplier (*L.*, *multiplicare*, to make many or numerous; from *multus*, many, and *plico*, I fold), *n.* In *physics*, an instrument for multiplying or increasing the intensity of a force or action by repetition, as an *electric current*, by being conducted many times round a magnetic needle. MULTIPLYING GLASS.—An optical toy, by which objects are increased in number to the eye.

Multiple Current Dynamo, Levitt-Muller.—This dynamo is capable of yielding a number of separate and distinct currents which may be employed in widely different kinds of work. One current is used for the arc lights, another for incandescent lights, another for transmission of power, etc. The current may be used interchangeably for the arc lights, incandescent lights, electro-motors, etc.

Multiple Telegraph, Larish's.—A device for overcoming troubles in duplex telegraphy due to static charge and discharge and extra currents. See "U. S. Patent Gazette," May 9th, 1882, and "TELEGRAPH."

Multiple,—Combining many times. (L. *multus*, many, and *plico*, I fold). See "Allison's Dictionary."

Muriatic Acid, consists of chlorine and hydrogen. It is obtained from sea-water, is emitted in a gaseous form from the craters of active volcanoes, and is sometimes found in solution in crevices about their slopes. (L. *muria*, brine, sea-water.)

Music Electrograph.—A new apparatus has recently been constructed by which the common chemical telegraph systems, of which the American Rapid is an example, can be made to record music played upon an organ or piano. The recording mechanism is quite independent of the instrument to which it is to be electrically connected. A wooden bar is placed over the keys of a piano, resting at each end on the blocks at the sides of the key-board. From this bar are suspended by wire rods, pellets, that rest one on each key, for about four octaves in the center of the key-board. Each of these pellets has a slight vertical play, and serves to make and break an electric circuit. While the key is untouched, the pellet is supported and the circuit is open. On depressing the key the pellet falls and the circuit is closed, and remains closed as long as the key is kept down. Wires connect each pellet with a small battery, and with a recording apparatus resembling the ordinary Morse recorder, the wires being insulated and twisted together into a cable. The recording apparatus consists of a clock train for moving a system of rollers, through which a ribbon of paper is caused to move. The first set of rollers moistens the paper with the chemical solution, such as is used in any chemical telegraph. The next system of rollers is both printing and recording, one roller making the lines in ink upon the paper that represent the musical staff, and the other being placed in the circuit from the battery. A style, kept in position by a pin, rests upon the ribbon, as it passes over this roller, there being a style for every circuit and for every note of the four octaves. The depressing of any key closes that circuit, and causes the current to flow through the style and through the moving paper, and, so long as the current passes, a blue stain is left upon the paper. These stains represent the notes touched on the key-board. Another circuit, with a circuit-closing device in the form of a foot-pedal, is added to mark the bars, or the beginning of each measure. The music staff is printed in narrow, black lines, with four ledger lines above the treble staff and three below the bars, these being dotted lines to distinguish them from the others. The music is recorded in long and short stains, and in choral style of music can be read and played without serious difficulty. There appears to be no reason why any music could not be recorded in the apparatus, and, with a little practice, played at sight, as from the common musical notation, or transcribed into the ordinary characters. Another contrivance writes down on a band of paper, unwound from a cylinder by clockwork, any music played on a pianoforte to which it is attached. This result is attained by the current staining the paper, chemically prepared for this purpose, a blue color on the parts of the music staff corresponding to the position of the notes struck. The duration of the sound is indicated by the length of the stains, and the positions of the bar-lines are shown by depressing the pedal.

N.

Nascent.—It is found that substances have a much greater chemical force at the instant in which they are being set free from combination than when they are free bodies. They are then called "nascent." Most of the processes in electro metallurgy are usually considered to be effected by secondary electrolysis through this action of nascent hydrogen. This special energy is supposed to be owing to substances (or radicals) being then in atomic instead of the molecular condition, and therefore having all their chemical energy or attraction engaged in seeking a combination. It is generally the case, also, that a radical cannot be set free at all unless in the presence of some other bodies with which it is capable of uniting.

Nebular Hypothesis.—The theory, that in the primal condition of the solar system the sun was the center of a luminous mass, out of which were gradually evolved the planets and satellites of our system.

Negative Electricty, is an amount *less* than the substance should naturally contain; while POSITIVE ELECTRICITY is a *surplus*. See RESINOUS ELECTRICITY.

Negative Pole.—In the *voltaic battery*, the end of the wire which receives the electric fluid—the POSITIVE POLE being the end of the wire which gives it off.

Negative.—In the battery, the copper carbon or platinum plate.

Negative Ions.—Oxygen and acid, or chlorous radicals.

Negative Poles.—Cathodes platinode.

Nautical Astronomy.—Astronomy in its application to navigation.

Neptunian Theory.—The theory which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the agency of water.

Nigute.—An insulating material invented by Clark, Muirhead & Co., which promises to be much cheaper than the compositions now in use. It is composed of black wax, left as a residue, or a product in paraffine distillation, mixed with India-rubber.

Nitro-Chromic Battery Fluid, Levison's.—The usual mixture of potassic dichromate, water, and sulphuric acid, with addition of some nitric acid, which acts the part of a carrier of oxygen. See WALLACE GOOLD LEVISON, "Franklin Institute Journal," Vol. LXI., June, 1870, p. 376.

Noise from Suspended-Wires.—The humming noise caused by wires, which is sometimes so loud and disagreeable to the householders in their vicinity, is caused by the vibrations of the wires by the wind. To prevent it, take two stout pieces of India-rubber tubing; one is fastened at each end of a piece of line wire four feet long, by putting the wire through it and twisting it back on itself. This piece of wire is connected at its center to the insulator in the usual way. The line wire is then cut, and an end fastened to each of the sections of tubing by passing it round the outside of the piece of tubing and twisting. A small copper or iron wire is then connected and soldered to the two ends of the line beyond the tubing. This stops the vibration.

Non-Conducting.—Any substance that does not freely transmit an electrical current, such as glass, dry wood, etc.; *a.* NON-CONDUCTING.

Notation.—The manner of expressing chemical substances and reaction by their symbols. There are many ways of expressing the same thing in different formulæ, according to the special theory of constitution adopted, or the particular view of the matter intended to be described; and there are two distinct systems in use—the atomic or new notaton, and the old equivalent notation. There are many ways of writing formulæ. That used in many books is the simplest known, being based upon the binary theory of salts, and showing every atom in its reaction by its distinct symbol. Some fanciful formulæ have been used lately for the purpose of expressing particular theories of the constitution of substances; the most prominent is Frankland's, based on the hydroxyl theory. It is exceedingly puzzling, as it does not show real atoms; but the supposed compound radicals of the theory; and as Ho and Cuo mean something different from the usual H. O. and CuO, it is seldom written and printed correctly throughout.

O.

Odometer (Gr. *hodos*, a way, and *metron*, a measure), *n*. Distances run with bicycles and similar vehicles when attached to the wheels. Near the magnets in the apparatus is a magnetic needle, arranged to move a train of wheels.

Odontograph (*Gr.*, *odous*, a tooth; gen. *odontos*, and *grapho*, I write), *n*. An instrument for finding the arcs of circles, used in the construction of toothed wheels that will work truly on each other.

Odoroscope.—An apparatus which renders visible the presence of certain essential oils and hydro-carbon vapors, and which registers their action.

Ohm.—The unit of resistance. 2. A certain amount of wire kept in Kew Gardens. An ohm is equal in resistance to 485 meters of pure copper wire, one millimeter diameter at 0° centigrade. 3. The unit of resistance, called the British Association unit. OHM'S LAWS.—These formulæ, devised by Ohm, enable us to calculate from certain data all the information we require. The symbols should represent fixed units to obtain definite results, otherwise they are merely comparative. E. stands for electro-motive force, R. for resistance, C. for current. Any two of these being known we can calculate the third. Thus knowing the force of the battery to be used and the resistance of the circuit, we can calculate the current generated and the amount of work to be effected under any given condition.

Current.. $C = \frac{E}{R}$

Resistance.. $R = \frac{E}{C}$

Electro-motive Force.................................... $E = C+R.$

In these formulæ the symbols represent the total forces and resistances of the circuits, which are ascertained from their several component parts. 4. (From the name of the celebrated German electrician, Ohm, the standard measure of electrical resistance. It is very nearly equal to the resistance of a cylindrical wire of pure copper 250 feet in length, having a diameter of 1-20th of an inch; or the ohm is a resistance equal to 10^9, absolute unities, as decided by the Congress of Electricians in Paris.

Ohm-Meter.—An instrument for measuring in ohms.

Optical Telegraphy.—The science of transmission of telegrams by flashes of light.

Orientation.—The process of determining the east point in taking bearings; placing an object towards the east.

Otacousticon.—Ear trumpet; also called OTACOUSTIC (*ota-cow'stik; Gr. ota*, ears; *akoustikos*, belonging to the sense of hearing), *a.* Assisting the sense of hearing; an instrument for assisting-hearing.

Otoscope.—In *med.*, an instrument for exploring the ear.

Oxidation.—A term used for an accumulation of oxide on the platinum points that come in contact by each movement of the vibrating armature, and which sometimes prevents the action of the battery. The oxide can readily be removed at any time with a penknife.

Oxygen.—A gaseous element, destitute in its ordinary condition of taste, color and smell, forming about 22 per cent. of the atmosphere.

Ozonizer, Yost's.—An apparatus for the continuous production of ozone. See "Scientific American," May 20, 1882.

Ozonometer (*Gr. ozo*, I smell, and *metron*, a measure), *n.* A test employed to detect the presence of ozone in the atmosphere, and its relative quantity. See OZONE in "Allison's Dictionary."

P.

Page Patent.—An invention of Page, an American electrician, that is owned by the W. U. Telegraph Co., who claim that this patent covers the use of adjustment strings, binding-screws, frame for binding-screws, etc. By others it is claimed that the original patent of Page was for an entirely different purpose, and that the Western Union Co. obtained special legislation in Congress on this patent in their interest. It is claimed that the Relays of Gerrit Smith and Longstreet overcome this patent.

Palification.—(*L. palus*, a stake or post, and *facio*, I make), *n.* the act or process of rendering ground firm by driving piles into it.

Pantelegraph.—A kind of copying telegraph, by which the messages are received in the handwriting of the sender or writer. Caselli's pantelegraph is an improvement on Bakewell's copying telegraph. It consists of the recording or writing apparatus, the mechanism for regulating the synchronism, and the systems of auxiliary batteries for charging and discharging the line. (Gr. *pan*, all.)

Paraffine.—This valuable substance is obtained from cannel coal, shales, peat, petroleum, or by distillation. It is a solid, inodorous body, of a whitish color and waxy consistence. Another form of the substance is called OZOKERITE, or earth wax. Its name describes its value, for it is scarcely acted on by any of the chemical agencies, acids, alkalies, etc.; it is also one of the best insulating substances, and unequalled in its resistance of moisture. If the stoppers and necks of bottles are warmed, and rubbed with a piece of paraffine, they will never set fast, nor will the chemicals act upon the ground glass, while the most volatile substances are perfectly secured. Labels may be preserved from damp and acid fumes by warming them, after they are fixed and dried, till they will just melt and absorb a little paraffine when rubbed on them. Whenever it is applied for electrical purposes to paper, wood or insulated wire, the material should be baked perfectly dry first, and treated while hot. It has been said that copper wire is acted upon after a time; but it would appear that this is due to imperfect cleaning from the acids used in preparing the paraffine. This may be remedied by melting and stirring up with boiling water, and then allowing it to cool, repeating the process with two or three waters. Pure white paraffine only should be used. For candle-making it is often mixed with stearine, etc., which unfits it for electrical use. (David Brooks, of Philadelphia, uses it for insulating purposes, for cables, and underground wires.)

Peninsulated, *a.* Almost surrounded by water.

Pfannkuche's Improvement in Electric Lamps.—This improvement consists in enveloping the carbons in a transparent body, such as glass, etc.

Pharos, *n.* A lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a beacon.

Phlogiston, (*Gr. phlogistos*, burnt, set on fire; from *phlego*, I burn), *n.* According to the theory of Stahl, a supposed principle or pure fire fixed in inflammable bodies, as distinguished from fire of combustion; *a.* PHLOGISTIC, partaking of phlogiston.

Phonograph.—A wonderful instrument, invented by Prof. Edison, for recording human speech. It consists of a long metal cylinder, with grooves, tin-foil, and a working pen. It not only registers the different vibrations produced by speech on a vibrating diaphragm, but reproduces the same words in correspondence with the traces registered. See "Allison's Dictionary."

Phonometer.—An instrument for measuring the mechanical force of sound-waves produced by the human voice.

Phosphe'nes.—Luminous impressions and circles seen with the eyelids closed, after the sudden compression of the eyeball.

Phosphor Bronze Wire.—A new kind of wire for telephone lines. This wire has an electrical conductivity, equal to one-third that of copper, and 2·6th times as great as that of iron.

Photogen, (*Gr. phos*, light; gen. *photos*, and *gennao*, I generate or produce), *n.* In *chem* , an inflammable hydrocarbon; another name for paraffine oil; PHOTOGENE, the generation of a more or less continued picture on the retina from a previous impression, or from a delay of the obliteration of it; *a.* PHOTOGENIC; *n.* PHOTOGENY, the art of producing pictures by the action of light.

Photography, Telegraphic.—Telegraphic photography is the art of transmitting pictures of natural objects to a distance by means of electricity, or by telegraph. Hitherto the pictures transmitted by this process have been of a very rudimentary character, consisting of simple designs in black and white. This process is capable of great improvement in regard to the nature of the chemicals employed to sensitize the paper used. The invention consists of two natural facts; first, that a colorless chemical compound can be decomposed by a current of electricity into two constituents, one of which possesses color; and, secondly, that the resistance offered by a piece of crystalline selenium to the passage through it of a current of electricity depends upon the amount of light to which the selenium is exposed. See "Journal of Society Telegraph Engineers," Vol. X., No. 38A.

Photo-Magnetism (*Gr. phos*, light, gen. *photos*, and Eng. *magnetism*), *n.* That branch of science which describes the relations of the phenomena of magnetism to those of light.

Photometer.—An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light. PHOTOMETRY.—The art of measuring the intensity of light; the measurement of the intensity of the different kinds of light; *a.* photometric(al), relating to different intensities of light.

Photometer.—The dispersion photometer indicates directly, by the readings of the scale, the candle power of the brightest electric light. The electric light and photometer may be near together, as the weakening of the bright light is performed not by distance, but by the employment of a very thin concave lens.

Photometer, Bothe's,—This photometer differs from Bunsen's in the equality of the illumination of the paper screen, with its wax spot, this being obtained by varying the angles of incidence of the two lights. See "Telegraph Journal," April 29, 1882.

Photometer, Foucault's.—A portable apparatus by which the shadows of a plate set up edgewise are cast upon a translucent screen, the comparison being easier and more exact than with Rumford's. See "Telegraph Journal" (London), April 8th, 1882.

Photometer, Ritchie's.—This consists of a rectangular wooden prism covered with white paper, and so placed that the observer has the two sources of light under examination on opposite sides, and regards the prism from above. See "Telegraph Journal,"April 8, 1882.

Photometer, Rumford's.—This photometer is identical with that invented and published by Lambert. It is based upon the equality of the two shadows of an opaque body projected upon a wall by the two lights which are to be compared. See "Telegraphic Journal" (London), April 8th, 1882.

Photophone.—An apparatus for the production of musical sounds by light. The sound is produced by means of throwing light on selenium several hundred times per second. It is hoped that it will be used practically by navigators for communications between ships at sea; for communication between lighthouses and a ship, or between a ship that is being wrecked and the people on shore; for transmitting messages in times of war when telegraphs are down, and where other electrical forms would fail. Invented by Prof. Graham Bell, who also invented a telephone; *a.* PHOTOPHONIC, relating to a photophone.

Photosphere.—(Gr. *phos.*, light, and *sphaira*, a sphere), *n.* A sphere of light; the luminous spherical envelope of the sun; the CHROMOSPHERE is the outer cloudy envelope, through which the light of the photosphere must pass.

Phreno-Magnetism.—Excitement of the organs of the brain by mesmeric passes or magnetic influence.

Pile.—Another name for battery. Volta's battery was literally a "pile" of disks, and hence the name is used by French electricians.

Pile Driving by Electricity.—This has been accomplished by power transmitted by two dynamo machines, and a couple of wires, to the gearing, connected with a pile-driver of ordinary construction.

Pile, Mercadier's Selenium.—An apparatus analogous in principle to the selenium element in Bell's photophone. It is of variable resistance under influence of a luminous ray of more or less intensity.

Plating Apparatus, Electric, Chester's.—A very small electroplating machine, combining, practically, advantages of larger ones.

Plow.—Invented by M. Bourden, for laying electric cables. It digs a very narrow and deep ditch for underground wires. Sci. Am., Ap. 22.'82.

Platinode.—Daniell's term for the cathode, or that plate in any cell which does not dissolve.

Plucker's Dynamo-Electric Machine.—This is an improved Gramme machine, its peculiarity being that a solenoid is used in place of a field electro magnet. The spark of the Gramme Ring is enclosed in a light case, through the middle of which passes the axle of the Ring, and to which the wound bobbins of the solenoids are so laid that they pass by the axle, and the windings of the circle are parallel.

Pluviameter, also **Pluviometer**—(L. *pluvia*, rain, and Gr. metron), *n.* Instr. for receiving and measuring the rain that falls in any locality; rain guage; PLUVIAM'ETRY, art of measuring the rain-fall.

Polariscope, (L. *polus;* Gr. *polos*, end of an axis, a pole; *skopeo*, I see), *n.* Instr. to detect polarized light, or to exhibit its phenomena.

Polarize, *v. t.* To render incapable of exhibiting the ordinary phenomena of reflection and transmission—applied to rays of light when acted upon by certain media and surfaces; *n.* or *a.* POLARIZING, effecting polarization; *a.* POLARIZED, in a state of polarity; *a.* POLARIZABLE, as light; *n.* POLARIZER, any substance which, by reflection or transmission of light, affects it in such a manner that its undulations, instead of taking place in all, are limited to one or two planes—a process which is called POLARIZATION; *a.* POLARY, that tends or points to a pole; POLARIZATION OF LIGHT, the peculiar properties imparted to or taken from rays of light by certain substances through which they pass, or by reflection from certain surfaces. (See pages 249 and 489.)

Pneumatic Trough.—A long hollow cylinder of wood, japanned tin, etc., having a perforated shelf, used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases made by chemical operations

Pneumatic Transmission.—A system recently introduced between various telegraph offices by which messages are conveyed from one office to another by means of pneumatic tubes. Messages are sent *from* the central office by compressed air, and *to* the central office by exhaust air, the necessary machinery being at the central office. To the pumps are fixed two large mains, one for pressure and the other for vacuum. These mains are carried from the engine room to the operating room, where the pneumatic tubes are. The system is successfully at work in London, New York, and Paris. The system in Paris is somewhat different from the one in London and New York.

Polarization.—The act of arranging the substances which form an electric circuit in a polar order or chain of + and — radicals presented towards and reacting on each other. It resembles the arrangement which takes place in a number of magnetic needles, which arrange themselves in an order of N. S., N. S.

Polarization of Plates.—This very absurd and confusing term is applied to an action; whenever the current passes from liquid to solid conductors, there forms on the surface of the latter a film different from the liquid, by which there is not only a greater resistance introduced, but an electro-motive force is generated opposing that of the current; so that, if quickly connected to a galvanometer and the main circuit broken, a reversed current will be maintained for some time. On this principle plates are constructed for some purposes.

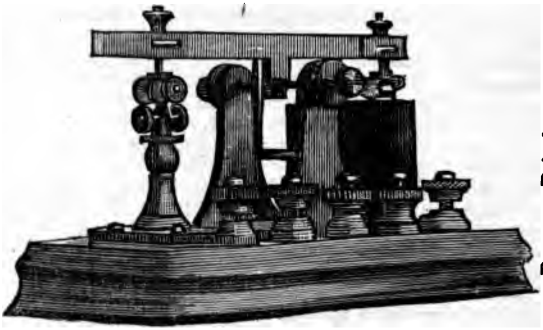
Poles.—The wires, plates, etc., leading from the battery; their name is the opposite of that of the plate they lead from. Thus, zinc is the positive metal, plate, or element of the battery; but the wire leading from the zinc is the negative pole.

Poles for Electric Lamps.—A plan has recently been designed for lighting large parks and squares by placing poles 120 feet high in the center of the park or square. Lamps of several thousand candle power are raised to within a few feet of the top by means of wheels, windlass, wires, pulleys, etc. The poles have four guy wires to steady them. The lamps are lowered when it is desired to place new carbons in them, and raised to the top when light is desired. It is necessary that the winding apparatus be of brass instead of cast-iron.

Polyphote, Many Light.—Polyphote regulators, or, as they are often called, division regulators, allow an indefinite number of lights on one circuit. All polyphote can be changed to monophote regulators.

Polyscope.—A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying glass.

Polechanger Dynamo for Quadruplex Telegraphy.—The special form here shown, is the invention of S. D. Field, with the Cumming Pesiphery Contact Attachment, two of the binding posts shown connect with a single current Morse key, which in opening and closing a local circuit raises and depresses the lever of the polechanger, which acts also as a sounder. When the key closes the short circuit, it throws a positive current to the line, and when open, a negative, through the standards at each end, they being insulated from the base which connects to line. By use of the Cumming disc electrodes perfection of signalling is insured under an intense dynamo battery. The upper disc are attached to a slotted screw which can be raised and lowered by turning check-nut, without changing their relative right-angle position to the lower ones. See "Cumming Key."



Dynamo, Polechanger.

Positive.—In the battery, the zinc plate in a decomposition cell; the anode. Positive Pole.— + the anode; the zincode by which the current enters another cell +. Positive Ions.—Hydrogen, metals, and basic radicals.

Potential.—Power to do work. A mathematical term, much misunderstood and misapplied. The potential of a battery is its E. M. F. The potential of any point usually means its tension above or below "earth" or "zero." Sir Wm. Thomson's definition is: the potential for any point A, in space, is a quantity depending on the position and electrical state of all bodies which act at the point "A," for the present confined to all electrified bodies in its neighborhood, and such that the difference between the values of the potential at the point A, and the potential at any other point B, is a measure of the tendency of the electricity to flow from A to B, or *vice versa*. It follows from this that, when there is equilibrium, the potential at every point of an electrified insulating conducting body, including every other insulated conducting body connected with the first by wires, or other conductors, is the same, and may be measured by connecting any part of the conducting body with any insulated electrometer of sufficient delicacy.

Power.—The product of force and velocity; that is to say, a force multiplied by the velocity with which it is acting, is the power in operation. Power is the differential of work, or any action which produces work, whether mental or physical. Power multiplied by the time of action, is work; work divided by time, is power.

Power, Transmission of.—The electrical transmission of power is a very recent invention. It is accomplished by having a motor connected with a dynamo machine, the motor being placed at the point where the power is desired. The currents in the Siemens railway are low tension, and it is not necessary to provide better insulation than the ordinary ties laid in the usual manner. This railway affords one of the latest and most practical instances of the transmission of power.

Primary Coil.—The inner coil of the helix. PRIMARY CURRENT, that current which passes through the primary coil.

Probe, Electric.—An instrument which can be inserted in the stomach of fishes and animals; and after insertion, platinum wire in the probe is made incandescent, showing the workings of the stomach, etc. One form is reported to have proved valuable to army surgeons. It rings a bell when it comes in contact with a ball or other metallic substance, and thus enables the operator to locate it. This was used in searching for the assassin's bullet which caused the death of President JAMES A. GARFIELD.

Pyrometer.—An actenic balance, or bolometer. For full description of, see "Electrician," Vol. VII., p. 221.

Pyrometer, Electric.—The electrical resistance of metals depends on their dimensions, material, and temperature; an increase of the latter causing a corresponding increase of resistance. The law of this increase is known thus: find resistance of a conductor at 0°, it can be calculated for any temperature, and *vice versa*. If resistance can be found by measurement, the temperature can be calculated. This is the principle upon which Siemens' electrical pyrometer is based.

Pyrophone.—A remarkable musical apparatus. By means of the application of electricity to the pyrophone, the ordinary gas-lighting apparatus, footlights, etc., are converted into singing instruments.

Q.

Quantity.—A term based on the idea that electricity is an actually existing element, having quantitative relations to chemical actions similar to the atomic weights of the material elements.

Quantity of Current.—The amount of electricity generated in a given time. See CURRENT.

Quadruplex.—A wonderful telegraph system by which four (4) messages (two in each direction) can be transmitted at the same time on the same wire. The distinguishing principle of this method consists in combining together two distinct and unlike methods of single transmission in such a way that they may be carried on independently upon the same wire, at the same time, without interfering with each other. Thos. A. Edison and Geo. B. Prescott are the joint inventors of the quadruplex. It is claimed that a telephone has been successfully worked on a quadruplex wire, thus transmitting five simultaneous messages on same wire. Gerritt Smith, D'Infreville, Muirhead, and Stearns have invented various systems of quadruplex telegraphy. The quadruplex is at the present time operated on nearly seventy different lines between nearly all the principal cities in the United States. It is also introduced into various European countries. One method is known as the double current system, and the other is the single current or open circuit system.

Quadruplex.—(L. *quatuor*, four; Gr. *plexis*, a plaiting; L. *plexus*, twisted; L. *plexum*, to interweave, to twist), *a*. Fourfold.

R.

Radicals—Either elementary atoms, or compound bodies, are like atoms, retaining their completeness and individuality through a series of chemical changes. Radicals are the ions of the theory of electrolysis.

Radiometer.—An instrument devised by Mr. Crookes, which consists of an aluminium cross, upon which are fixed four vanes, the whole being enclosed in an exhausted glass bulb.

Radiophone.—An instrument for the production of sound by any form of radiant energy.

Radiophony.—The production of sound by the impact of the waves of radiant energy upon different materials.

Radiophony.—The production of sounds by radiant energy. The facts brought out by Bell, Taintor, Preece, and Mercadier showed that sonorousness under the influence of light is a property common to all matter; or, in other words, that if matter, in a state of liquid, solid, or gas, is submitted to the influence of intermittent light, the result is the production of sounds. See Vol. X., No. 37, "Journal of Electric Eng."

Ravaglia's Electrical Apparatus.—An apparatus which can be set in operation by pressing a button, and by which the doors of a large building can be instantly opened. When a fire breaks out, the rise in temperature sets the machinery in motion.

Receiver for Telephones, Lockwood's.—In this receiver the diaphragm is composed of cork, or equivalent non-resonant and non-magnetic material, and provided with a central perforation in combination with a disk or plate of glass, etc. See U. S. Patent, 256,906.

Receiver-Sounder, Rogers' Needle.—In this instrument the needle is caused to reproduce the direction of its beat in sound. See London "Electrician," March 25th 1882.

Recorder, Syphon.—An invention of Sir Wm. Thomson for recording the signals transmitted by Atlantic cables. A syphon is drawn to the left or right of a central line in a long ribbon of paper, the letters resembling the outlines of mountains.

Reduced Length.—A term used to express a resistance in the terms of its equivalent length of wire,

Reflectors, Brass'.—An apparatus for diffusing the electric light where needed. Convex R. are much better than concave R.

Regulator.—An ingenious device for regulating the distance between the carbons, and the current used in electric lighting. The principal regulators are those of Brush, Siemens, Du Boscq, Foucault, Edison, Sawyer, and Maxim. The Maxim Regulator, for incandescent lighting, is large and ingeniously devised, consisting of a Maxim machine, small magnets, armatures, spring, wheels, etc., so arranged that when the current is too weak or strong, a toothed wheel automatically shifts an armature, and regulates the carbons and current from the central station, whereas, in the Brush machine, each lamp regulates itself. Regulators should keep the distance between the carbon points uniform, and maintain the necessary movement gradually without oscillation. 2. The term REGULATOR is applied to any system in which the carbons are kept at their natural distance from each other by mechanism more or less complex. Some regulators are fed by continuous currents, and some by alternating currents.

Regulator for Electric Store-Boxes and Lights.—A dynamo generator and a secondary battery are placed on a railroad car, the generator being driven by a hand-and-pulley connections from the axle of one pair of wheels, and electric lights are placed in and operated by the main circuit. A derived circuit contains a secondary battery. This circuit is automatically opened when the charge in the secondary battery reaches its maximum, and the current from the latter is diverted through the light circuit when the generator fails to supply the full complement of current. See "Pat. Office Gazette," Vol. 21, 6th.

Regulator, Edison's Electric Tension.—A device for producing resistance, composed of tufts or discs of semi-conducting fiber, as particles of silk, and intermediate conducting or semi-conducting material.

Regulator.—The arrangement or shield for covering or uncovering the core, thus exposing it more or less to the magnetism of the coil, and in this way regulating the strength of the current.

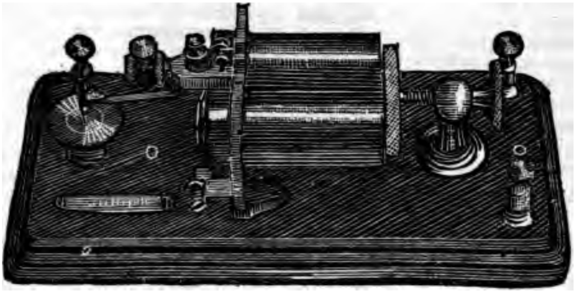
Regulator, Edison's Current.—This apparatus consists of a rectangular table, supporting beneath it a number of coils of German silver wire, wound upon skeleton bobbins, between which and between the convolutions of each helix there is a free circulation of air. See "Engineering," London, April 21, 1882.

Regulator, Guest's.—This regulator for electric lights was invented by J. H. Guest, the well-known electrician of Brooklyn. Invention makes following claim: The combination with the axial electro-magnet, the lever, pawl and feed-wheel, of an armature on the lever, and a permanent magnet, and the circuit connections and electrodes of an electric light. See "Official Gazette," March 7, 1882.

Regulator, Keith's Electric Light.—The combination of a carbon carrier, an electric motor gearing with said carrier, so as to control its movement in both directions. See "U. S. Patent Gaz.," May 9, '82.

Relay.—A relay is an instrument included in line circuit at each station, which acts by the electrical current on main line. A MAGNET, which is worked by an electric current, and is caused by it to bring into action the power of a local battery.

Relay.—So called because being a main line instrument of high resistance, its armature lever does not vibrate with sufficient force to act as a sounder for the operator's ear. Hence an attachment is made to a local circuit for this neccessary repetition or relaying. The particular form of contact shown is the Cumming disc Electrodes, of two wheels at right angles, to attain the smallest surface for telegraphic connections. This invention is fully illustrated under **ELECTRODES**.



Relay.

Relay, Polarized.—A polarized relay is one in which the retractile spring which serves to withdraw the armature lever from the connecting points of the local circuits when the circuit is opened is replaced by the attraction of a magnet. As the moving armature is very light, and as the attraction of one pole is assisted by the repulsion of the other, the polarized relay is very sensitive.

Relay, Preece's Duplex.—This relay is worked on the leakage principle. The outgoing current from either station passes through one coil of the instrument, and then divides between the second coil, which is connected to a line and a resistance.

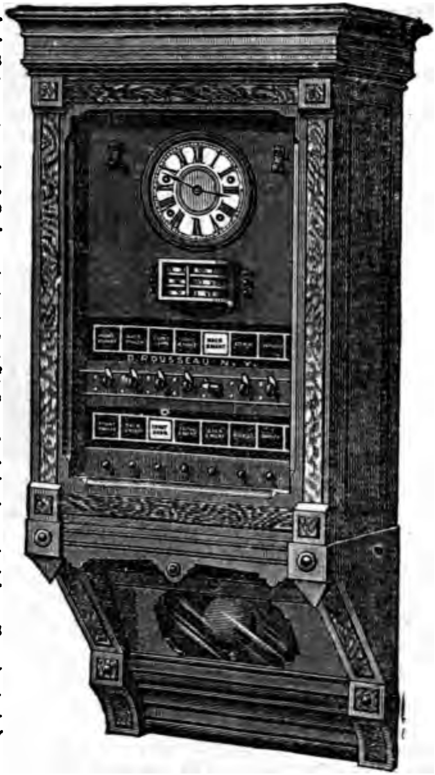
Relay, Stroh's.—Has two curved permanent steel magnets fixed side by side on the opposite sides of a vertical bar, whose ends work in pivots. The poles of these magnets play between the poles of two vertical straight electro-magnets.

Relay, Varley's—Varley's vertical relay has the coil wound on a reel of soft iron, upon each end of which a hollow casing or cap of the same material is fitted, almost completely encasing the coil in soft iron. The armature is magnetized by induction from a compound bar magnet placed behind.

Rousseau's Improved Burglar Alarm.—This burglar alarm sets itself, connects all or any part of a house automatically at any desired hour, and disconnects same automatically at any time required, and yet it is so simple that any one can understand it.

Repeaters.—An instrument used in telegraphy to repeat or send a message the instant it is received. They practically do the work of an operator, and the worse a long wire works the more repeaters are introduced in the circuit. Those invented by Hicks, Edison and D'Infreville are the best.

Repeater, Fast.—A fast repeater board is an apparatus for repeating over very long lines, used with Wheatstone's automatic apparatus. The repeater is halfway between the transmitting and receiving stations. This is used very largely in England.


B. ROUSSEAU N. Y.

Rousseau's Improved Burglar Alarm.

Resinous Electricity.—*Negative* electricity, excited by rubbing bodies of the resinous kind: opposed to *vitreous* or *positive* electricity; *a.* RESINO-ELECTRIC, exhibiting resinous or negative electricity.

Residual.—Remaining after a part is taken.

Residual Magnetism.—Moderately hard iron magnetized retains certain portions of magnetic polarity known as residual magnetism.

Resistance is that property of a conductor by reason of which it prevents more than a certain amount of work being done in a given time by a given E. M. F. The amount of energy expended in overcoming the specific resistance of the conductor appears as heat. Electrical resistance must not be confounded with mechanical friction, although heat is common to both. Any inductive effect produced by the current in the form of induced currents or magnetism exalts the resistance of the circuit. The frictional resistance caused by water flowing through a pipe is *not* constant. In electrical conductors the resistance is *constant*. R. and E. M. F. must be considered in conjunction to obtain a comprehensive view of their reciprocal effects. Upon doubling the E. M. F., other conditions being the same, the strength of the current passing is doubled. If the wire be twice as long, other conditions same, the current is halved. An insulated telegraph line, eighty miles in length, gives a resistance of, say 10,000 units, the resistance per mile will be eighty times 10,000 or 800,000 units; each mile of the wire conducts a certain quantity of electricity to the earth on account of its bad insulation; therefore, the greater number of miles the *smaller* is the total resistance; the average resistance of a single mile is obtained by *multiplying* the total resistance by the number of miles. When the line is *grounded* at the distant end the case is reversed. The greater length of the wire the *greater* the resistance; and to arrive at the average resistance of a single mile we have now to *divide* the total resistance by the number of miles.

Resistance.—Opposition in a conductor to the passage of electrical fluid. Conductivity is reciprocal of resistance. (2.) The opposition in a circuit to the development of a current. The unit of resistance is generally the ohm. The internal resistance is that of the battery itself; external, that of the work to be done, conductors leading to it, and any measuring apparatus employed.

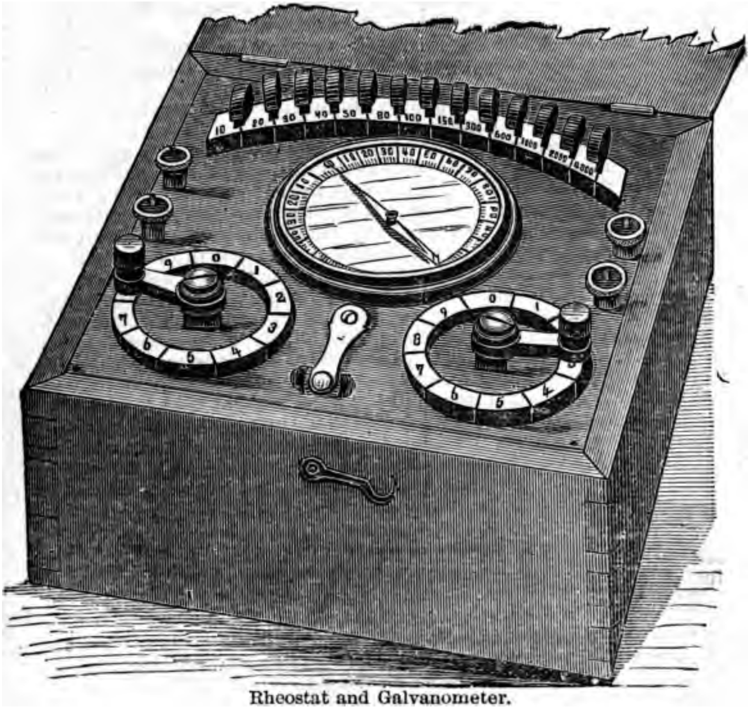
Resistance Boxes.—A box containing resistance, generally in the shape of small wire or small German silver wire.

Resonant.—Able to return sound.

Retardation.—The inductive action which reduces the rate of signalling in submarine cables, etc.

Rheochord—A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, according as a greater or less length of it is inserted in the circuit.

Rheometer (Gr. *rheos*, a current, and *metron*, a measure), *n.* Instrument to measure the intensity of a galvanic current; RHEOMETRY, method of determining the force of galvanic currents; RHEOMOTOR (L. *motor*, a mover, from *moveo*, I move), apparatus by which an electrical or galvanic current is originated; RHEOPHORE (Gr. *phoreo*, I bear along), connecting wire of an electric or voltaic apparatus; RHEOSCOPE (Gr. *skopeo*, I view), an apparatus for ascertaining the existence and pressure of a galvanic current; RHEOSTAT (Gr. *statos*, that stands), an instrument for regulating the circuit, and for enabling a galvanic needle to be kept at the same point during an experiment; RHEOTOME (Gr. *temno*, I cut), an instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current; RHEOTROPE (Gr. *trepo*, I turn), instrument for reversing the direction of a voltaic or electric current.



Rheostat and Galvanometer.

Rheometer.—A rheometer, for measuring currents at different depths in water, has been described by Signor Scardona. It acts by pulses generated at intervals (according to the speed of the current) in a tube and directing a bell. The water-current acts on two screw-vanes on a horizontal shaft in a case attached to a vertical rod. For full description, see the new Electrical Journal, "The Telegraph and the Telephone," Vol. I., No. 2.

Rheophores.—See ELECTRODES.

Rheostat.—A measure of resistance. One of the latest and best forms is now manufactured by Bunnell & Co., New York.

Rheostat, Buell's.—This consists of a series of primary circuits of induction coils, which are connected by ordinary switch plugs directly in the artificial line until the resistance equals that of the main line. See "Official Pat. Gaz.," April 18, 1882.

Rheostat, Fox's.—This invention consists of a regulator for electric circuits, a loose coil, adjustable slide, and sustaining-rod. See "Patent Gaz.," Patent No. 254,764.

Rheotome.—One of the simplest forms is made of an elastic metal plate, which presses upon the teeth of a wheel.

Rods, Lightning.—Protectors, generally composed of copper. If the rods are well grounded in two divisions, one division being very deep, and the other near the surface, or carried to the *bottom* of a well, they are a protection to a house. It is not necessary that they be supported on insulators. A poor rod is worse than none at all. A copper lightning rod, about one inch in width and one-fourth of an inch in thickness, is considered by English electricians the best form.

Ruhmkoff Coil.—A coil for producing intermittent currents, invented and manufactured by Ruhmkoff, a celebrated electrician, who lived in Paris. An extremely loud musical note is occasioned by the spark of a Ruhmkoff coil, when the primary circuit is made and broken into sufficient rapidity. When an intermittent current from a Ruhmkoff coil is sent through the arms, a musical note can be perceived when the ear is closely applied to the arm of the person experimented upon. (2.) A machine for producing induced currents of electricity of great intensity, consisting of a coil or helix of stout copper wire, insulated by being wound with silk, surrounded by another coil of fine wire, likewise insulated, in which a momentary current is induced when a current from a voltaic battery is passed through the inner coil. The real inventor of this coil, it is claimed, was Mr. —— Ritchie, a celebrated musical instrument maker of Boston, Mass. See INDUCTION COIL.

S.

Sabine's Apparatus.—FOR ASCERTAINING THE CONTOUR AND SPEED OF ELECTRIC WAVES. See "Telegraphic Journal," April 1, '82.

Safety Catch.—A device which consists of a small bit of lead, so placed in the circuit that, upon the diversion of a strong current to the wire, it will be instantly melted, and the current broken. It will probably be largely used in the Edison incandescent system.

Safety Device, Plush's.—A device for protecting telephone and other instruments, etc., from dangerously strong currents in electric light wires. See U. S. Patent No. 254,099.

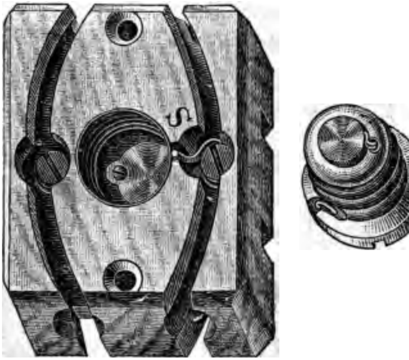
Secondary.—An action depending on another.

Secondary Action.—See ELECTROLYSIS.

Secondary Batteries.—See Polarization of Plates; also, Battery.

Secondary Coil.—A coil of fine wire usually wound upon, but entirely separated from the primary coil by insulation.

Secondary Current.—The current emanating from the secondary coil; the induced current.



Safety Catch, Edison's.

Safety Catch, Edison's.—One of the principal objections that have been urged, as a possible barrier to the progress of electric lighting, is the danger of fire, arising from accidental short circuiting of the lamps, or conductors. All danger from this cause is effectually guarded against by the safety catch, or cut out, one form of which, represented in Figure 1, shows its principle. It consists of a short piece of lead wire, included in the circuit, and if, for any reason, wires coming in contact, jumping of the current from one wire to the other, or the overloading of the wire with more current than it can carry, the conductors become heated, before the copper conductors attain appreciable heat, the cut-out wire melts and interrupts the circuit. Not only in this form, is the cut-out introduced, but it may be included in the lamps and the street connection boxes, so that fire arising from overheating of the wires, is impossible. It may be added that the fusion of the safety catch, need cause but a temporary interruption of the circuit, for the separate screw plug, shown in the figure, may be unscrewed and replaced by a new one in a moment, when the circuit is restored and the cut-out prepared to work again. See Edison's "Z" Dynamo.

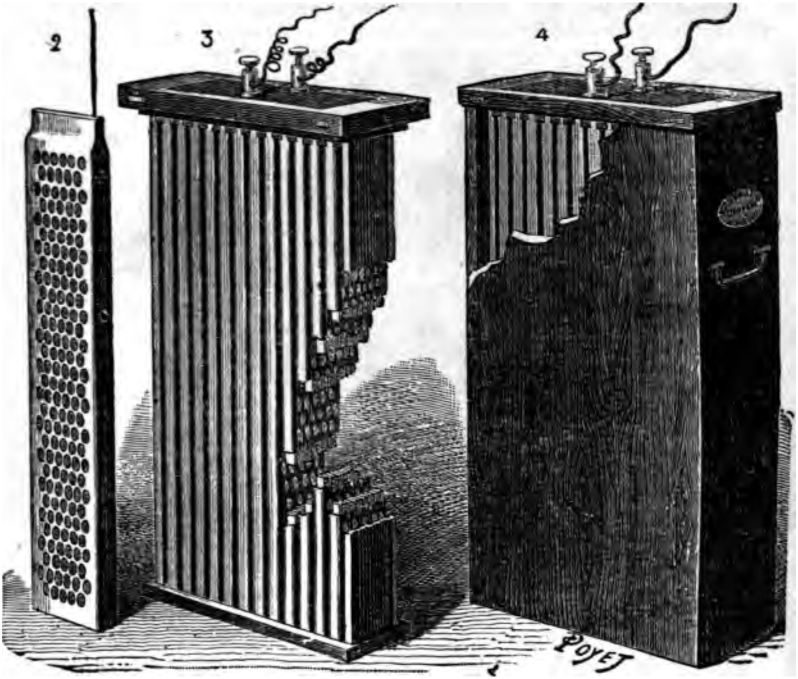
Secondary Electrolysis is a decomposition supposed to be effected by the chemical action of the substance really set free by the current.

Secondary Globules, or INTERMEDIATE GLOBULES.—Liquid metallic globules, between liquid or solid metallic electrodes, during electrolysis. The three inside globules are secondary globules, corresponding to secondary plates in a battery.

Selenium.—An elementary substance allied to sulphur, having a dark reddish brown color and metallic luster; *a.* SELENIC.

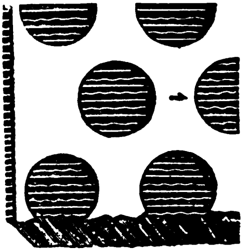
Selenium.—A metal producing remarkable effects when light is suddenly thrown upon it. It is used in the construction of the SELENIUM PHOTOPHONE, which is, practically, a microphone.

Semaphore, Telegraph.—One form of telegraph semaphores are used for block signalling. (Gr. *sema*, a sign, and a *phero*, I bear).

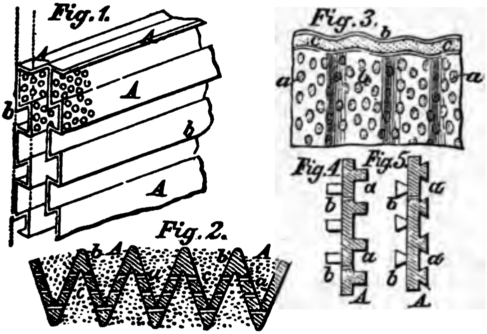


Secondary Battery, DeKabath's.

Secondary Battery, DeKabath's.—The object of this invention is to construct an apparatus for accumulating electric energy, in which the layers of peroxide of lead and spongy lead with which the anode and cathode become coated may be of great thickness. See "Der Techniker" and "Telegraph and Telephone," June 1, 1882.



Secondary Battery, Sellon & Volkmar's.—These figures show S. & V.'s new secondary battery, constructed of perforated, roughened or split plates of lead in which the oxide of lead is held in the utmost security. See "Secondary Battery" page 133.



Sellon & Volkman's Secondary Battery.

Secondary Wire, is the long fine outside wire in the Wheatstone instrument. (2.) In coils it is the long and fine wire in which the induced current is set up by the magnetic reaction of the core.

Separator, Electric.—An invention of one of the Yale students for separating the chaff and the "middling" flour from the flour. Large cylinders of gutta percha revolve against sheepskins, producing electricity, which causes lighter particles to adhere to the cylinders.

Separator, Magnetic.—A machine invented by Edison for separating precious ores from the rock or sand. A modification of this machine is in use on the southern coast of Long Island, for separating particles of iron from the sand on the beach, which is put into a hopper shaped like the letter V; the sand falls about four feet. A powerful magnet is placed near the falling sand; the particles of iron are drawn towards the magnet and fall into one partition of the receiver; while the sand falls into another. It is claimed that iron costs by this process only one dollar per ton, and that it will sell for six dollars.

Short Circuit.—An expression used when the circuit is completed, before reaching the conductors or electrodes. (2.) An expression used in telegraphy, meaning the local battery or short circuit.

Signals, Gossett's & Fisher's.—This invention relates to that system of automatic electric railway signalling apparatus which consists in dividing the whole or a portion of a line of railway in signal sections of any length. See "Telegraph Journal," London, April 22, '82.

Signal, Mean's.—In this a signal is held, normally, at "safety," through weighted connections, and is operated to "danger" by a passing train, and there secured through an electro-magnet device. See U. S. Pat. 257,233. See BLOCK SYSTEM, SIGNALS, etc.

Signals, Sullivan's Electric Fog.—A method of signalling, especially designed for use in foggy weather, and at other times, when the ordinary visible signals cannot be readily seen. See "Electrician," March 25th, 1882.

Sirene.—An instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds.

Socket, Bergman's, for Electric Lamps.—CLAIM. An electric socket, having two terminals or contacts, composed of a plate located in the bottom of the socket, etc. See U. S. Pat. No. 257,277.

Sound.—Noise; report; anything audible. The ear distinguishes the tone or pitch, the intensity by virtue of which sounds are loud or soft. The quality by which we are able to distinguish a note sounded upon a violin from the same note when sounded upon a flute.

Sound Box.—A small box for increasing sound from the sounder.

Sounder,—An instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the messages being read by sound alone.

Sounder.—An instrument largely used in telegraphy, especially in the United States. Using a Tyler sounder and a telephone, a wire was found to work very well carried bare over moist land; and a case is known even where a wire was put in a stream of water, and a wire was cut, leaving a break of ten feet, and yet the sounder worked.

Sounder, Direct Acting.—An instrument used for telegraph purposes. This sounder can be worked without any relay by means of ten Leclanche cells, through 10,000 B. A. units of resistance.

Sounder, Burke's.—In this system the relay and local battery is entirely dispensed with, and only the main line battery and sounder employed. The sounder is of a peculiar construction. Two magnets of high resistance are employed. One is placed on one side of the lever, and one on the other. The lever being pivoted in the center, both magnets, although attracting in opposite directions, tend to move the lever in one direction only, and the power of both magnets is therefore utilized at the same moment by the employment of the same electric impulse, and for the same purpose. The position of the magnets and lever greatly increases the effect of the current on the lever, as the weight of the lever is made auxiliary to the power of the magnets in the down or initial stroke of the hammer or lever. The upstroke of the lever is secured by a retracting spring of great force, much more powerful than is ordinarily used, and the power or tension of this spring is kept fixed. In opposition to this retracting spring is another powerful spring, whose tension is in the line of the attraction of the magnets, and which can be increased or diminished at the pleasure of the operator. By the use of this spring, which is entirely new in its application, a balance of opposite forces is preserved, and the magnetic power is used to destroy this balance, and thereby produce the desired movement of the lever, and which vibrates with a force in proportion to the power of the opposing springs and energy of the battery, as the key of the operator is made to close or open the circuit at either end of the line. In the new sounder, then, the initial or down-stroke of the lever is effected by the combination of three forces or powers—the magnetic power of electric energy, the mechanical power of the adjustable spring, and the natural power of the gravity of the lever itself; while the secondary movement or up-stroke of the lever results from the force of the retracting spring, which manifests its power when the electric energy is interrupted or ceases. As the retracting power is unchanging, a uniform force of retraction is attainable, and as any change in magnetic power can be compensated for by increasing the power of the spring acting with the magnets, a uniform degree of operative opposition of forces can be preserved. This sounder is claimed to be entirely outside the scope of the celebrated Page patent, which practically controls the whole field of telegraphy. It has worked between New York and Washington.

Sound Signal, Electric.—An American invention, which practically takes the place of the "block system." By a combination of a battery, clock, wires, etc., the engineer's attention is arrested by a SOUND signal, which is rung near his post on the locomotive.

Solenoid.—An electro-dynamic spiral, having the conjunctive wire turned back along its axis, so as to neutralize that component of the effect of the current, which is due to the length of the spiral, and reduce whole effect to that of a series of equal parallel circular currents.

Solenoid Wire is a single straight wire, connected at each end with, and wound closely around by another insulated wire, this forming a complete system.

System.—The electric currents returning into themselves. Some electricians claim that the solenoid effectually overcomes induction

Sonometer.—An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of sounds emitted by different materials in different arrangments, and for ascertaining the relations between musical notes. See AUDIOMETER. One of the best has been devised by Prof. Hughes, F.R.S.

Sonorescence.—Another name for PHOTOPHONY, the phenomena discovered by Prof. Bell.

Speaker, Microphone.—An instrument in which the principle of the microphone is maintained. The system of three vertical carbons is arranged inside a small box, of which the lid is made of a thin plate of mica, horn, or ebonite. The box is provided with two hinged arms, so that it may be placed in the most convenient position for speaking, and at the same time the sensitiveness of the instrument can be regulated. The speaker can be used like an ordinary telephone. Only vibrations of sound act upon it. M. Varley is the inventor.

Spectogram.—Cablegram.

Spectrology (L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image; Gr. *logos*, a discourse), *n.* the science of chemical analysis by means of the lines of spectra, as modified by the volatilization of different elements.

Spectrophone, (Gr. *phone*, sound.)—An adjunct to the spectroscope, of great use in the investigation of absorption-spectra, in the ultra red portion of the spectrum, which has hitherto been beyond the reach of our senses. Intermittent rays of light pass through the collimator and prism of a spectroscope to a tube containing wire netting, lampblacked—this being substituted for the eye piece—and by this means Graham Bell has been able to explore by the ear a large portion of the spectrum that has hitherto been a terra incognita.

Spectrum Analysis.—The act or art of ascertaining the character and composition of luminous bodies, or of non-luminous bodies, when in a state of combustion, by causing a ray of light from the body desired to be so analyzed to pass through a prism, each substance in the spectrum having its own characteristic system of lines; SOLAR SPECTRUM, a spectrum formed by solar light, especially as thrown by a prism on a screen in a darkened room. A spectrum may be formed by a ray from any luminous body, as from a star, a planet, etc., or from any burning or incandescent body.

Spectroscope.—An optical instrument for forming and examining spectra, particularly those produced by flames in which different substances are volatilized, so as to determine from the position of the spectral lines the composition of the substance.

Speed of Working Telegraph Lines.—In America about forty words per minute. Occasionally fifty-two words have been transmitted. In Europe the average speed is about twenty words per minute. On cables from fifteen to twenty-five words per minute.

Spherograph.—An instrument designed for the practical application to navigation, of SPHERICS, or the different geometrical circles, lines, angles, etc., which may be described on the surface of a sphere.

Spring-Jack.—A devise invented by G. F. Milliken for use as a cut-out. Similar devices were invented by Cook in 1837.

Stabile.—Stationary, as when the electrodes are kept in one place, not moved about.

Static Electricity.—Electricity at rest. See STATICS in Dict.

Storage, Electric.—Mr. Henry Morton, in a very lucid article in the Dec. No. of *Harper's Magazine*, epitomizes the results of experiments made in the storage of electricity with a battery of PLANTÉ and FAURE cells respectively. Of Faure's improvement on Planté's "secondary battery" Mr. Morton says:

"He coats both plates before rolling them up, with a paste of red lead and sulphuric acid. This red lead is largely converted into sulphate of lead by the action of the acid mixed with it and present in the battery. Then on the first action of the charging current the sulphate of lead on one plate is reduced to a sponge of metallic lead, while that on the other is oxidized into peroxide. This is the only difference between the 'secondary battery' of Planté and the "storage battery" of Faure. Both operate on the same principle and in the same way, with probably some considerable improvement in efficiency (*i.e.*, capacity) in the Faure arrangement. Both batteries are frequently made in the form of numerous flat plates covered with some woven fabric, and packed near together in a rectangular box filled with dilute acid. The sole novelty in the Faure device is in the use of a porous coating of decomposable substance, by which a thick layer of active material can readily be obtained on both plates of the battery.

"A series of cells are connected for use, and made with boxes of wood impregnated and heavily coated with an asphalt varnish which enables them to withstand the action of the acid solution which fills them. The weight of a single cell of this battery is about ninety to one hundred pounds.

"The great interest which they have excited at the present time comes largely from two causes. First, the enormous improvement in dynamo-electric machines, by reason of which electric currents can be supplied at a small fraction of what they used to cost when they were obtained only from galvanic batteries; and secondly, the great need developed, in the attempts to apply the cheap electricity furnished by dynamo machines to various uses, for some means of storing the electric force either actually or practically.

"In order that this desired result should be obtained in a way commercially valuable, several conditions must be fulfilled: 1st, the storage must not involve any great loss of energy in the charging: 2d, the stored energy should be retained with little loss; 3d, the cost of the storage apparatus should be moderate: 4th, the apparatus should be within moderate limits of bulk and weight; and 5th, it should be enduring, and not wear out so as to require frequent replacement.

"The most interesting tests of the Faure battery, with a view of determining in how far it fulfilled these conditions, were made at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers in Paris, by a committee of which M. Tresca was president, and MM. Allard, Le Blanc, Jubert, and Pottier were members. The battery experimented upon consisted of 35 cells weighing about 95 pounds each, or in all 3325 pounds, say 1½ ton. It was charged by a Siemens dynamo electric machine, which absorbed the mechanical energy of 1,558 horse power during 22 hours 45 minutes, which would be equal to one horse-power for 35 hours 26 minutes; or in foot-pounds, 70,158,000. Of this mechanical energy thirty-four per cent. was expended in useless work in the machine and battery during the operation of charging, and sixty six per cent. was stored as chemical energy in the battery. Of this stored energy sixty per cent. was recovered as electric energy. This would amount to about 27,783,700 foot-pounds, or one horse power for 14 hours 4 minutes. In other words, the actual work of one horse for 35¼ hours, after being stored in 1¼ tons of battery, could be recovered to the extent of about 14 hours' work of one horse, or the equivalent of the same in electric or other energy. Thus Mr. Edison's 16 candle electric lamps require about one-sixth of a horse-power each, and therefore six of them could be run for 14 hours with the energy stored in this battery as above stated. Mr. Edison's smaller lamps, which give about eight candles each, or the same light as an ordinary German student's lamp, require but half as much power, and thus six of them could be run for 28 hours by this same battery.

"This is, of course, not a high degree of efficiency; but, as the above named committee remark in their report, "In many cases the loss would be fully counterbalanced by the advantage of having at hand and entirely at one's disposal so abundant a source of electricity."

"The main sources of loss are, first, local action between the negative lead plate and the peroxide of lead deposited upon it, and second, the resistance of the oxide and sulphate to the passage of the current, by reason of which energy is lost by being converted into useless heat in the battery both at charging and discharging.

"By so regulating the discharge of the battery as to reduce this loss, and by giving seasons of repose in which the battery recovers some of its deterioration, Messrs. Ayrton and Perry succeeded in recovering eighty-two per cent. of the power put into one of these batteries.

"A single cell weighing eighty-one pounds without the dilute acid yielded, in three discharges of six hours on three successive days, an electric current whose total energy was 1,400,000 foot-pounds, which represents about one horse-power exerted for about three-quarters of an hour.

"This is almost double the efficiency per weight of battery shown by the French experiments, and the recovery of eighty-one in place of sixty per cent. of the stored energy would indicate also a more than double efficiency in this respect also.

"Experiments in using the Faure battery for industrial purposes have already been made in various directions. It has been employed to run street cars and other vehicles (including even velocipedes), to propel boats, to operate sewing machines and others requiring a small amount of power, to illuminate houses and single rooms, and also steamers and railway carriages.

"As yet it has only been shown to be economically valuable where peculiar conditions protect it from competition with other means of effecting the same results more directly. Thus it has been used in France at the establishment of M. Duchesne-Fournet, where linen cloth is bleached by exposure to sunlight on bleaching greens, to run a train carrying out the cloth from the factory to the green, and to wind in the cloth from the green after it has been bleached. An ordinary steam engine could not be used in this case, on account of its smoke and cinders. Again in railway cars it is much more convenient to use a Faure battery than to have a dynamo-electric machine, either run by a special engine or by the motion of the train. The latter would of course be impracticable without some storage arrangement to provide a light when the train stopped.

"Indeed, as a regulator of electric currents, to equalize them, or bridge over brief interruptions of the generating machines, a storage battery would seem to have a wide application. Arrangements are now being made to light some cars on the Pennsylvania Central railroad in the same manner."

Storage Battery, Faure's.—An improvement on Plantés battery. Faure fills up the space between the lead plates used by Planté, with red lead, and vastly increases the usefulness of the apparatus. The advantages which red lead offers for this purpose are due to the fact that it is an intermediate oxide which oxygen can raise to the state of peroxide, while hydrogen can reduce it to protoxide and afterwards to metallic lead. Faure's battery consists of a number of boxes about a foot square, in which are placed about fourteen lead plates, having a coating of minium, and sewed tightly in felt. Dilute sulphuric acid is then poured upon the plates. OVER NINETY PER CENT. of the energy is given back from the Faure accumulator. See "Electricity" by Hospitalier, page 116. The "Operator" of Sept. 1882, refers to Faure's battery as follows:

"Faure placed the accumulator in front rank of inventions, by giving to his leaden plates a preliminary coating of red lead, made up into a paste with dilute acid. By this means the tedious process of 'forming' is very much shortened, but a much thicker coating of the spongy metal is obtained; in consequence of which the discharge continues for a much longer time than in the Planté battery, and hence the accumulator has become for the first time available as a source of electricity for all purposes where a steady current of more than transient duration is required."

The improved accumulator was patented by M. Faure in the month of October, 1880, and a company was formed for its introduction, known as "La Force et al Lumière." In January of the present year a patent was granted by the United States, and on May 12, the steamship Labrador brought to this country the first Faure batteries, the smoking room, one of the corridors, and a state room having been lighted during the voyage by incandescent electric lamps, supplied with electricity by the accumulators. The lamps used were of the Edison, Swan and Maxim types. Eight lamps were kept lighted continually, six of eight candle power, one of six, and one of fifty candle power. Any one light was put out without the others being at all affected. As to the cost, it was found to be so insignificant that the proprietors of the system offered to light the entire vessel with 150 lamps for ten dollars a day—a sum materially smaller than the expense of lighting it by oil lamps. The lamps silently draw their store of energy from the boxes, which occupy but an inconsiderable space, and a beautiful, soft and steady light is produced.

Four sizes of the accumulators are made, the latest form, yielding a force equal to one horse-power for one hour, consists of fourteen plates of lead incased in a water-tight box about twenty inches in length, twelve inches in height and eight inches in width. Seven of the plates at one end form the positive and the other seven at the opposite end the negative pole of the battery. A sheet of lead to fit the interior of one side of the box is cut out and perforated with small holes, about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. On this lead plate a layer of red lead, mixed with acidulated water, is placed. First, one side of the plate is prepared; then, covered with a sheet of parchment. the plate is turned around and the same operation repeated. Around the outside of the parchment a cloth jacket is sewn so as to completely contain the plate, leaving only a small portion at one end to form an electrode. The negative plates are prepared in precisely the same manner. When this is completed the fourteen plates which are placed in the box are parallel to each other, with their electrodes standing up at each end. A cover is then fitted to the box and the electrodes at each end are united together, and connected with a brass terminal. To produce a charge of the interior of the accumulator, so that it can absorb and give out the quantity of electricity required, it is filled with acidulated water until the plates are covered about a quarter of an inch deep. It is then placed in connection with several others and charged from a dynamo machine for a space of four hundred hours (after it is "formed" only ten to fifteen hours is required to charge it). At the end of this time the red lead has been completely changed in nature, being converted on the positive plate into peroxide of lead, and on the negative plate into a spongy metallic state. The accumulator is now fit for use, and can be charged with the quantity of electricity required, and will afterward give out from eighty to ninety per cent. of the work produced by the machine.

With ten such accumulators, weighing 120 pounds each, ten incandescent lamps of a new type manufactured by the Edison company, each equal to two ordinary gas burners, can be kept illuminated for twenty-five hours; or with forty accumulators ten Maxim incandescent lamps, each equal to six gas burners, can be illuminated 12 hours.

As to the length of time during which an accumulator will retain its charge when not in use, it is sufficient to quote the words of Sir William Thomson: "One can wait days and weeks without making use of it." Every place of business in a city or town can be furnished with a daily supply of electricity from a central station, provided with powerful engines and dynamos—a supply of electricity that will yield for twenty-four hours a current equally as powerful as that derived directly from a dynamo, and far more steady and reliable.

Stove, Clammond's Electric.—An ingenious apparatus for heating houses, and at the same time supplying an electric light. It is about the size of a kiosk or a large furnace. The upper half is insulated from the lower half. Strips of copper, about five feet long and six inches wide, are set into zinc castings of the same length. Near where the copper is joined to the zinc, inside the stone, are three thousand blocks of antimony and zinc. The hot air passes up past these blocks of antimony and zinc, and passes out of a large stove pipe or smokestack, resembling those on steam-engines. In one form these are large porous tiles or bricks, nearly the size of the interior of the stove. There are about 288 strips of copper in each half-section or, say 576 in both sections, and they are about half an inch apart. Asbestos, or indestructible paper, is placed between the zinc and the antimony, and between each of the small squares, which are about one inch square. These squares are an alloy of zinc and antimony. The squares are joined together in pairs of about a dozen, and are quite flexible. The stove is not insulated from the earth. The outer edges of the copper are exposed to cold air, and the heated air is very near the antimony and zinc squares. The photometric power is about 300 candles.

Strain of Suspended Wires.—The usual dip of line wires for a span of 240 feet is about eighteen inches in mild weather. With No. 8 wire this gives a strain of 420 lbs , breaking weight 1,800 lbs.

Steam Dynamo, Edison's.—This dynamo, which is nominally rated as a 1,200 light machine at sixteen candle power incandescence, is capable of giving 1,400 lights of this power continually, and with high economy. The armature is driven by a Porter-Allen engine directly connected, and making 350 revolutions per minute.

Stearn's Duplex.—One of the best, and has been largely introduced in Europe and the United States. It consists of differential relays, rheostats, resistance boxes, etc. The differential relay is irresponsive to impulses of the transmitter at its own station, but yields readily to those sent from distant stations. See "Operator," Aug. 15, 1882.

Stethoscope.—An instrument for examining the heart, lungs, etc. It consists of a tube of light wood or gutta percha, with one end funnel-shaped, which, when applied to their surface, makes audible the sounds of the chest or other cavities of the body; STETHOMETER, a instr. for measuring the capacity or determining the form of the chest.

Sulphate of Copper Batteries.—M. Reynier, of Paris, has improved the DANIELL cell, and utilized it for charging accumulators to feed electric lights; sixty-eight small *sulphate of copper cells* are ranged side by side. To make them work, all that is needed is to put in the cells some *crystal of copper sulphate.* This battery during the day, charges 24 accumulators, which at night are ready to feed a certain number of incandescent lights.

Subterranean Lines.—Telegraph lines underground. The best systems are Brooks', Walton's, and the Tube system. Brooks' plan is to have a cable composed of many fine copper wires, separated from each other by jute or hemp. This cable is drawn through a tube, which is afterwards filled with paraffine oil. He received $300,000 for his American patent, and his system is being introduced in Europe with great success.

Sun-Lamp.—This is an arc electric light apparatus, which has many interesting peculiarities. Two carbons are slightly inclined from the perpendicular, and are held between a center-piece of white marble or magnesia. The carbons descend by their own weight. The whole arrangement is kept in position by a cast-iron box. The light is of a yellow color; hence the name "Sun" light. All the light is thrown downward. An important feature of the light is its steadiness, and the carbons last sixteen hours. It was invented by Messrs. Clerc & Bureau.

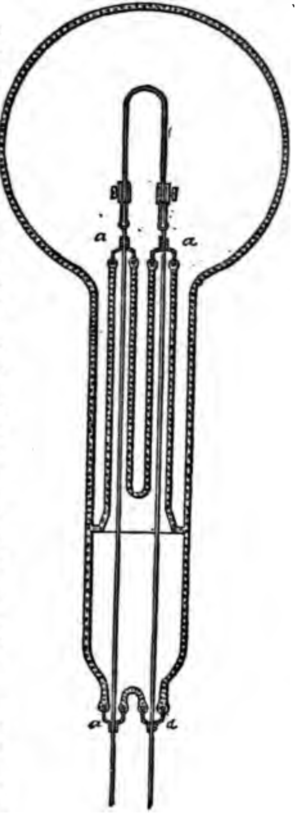
Swan's Lamp.—An incandescent lamp where the carbon filament is placed in a glass bulb exhausted to a very high degree of air and other gasses. In this lamp the carbon has a resistance of 100 ohms when cold, and is no thicker than a horse-hair. The filament through use becomes remarkably elastic and metal-like

Swan's Lamps.—See Edison's Lamps.

Switch.—The telephone exchange switch is an apparatus for connecting subscribers, and is intended for exchanges. With either magneto or battery cells and an automatic polechanger, it works equally well whether one or both systems are used on the same exchange.

Switch.—An apparatus used in telegraphy for connecting telegraph lines with different instruments in a telegraph office.

Switch, Buell's Telephone.—This switch has a number of automatic switches, from which subscribers' lines



Swan's Lamp

radiate, and are connected with a manual switch by one or more lines from each automatic switch. See U. S. Pat. No. 255,766.

Supports.—Fixtures for supporting wires on house-tops, etc. A double roof fixture should be made high enough to clear all wires in the vicinity.

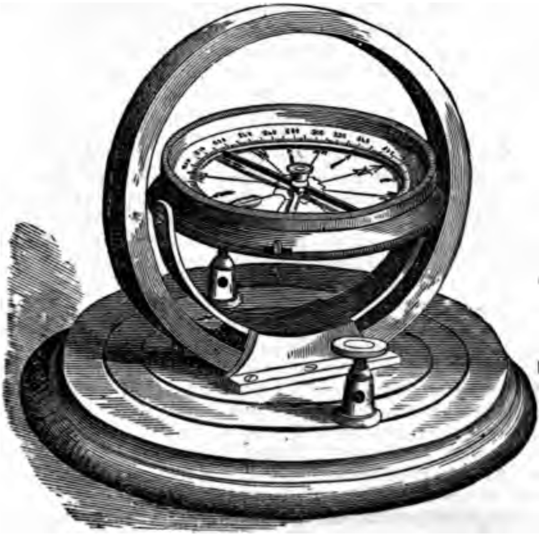
Switch for Electric Light, Bergman's.—CLAIM. In switches for E. L. circuits the combination with the reciprocating circuit controlling device, of a key block, adapted to be revolved continuously in one direction. See U. S. Pat. 257,276.

Switch, Short Circuiting, for Dynamo Machines.—It is arranged to close a short circuit around the field magnets before breaking the main circuits, thereby weakening the field magnets and preventing excessive sparking from the extra current.

Synclinal, *a.* Inclining to a common center, forming a trough or basin-shaped hollow, like the leaves of a half-opened book; applied in geology to strata that dip from opposite directions inwards.

T.

Tangent Galvanometer.—A galvanometer for measuring strength of electrical currents, which are proportional to the tangent of the angle of deflection. See GALVANOMETER.



Tangent Galvanometer

Tasimeter, Micro.—A measurer of infinitesimal pressures. The value of this instrument is in its ability to detect small variations of temperature.

Teinoscope (ti'no-skope), (Gr. *teino*, I extend, and *skopeo*, I view), a telescope formed by combining prisms in a particular manner.

Telectroscope.—An invention by M. Senlecq. See "Electrician," Feb. 5th, 1881.

Telegraph, Electric.—A mechanical apparatus for rapidly communicating intelligence to any distance by the agency of batteries, wires, and instruments. A variety of telegraphs have been introduced—the type-printing telegraph, the automatic telegraph, the autograph telegraph, Carpenter's writing telegraph, Mayer's multiple telegraph, Baudot's multiple telegraph, and the quadruplex and duplex telegraphs. Four things are essential in every electric telegraph: 1. A battery for generating electricity. 2. Wires to conduct the electricity. 3. An instrument for sending the message. 4. An instrument for receiving the message. The battery used is in almost all cases a voltaic battery. The sending instrument is merely a key for opening and closing the circuit. The receiving instrument in the needle telegraph is a magnetic needle, which by its movements indicates the message sent.

Telegraph, Automatic.—A rapid system of telegraphy, by which the messages are punched out on long strips of paper and transmitted to the distant end, where they are received on chemically prepared paper. The systems of Wheatstone, Little, Edison, and the American Rapid Telegraph Company, are the best in use.

Telegraph, Baudot's.—A wonderfully ingenious telegraph, by which six employees can work simultaneously on the same wire at the same time, quite independently of one another. By pressing the keys of a board transmitter the message placed before it is reproduced at the other end on a special slip for each operator, in printed characters, ready to be delivered to whom it is addressed. About 110 words per minute can be transmitted by this system, but it is too complicated to come into general use. See "Telegraphic Journal," March 4th, 1882, and descriptive cuts on the following pages.

To get a clear idea of the complex structure of the Baudot apparatus, imagine two vertical axles, one located at Paris and the other at Bordeaux, revolving *synchronously* one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, and that each carries a horizontal arm which revolves over a plate divided into six equal sectors—A, B, C, D, E, and F, for Paris, and A', B', C', D', E', and F', for Bourdeaux. The axles revolving with the same velocity, the arms will always be at the same instant upon the corresponding sectors, A and A', B and B', etc. Suppose that at Paris the sector, A, is in communication with the first manipulator, the sector, B, with the second, etc., and that at the receiving station at Bordeaux the six sectors communicate with six distinct receiving apparatus

(Fig. 1); then, if the two axles are connected with the line wire, it will

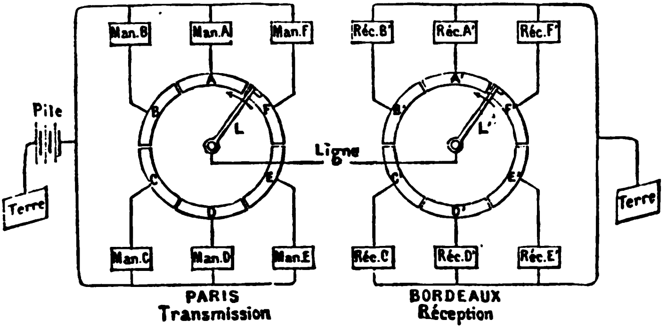
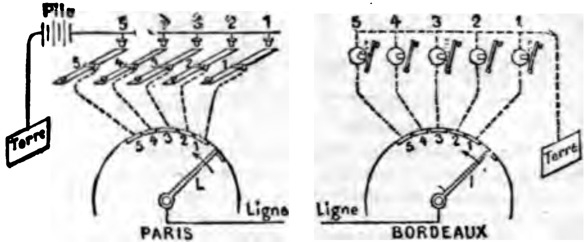


Fig. 1.—Theoretical diagram of Sextuplex Telegraph.

follow that, once per revolution, and for a duration equal to a sixth of a revolution, each manipulator will be in communication with the line and with the corresponding receiver. At a velocity of one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute this duration of communications of the corresponding apparatus will be a fifteenth of a second. If, during this fifteenth of a second, we can by any suitable arrangement transmit the series of conventional symbols that are necessary for the reproduction of a letter on arrival, the corresponding receiver, which is always in communication with the manipulator, will alone receive all such signals and reproduce them. This is the general principle of multiplex transmission; and it consists in putting the line successively in connection at regular intervals, and for an instant with each manipulator and the corresponding receiver, which registers the signals as they arrive. The intervals between two successive communications serve to prepare the succeeding signal.

Every time the line is put in connection with a given manipulator and the corresponding receiver, the combination of electric signals transmitted, finally terminates in the impression of a letter on the corresponding receiver. If there is no interruption in the transmission, the apparatus will print 900 letters per minute, or 54,000 signals per hour for the six apparatus employed. Taking into account the blanks that separate the words, etc., at the rate of six signals per word, and of twenty words per dispatch, the Baudot apparatus, with a velocity of one hundred and fifty revolutions per minute, is capable of transmitting (theoretically) four hundred and fifty dispatches, of twenty words each, per hour. With experienced operators, the rotary velocity of the axles may be made to reach one hundred and eighty revolutions, and increase the work performed by one-fifth. Practically, the average is three hundred dispatches of twenty words, transmitted over a single wire, and printed directly in ordinary characters. This is one of the most remarkable results, and one that Mr. Baudot has, up to the present time, been the first to obtain. During one synchronous revolution of the two axles, the rubbers set up a communication between a manipulator and the corresponding receiver during a sixth of a revolution (Fig 1). Imagine each sector divided into five parts, formed of metallic keys, insulated from each other, and put in connection at the transmitting station with the five keys of a manipulator, and at the receiving station with five distinct electro magnets (Fig 2).



Manipulateur à cinq touches **Electro-aimants récepteurs**

Fig. 2.

The five keys of the manipulator can be raised or depressed in variable number by the operator. The combinations that are possible, by varying the number of keys struck, are thirty-two. One depressed key will send a current into the wire at the moment the rubber is passing over the copper key, and this current will actuate the electromagnet of the corresponding receiver, which will then attract its armature. When the axles have accomplished the sixth of a revolution the five electromagnets will have attracted the corresponding armatures, and these armatures will, through their position, reproduce the very combination of the keys depressed at the outset. A skillful telegrapher might be able, by simply inspecting the positions of the five armatures, to designate the signal sent, and to read the telegram. But no such skillful operator exists, for the positions of the armatures change two and a half times per second. Yet, what one is powerless to *read* Mr. Baudot allows to be *written* by his apparatus.

A mechanism of marvellous ingenuity, which the inventor calls a *combiner*, gathers the combinations that the receiving electro-magnets have effected, and finally translates such combinations by printing the corresponding letter upon the paper band of the receiver.

The Baudot comprises five principal, distinct parts, as follows:

1. The *distributor*, which establishes a concordance of communications between the different manipulators and the corresponding receiv-

ers, as well as between the keys of the transmitting manipulators and of the receiving electro-magnets.

2. The *five-keyed manipulator*, which allows the different combinations of the current to be sent to the receiving station.

3. The *receiver*, which registers the emissions of current from the corresponding manipulator by acting upon the armatures of electro-magnets.

4. The *combiner*, which gathers up the combination received by the electro-receiver, and translates it by printing the letter or other corresponding symbol.

5. The *correcting system*, which acts automatically at every revolution. As the correction takes place at each revolution the errors do not accumulate. The differences of position of the two rubbers are not so great that transmissions shall be troubled thereby, as a consequence of the riding of the sectors on one another.

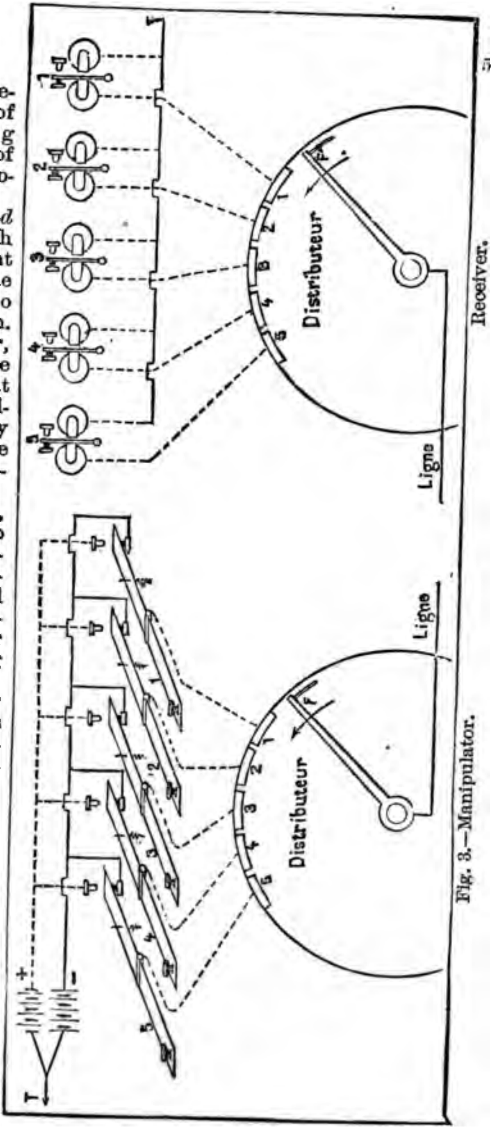


Fig. 3.—Manipulator.

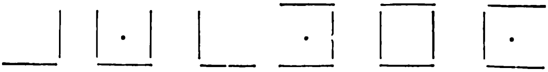
Telegraph Codes.—Many cipher codes are employed in telegraphy, not only for secrecy, but to condense the message, and insure its accurate transmission. Thus, a telegram containing ten code words, such as *index*, *wayward*, *rat*, *open*, *bird*, *union*, *party*, *York*, *coal*, *April*, may contain a whole column of market quotations. In constructing codes, words containing a number of spaced letters closely allied, like *coerce*, (.. . . . .) or *pierce*, (..... .. . .) should be avoided, the careless transmission of such words leading to many ludicrous mistakes. In the Morse alphabet, *poison* and *person* contain exactly the same combination of dots and dashes, the only difference between the two being in the spacing, the first being .... —. and the second, ... — . and so on with other combinations. Two words which appear alike, if written carelessly, should not be placed in the same list; as for instance, *boy*, *bag* ; *dog*, *day* ; *hay*, *hog* ; *may*, *mag* ; etc. Two words having a similar sound, though different in spelling, should also be avoided. Instances, *eye*, *aye* ; *would*, *wood*; *read*, *red*, etc.

Some use groups of figures of from three to six each, thus: 16893, 47.205, 967, etc. This code has all the advantages of secrecy and safety, but cable companies allow only three figures to be counted in a group. The simplest plan is to construct a code of ordinary English words of one and two syllables, never using more than three syllables, and avoiding all abnormal or eccentric combinations. The plan adopted by some railroad officials, is that of writing the message in a number of columns, thus:

The	by	give	Supt.
Board	a	Price	of
met	two-	the	Construction.
to-day	thirds	position	Answer
and	majority	of	if
decided	to	General	satisfactory.

Of course when this message is sent, it would read:

"The by give Superintendent Board a Price of met two- the Construction. to-day thirds position Answer and majority of if decided to General satisfactory." The longer the message the more unintelligible it would appear, except to the one who had the key. This arrangement was used largely by the officers of the Federal army in the Rebellion. The Southerners used for courier messages the code of "right angles, horizontals and perpendiculars", thus:



Telegraph.—*Development of the Electro-Magnetic.* This was in reality the work of many minds and the growth of years. It had its origin probably in the old semaphore, which consisted of a series of high towers placed on eminences at convenient distances from each other. On the tops of these towers were a series of long wooden arms; signals were sent from one to the other, as now on ships, by means of peculiar motions given to these beams. Out of this system arose the present method of signalling by flags and lanterns, and the use of telescopes for reading the signals. When it was found that the magnetic needle deflected to the right or left when actuated by the electric current, advantage was taken of this fact to construct what is known as the needle system. In England the credit of inventing the Electric Telegraph is given to Wheatstone; in the United States it is ascribed to Prof. Morse. In "*Henry and The Telegraph*," published by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., is a succinct statement of the intermediate steps which led up to our present system. In 1820 it was discovered by Oersted of Copenhagen that the magnetic needle in the field of a current, always tended to place itself at right angles to the wire, the position of the North and South poles depending on the direction or polarity of the current. This discovery was the father of the needle system and of the galvanometer. In 1824, Sturgeon of England found that by winding a bar, or horse shoe, of soft iron with a convolution of insulated wire and passing a current through this circuit the iron became magnetized for the time being, ceasing to be a magnet when the current was not flowing. No advantage was taken of this fact at the time, principally because the instrument was not strong enough to do any work. In 1826-7 Prof. Joseph Henry, afterwards secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, made the important discovery that an iron bar or horse shoe when *wrapped with numerous convolutions* of fine insulated wire, formed a strong electro-magnet. Henry then constructed a simple form of bell telegraph, which consisted of a magnetic needle having one of its poles poised between the two poles of a strong electro-magnet. The other pole of the needle rested in proximity to a bell. On passing a current through a wire leading to and from the magnet the needle was deflected towards one pole of the horse shoe and the other end consequently struck the bell. This simple form of telegraph was operated before the Albany, N. Y. Institute in 1828-9, and papers read before the Society by Prof. Henry, explanatory of its action and prospective use. The invention was before and afterwards shown to a number of experimental scientists, the current passing out of the building over a wire several hundred feet in extent raised on poles, and again entering the window to complete the circuit Here was the first real telegraph.

The single Morse system consists, at present, of a battery, line, relay and key. The closing of the key produces magnetism in the relay's coils, and attracts the armature towards them. A set screw prevents their absolute connection, and a tensile spring pulls the armature lever back when the key is open. By this successive opening and closing of circuit, the dots and dashes are sent over the wire for the convenienceof the receiving operator. Each station has a "local circuit" worked with from one to three cells of battery. This local circuit is opened and closed indirectly by the key and directly by the motion of the relay's armature lever.—The low resistance instrument working on the local circuit is called a SOUNDER, q. v. The circuit is worked by using any number of cups of battery according to the length of line. On a long wire, a repeater is put in at an intermediate station, and additional battery introduced. This repeater consists of a double set of instruments so connected by local wires that any signal sent at either end will be repeated, automatically, to the further terminus. There have been innumerable claimants to the different forms of repeaters, the principal inventors being Hicks, Haskins, Milliken, Toyes, Bunnell, Smith, Edison, Wood, et al. The Grove battery was formerly used almost universally in the United States for main lines and the Daniell's cell for locals; but both these forms have recently been superseded by the Gravity, which is known under the various names of Calland, Crowfoot, Sulphate of Copper, etc. This battery is substantially the same as the Daniell, minus its diaphragm—the porous cup – the difference being only in the shape and position of the zinc. Its popularity for general use, arises from its economy, cleanliness and duration. The current is steady but not intense like the Grove, hence more cups are needed to produce a given electromotive force. Relays, sounders, etc., were formerly made without regard to their resistance. Since the differential galvanometer has come into use, however, all instruments are constructed with regard to their use, the standard resistance for relays now being 150 ohms and for sounders from 2 to 10 ohms. In what are called automatic systems, the work is done by machinery; instead of the operator handling the key as in the Morse system, a wheel or needle travels over a cylinder, and a punched paper strip passed between these electrodes produces the make and break of circuit.

In the needle system, the right and left deflection is made by sending reversed currents on two keys by batteries of different polarity. In the DUPLEX the division is produced by currents of different strength.

In the QUADRUPLEX a combination of two systems is made, one set of instruments at each end working on the differential or double current plan, and the other set being actuated by reversals, which effect polarized relays at either end. The balance of resistance is maintained at either end of the line in both the DUPLEX and QUADRUPLEX systems, by use of Rheostats and Condensers, the former gauging the resistance and the latter absorbing the surplusage of the return current. In GRAY'S HARMONIC SYSTEM, advantage is taken of the fact that vibrations can be communicated over a wire to affect two tuning forks of equal power. Let X and Z be two stations on the line. Let A, B, C, D and E be instruments at X in unision with instruments A', B', C', D' and E' at Z. Then when A vibrates it will affect only A' without disturbing either B', C', D' or E'. [illegible] will also vibrate simultaneously, C with C', D with D', E with E', etc. This system is theoretically a multiplex of infinite power, but not practically superior to quadruplex.

The Morse register—an instrument that records the dots and dashes on a paper tape by means of a stylus attached to the armature lever and run by clock work—is now used only where the operator has very little telegraphing to do, and has not learned to read by sound. The American operator found that the ear was much more correct and quick than the eye; and indeed sound reading is available in stormy weather and on bad working lines, where the register would be of no use.

The Wheatstone or automatic system of telegraph is open to serious objections. In the Morse system the message to be transmitted goes directly to the sending operator, and in one minute, or less time, it is written out by the receiving operator at the other end of the line, and ready for immediate delivery. In the automatic system the message is handed to the puncher, then to the operator to be transmitted, and afterward to the type-writer at the other end, to be translated from dots and dashes to legible copy. As punching and type-writing each consume as much time as the Morse key manipulation, there is really no ecomony of minutes in the automatic.—only a saving of wires, etc.

Telegraph, Edison's Automatic.—In this machine the messages are punched out on long ribbons of paper, one perforation making a dot, and two small perforations and a large perforation over them making a dash. The messages are received in Morse characters on chemically prepared paper. At the receiving station a sharp-pointed metal pen, which is in circuit, passes over the prepared paper when the circuit is open; no marks from the pen are to be seen.

Telegraph, Electro-Harmonic.—A new form of telegraph, recently invented by Elisha Gray, who accomplished the desirable result of multiple transmission, by arranging two or more self-interrupting magnets adjusted to different rates of vibration, so as to close the circuit of the same line at the sending station, while at the receiving station all the currents passed through a series of electro-magnets equal in number to the transmitters, and having armatures severally adjusted to their respective rates of vibration.

Telegraph Engineering.—The locating of faults in ocean cables or land lines, testing cables during and after construction, lighting houses by arc or incandescent electric lights, laying or constructing lines, testing lightning rods, etc., etc., would come under the profession of telegraph engineering. So perfect is the science of electrical measurement that a skilled telegraph engineer can locate a fault in a cable within a few rods of the trouble.

Telegraph, Fac-Simile, Edison's and Kenng's.—A pencil, or other instrument, is used to mark the paper, and the message is then mounted on an insulating cylinder for transmission. The message is received at the receiving office on chemically prepared paper.

Telegraph, Gray's Harmonic.—An apparatus for the transmission by a single wire of several series of electric currents, which are divided at the receiving end by apparatus of a form which permits the simultaneous reception of several messages. See "Telegraph and Telephone," 23 Park Row, New York, April 15th, 1882.

Telegraph, Automatic Transmitter, Hutchinson's.—A message strip is prepared by weaving a non-conducting strip between the alternate tongues of two conducting strips, the dots and dashes being dependent upon the relative position of the tongue to the non-conducting strip. See "Official Gazette," U. S. Patent Office, March 14, 1882.

Telegraph, Johnson's Secret.—An improved telegraph for transmitting secret messages over ordinary lines. The message is received on a printed slip by the one for whom it is intended. See Eng. Pat. No. 3,812, or "Engineering," April, 1882.

Telegraph, Morse's.—This telegraph depends on the power of the current to develop magnetism in soft iron, and hence is called the electro-magnetic telegraph. In the receiving instrument one of the screw-cups is connected with the wire from the distant station, and the other with the earth. The current traverses the coils of the electro magnet, and draws down the keeper and the arm of the lever to which it is attached. The other end of the lever is raised, pressing a steel point, or style, against a strip of paper, which is unrolled from the bobbin above, and moved steadily along by clockwork. When the current from the distant station is broken, the shorter arm of the lever is released by the electro-magnet, the longer arm falls back by its weight, and the style ceases to press against the paper. If the style is raised for a moment only, a dot is made; if for a longer time, a dash. The alphabet used is made up by the combination of dots and dashes. TELEGRAPH SYSTEMS are numerous. The Morse, the Duplex, Quadruplex, Harmonic, the Type-Printing telegraphs of Hughes, Phelps, and the "Rapid" automatic systems, are largely used in the United States, and several of the first above named in Europe. In nearly every country the Morse system maintains its supremacy.

Telegraph, Greer's.—For full account see specification No. 2101, 13th June 1873, British patent office, also, Electrical Towers, or Greer's Electrical Towers.

Telegraph, F. W. Jones' Sextuplex.—A remarkable invention by the President of the New York Electrical Society. The claim is as follows: A system for simultaneous transmission upon a single conductor, consisting of the combination of a fragment of said conductor, whose ends may be reversed by means of a polechanging key in respect to the earth and main line connections. See "Official Pat. Gaz.," Feb. 28th, 1882.

Telegraph, Leggo.—See AUTOMATIC.

Telegraph, Multiple.—See DUPLEX and QUADRUPLEX.

Telegraph, Mirror System.—The most delicate of all systems of telegraphy, and it is used only on long ocean cables. The letters are read by the deflections of a spot of light to the right or left of a zero point upon a suitable scale. A bobbin of small wire surrounds a small mirror, which is suspended by a single thread of silk. On the back of the mirror is a very small magnet. A beam of light is thrown upon the small mirror,-and this beam is reflected back upon a scale. The movement of the reflected light to the right or left serves to give the necessary letters to form the telegram.

Telegraph Poles.—In the United States and Canada, timber is used for poles; in the East and some parts of Europe, iron poles are used. Chestnut and white cedar poles are about the best. In Europe the poles are saturated with preservative solutions.

Telegraph, Quadruplex, Field's.—The combination, substantially, as hereinbefore set forth, of a key provided with one circuit spring playing between a resting and a working contact; a key provided with two independent circuit springs, each playing between a resting and a working contact. See "Official Gazette," Feb. 22d, 1882.

Telegraph, Roos & Ostrogorich's Automatic Type.—The object of this apparatus is to attain great rapidity of transmission, and it is based on the apparatus of Prof. Hughes, with type wheels, printing by continuous movement, etc. See "Telegraphic Journal," London, April 1st, 1882.

Telegraph, Smith's Rapid.—A most remarkable and ingenious invention, which effectually overcomes all difficulties due to long lines. The relay is constructed upon the principle that the armature need only make partial strokes between the breaks due to the dashes and dots in the Morse system. See "Teleg Journal," April 1st, 1882.

Telegraph, Syphon Recorder.—This wonderful system, invented by Sir Wm. Thomson, is so arranged as actually to delineate upon paper the very irregular movements of the mirror galvanometer needle. The apparatus consists of a rectangular coil of exceedingly fine insulated wire, suspended between the poles of a powerful magnet, which is worked by a local battery.

Telegraph Table, Revolving.—This is an improved revolving telegraph table, patented by Mr. John L. Garber, of Greenville, Ohio. The table is divided by glass partitions into a series of subdivisions for the several sets of instruments. Each compartment of the table requires four strips of metal around the central post, a separate wire leading from each ring to their respective instruments on the table, the wires being placed in a shallow groove directly back of the rings and metal collar. The central post revolves in the central hollow leg of the table, and the hollow leg is provided with a series of contact springs, consisting of a segmental plate attached to a countersunk stem fitting into a socket, and pressed against the plates or rings of the central post by a spiral spring; these contact springs, or their sockets, are connected with the local battery or main line. To the under side of the table is fastened a perforated ring, into the aperture of which a vertical locking bar fits, which is pressed upward by a suitable spring, and can be withdrawn by depressing a foot lever on the under side of the base frame of the table. When the operator wishes to use any certain set of instruments he depresses the foot lever, which permits the table to be turned until the desired set of instruments is in front of the operator, who does not leave his seat. The foot lever being released the table is locked in position. This table may be arranged for two, three, or more sets of instruments, the number of rings and contact springs varying accordingly. The advantage of this device will be apparent to telegraphic engineers and operators. The removal or insertion of switch plugs or the turning of plugs is entirely avoided, the necessary change being made automatically as the table is turned.

Telegraph, Type-Printing.—An American invention by which the messages appear in Roman letters. Profs. Hughes, Phelps and Wheatstone, are the chief inventors in this line.

Telegraph, Wheatstone's Automatic.—See WHEATSTONE.

Telephotography.—The science of transmitting pictures to a distance by telegraph.

Telegraph Wire.—The best wire for telegraphic use is made from pure Swedish charcoal iron, and is galvanized to protect it from oxidation. The usual size is No. 9 or No. 8, although some few lines have been built of No. 4 wire. In joining, the end of each wire is closely turned around the other half a dozen times and cut off short. The joint should be dipped in solder.

Transmission, Double.—See DUPLEX.

Telegraph Wires, Underground.—In Europe the cables contain from five to seven wires, each insulated with gutta percha, and the whole protected with an armor of iron wires or iron pipe. This system has proved both cheap and practical. In France lines that have been buried for twenty-five years are working well, and with little or no expense. The larger proportion of the work which has been done has consisted of copper wires, insulated first with gutta percha, and the gutta percha protected from the atmosphere by a covering of tar or tarred tape. These wires are drawn through a pipe. The disposition of telegraphic and telephonic wires, and wires for electric lighting, has become a serious problem in all large cities. A system of sub-ways which shall hold all the municipal appliances now carried underground, and in which the wires now carried over the roofs of houses and along the streets shall also be housed, is what is needed in place of stringing them upon high poles along the highways. See UNDERGROUND LINES.

Telegrapher.—One who sends telegraphic messages; a telegraphic operator; a telegraphist, in England, is a manipulating "clerk."

Telegraphing from a Moving Train.—This invention enables each freight or passenger train to have its own telegraph office. Two wires are suspended directly over the track, and above the moving train. They are parallel, and eighteen inches apart. One wire is connected with a battery at terminal station. They are so suspended that light-running wheels can run along them from one end of tne road to the other. The wheels are insulated from each other, but are connected with wires that pass down the roof of the car to the operating instrument, and through it to complete the circuit. As the car moves, the wheels are drawn along the wires just above it, and a constant current of electricity is maintained between the initial and terminal stations, through the moving car. The great value of the invention will be its preservation of life and property by preventing collisions. Upon leaving a station all communication is cut off until it reaches the next station. With offices upon each moving train, and constant, uninterrupted communication—not only with the head office but with all trains moving on the same track—collisions would be impossible. When not in use for railroad business, the lines can be employed for the transmission of ordinary messages.

Telegraphy, Autographic.—A system by which the messages are transmitted in the handwriting of the writer. The message or picture to be copied upon a metallic surface with non-metallic ink, and placed upon a metallic cylinder connected with a main battery.

Telelogne —Instr. for optical telegraphy, invented by Capt. Grumet.

Telemeteorograph.—An instrument for registering meteorological observations by telegraph.

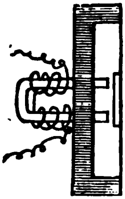
Telemeteorograph.—An automatic and self-registering meteorological observatory, consisting of a barometer, two thermometers, and a Robinson anemometer. See "Telegraph Journal," March 25, 1882.

Telephone.—(1) An instrument for reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance, by the aid of electricity or electromagnetism. It consists of a device by which currents of electricity produced by sounds, and exactly corresponding in duration and intensity to the vibrations of the air which attend them, are transmitted to a distant station, and there, acting on suitable mechanism, reproduce similar sounds by repeating the vibrations. Bell, Gray, Reis, Edison, Navez, Pollard, Garnier, Hellesen, Thomson, Houston, McTighe, Berliner, and Lockwood, are the principal inventors of telephones. The majority of electricians give Bell the credit of being the inventor, although many claim that Elisha Gray is the inventor.

Telephone—(2) **Farrar's, Reis', Bell's, Edison's, Dolbear's.**—The following diagrams will explain the successive steps in the development of this instrument.

Among the earliest attempts to transmit sound by the agency of electricity, was that of Dr. Page, of Salem, Mass., about the year 1837. It consisted of a bar of iron, around which was wound a coil of wire. When a current was passed through this, and, indeed every time it was magnetized or demagnetized, it gave out a sound, the cause of which was understood to be molecular disturbance whereby the bar was lengthened. The break piece he employed was an automatic one—an electro-magnetic and contact breaker; and the sound could be heard at some distance.

Next Mr. Farrar, of New Hampshire, made an electric telephone to transmit sounds of different pitch. He employed an electro-magnet with a vibrating armature, something like this diagram; for his transmitter he employed a device consisting of vibrating reeds which could be manipulated by the ordinary keys of a melodeon or piano, opening and closing the circuit like Helmholtz's tuning forks, or like some of the devices employed in quadruplex telegraphy. With this apparatus he transmitted tunes, but not speech. Soon after this, Helmholtz employed vibrating tuning forks with electro-magnets.



In 1860–63, Philip Reis, of Germany, invented the transmitter of articulate speech, having a shallow chamber represented in Fig. 1. For a receiver he adopted at first, Page's—a straight rod of iron surrounded by a coil of wire in electric circuit with the transmitter; in 1863 he invented a receiver in which an armature was placed in front of an electro-magnet in order to utilize the magnetic induction to produce the vibratory motion of the armature. (See diagram 1.) In order to vary a current of electricity so as to reproduce at a distance the vibrations of the human voice, he used a cubical box having a membrane diaphragm at the top and a mouth piece in connection with the inner part. On this membrane was fastened a strip of platinum, and a small piece of platinum wire rested upon this strip, completing the electric circuit. Reis knew that a drumhead or diaphragm, when vibrating, must constantly vary the pressure upon it of any body in contact with it. In his transmitter the strength of a current of electricity varied with the varying degree of pressure, which was brought about between the contact surfaces; and whether

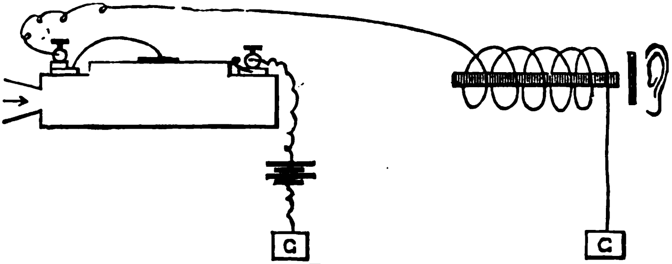


Fig. 1.

or not there was entire break of contact, depended solely on the amplitude of the vibrations of the diaphragm.

In 1876 Prof. A. G. Bell brought forward another system. He placed in one circuit two similar instruments, each provided with an armature in front of its proper pole, and he expected that words spoken to one armature would be heard by a listener at the other end. In this case the two magnets were included in the same circuit with a battery, and any motion of the armature in the one would vary the current on the line.

An improvement on that system was soon made, in which permanent magnets were substituted for the electro-magnets and the battery was dispensed with, as illustrated in diagram No. 3. But the instrument was very limited in its applications. Under certain conditions it could be used for a distance of twenty miles; but it was not efficient, and it became necessary to find some means to increase its usefulness. To this end Mr. Edison invented his transmitter. He used such relatively poor conductors as plumbago and lampblack, the conductivity of which varied with the degree of compactness to which they were subject, as illustrated in the well-known Clerac's tube. Prof. Hughes discovered that gas carbon when in an unconstrained state, was more efficient than the platinum used in the Reis instrument; and in his transmitter, represented in Fig. 4, the substitution of carbon for platinum, and the magneto apparatus, are the simple modifications of Reis'

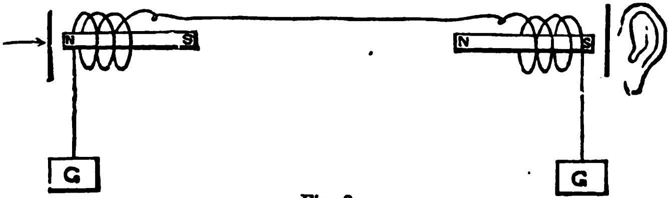


Fig. 3.

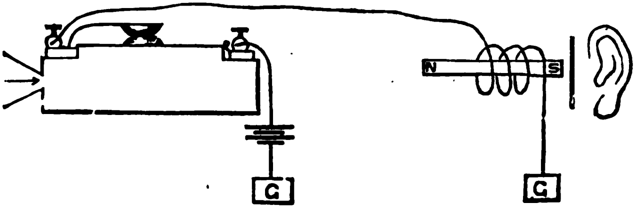


Fig. 4.

that render it one of the best that has yet been invented. This is the present Bell system.

In Fig. No. 5, we have the last of this series, the DOLBEAR TELEPHONE. In this system, unlike the others, electric motive force is indispensable. An ordinary induction coil, having a sufficient number of turns, affords the high electro-motive force essential for working this instrument; we thus have a Reis' transmitter connected with an induction coil, connected with a receiver. In the Reis system, electricity is transformed into magnetism, and this into the vibratory motion of the plate. In Dolbear's the electric transformation is but a single one—the electricity being transformed immediately into the vibratory motion without the intermediation of magnetism. On account of the electro motive force, the matter of resistance does not enter it as a factor, as in electro magnetism. It is not neccessary to have a return circuit; for the receivers have but a single terminal, and the sounds are not inferior in loudness to the two-terminal receiver. It is not even necessary that there should be two plates, or that the receiver should be connected with the line wire, to produce sounds distinctly audible. It has been used with satisfactory results on a line 40 miles in length, and also, during a storm, over the line of the Rapid Telegraph Co., between New York and Boston, 256 miles long.

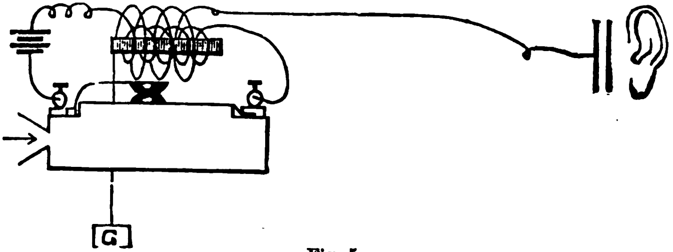


Fig. 5.

Telephone.—(3) An American invention—is a device for transmitting to a distance over an electric circuit, and accurately reproducing at any desired place various kinds of sounds, including those of the human voice. The function of the telephone is analogous to that of a speaking tube capable of great extension, through which conversation may be carried on as readily as with persons in the same room. In 1874 Gray was able to transmit the tone, pitch, intensity, and rhythm of sounds to a distance. In 1876 Bell invented an improvement in the apparatus for the transmission and reproduction of articulate speech, in which magneto-electric currents were superposed upon a voltaic circuit, and actuated an iron diaphragm attached to a magnet. In 1876

Dolbear substituted permanent magnets in place of the electro-magnets and battery previously employed, and utilized the same instrument for sending and receiving. In 1877 Edison applied the discovery of the variation of resistance which carbon and certain other semi-conductors undergo when subjected to a change of pressure. By this means he varied the strength of the battery current in unison with the rise and fall of the vocal utterances, but at the same time also obtained louder articulation.

Telephones Without Diaphragms.—(4) M. Ader has succeeded in making a telephone without a diaphragm speak more loudly and with less alteration of voice, than we find to be the case with a small model of the ordinary telephone. Lockwood's form of telephone is one of the best not having diaphragms. Cork entirely surrounds the small pieces of carbon. With this telephone the inventor communicated a distance of six hundred miles. Cork seems to be the only substance that takes the place of a diaphragm in Lockwood's telephone.

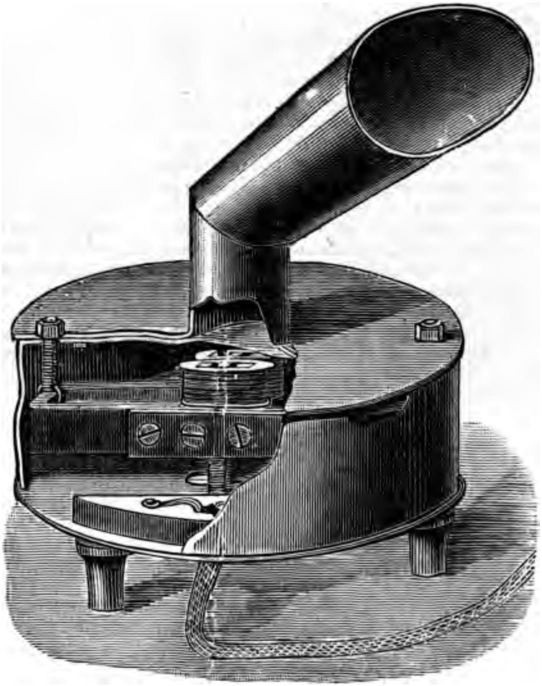
Telephone, Ader's.—(5) An instrument that has power to magnify transmitted sounds. If a song is hummed in front of the microphone attached to the instrument, the song will be produced as a full quartet. It is formed of four trumpets, whose mouth-pieces are attached to a vibrating diaphragm. Its interior arrangement has been kept secret by the inventor, as it is the only known instrument that is able to increase sounds transmitted through the air. It is rightly named a microphone, as it does for the ear what the microscope does for the eye At present it is only able to reproduce musical sounds, but M. Ader hopes soon to magnify and reproduce articulate speech, so that a person whose hearing is defective can hear without placing the instrument to his ear He may possibly do this, for all telephones commenced by transmitting musical sounds only.

Telephone, Ander's.—(6) This is a transmitter and receiver combined, the transmitter being of the Hunning's type, in which both are in circuit. By this means the inventor claims that the sound-waves during transmission act equally on the receiver, and receive, and practically eliminate its resistance, besides conducing to clearness of articulation.

Telephone, A. G. Bell's.—(7) Sir Wm. Thomson called Bell's telephone the "wonder of wonders," and it soon attracted universal attention. It reproduces articulate words perfectly. Bell claims to have been the first to employ the undulatory currents which made it possible to solve the problem of transmitting speech. Permanent magnets may be employed instead of voltaic batteries. The whole importance of the invention rests on the intervention of undulatory currents, which are indispensable for reproduction of human speech. Mr. Bell's claim to priority on this question has been recognized by the American Patent Office, although Mr. Gray's friends claim that he receives a royalty on every telephone sold. Telephone exchanges

have been introduced in nearly all parts of the world, and in the United States the Bell telephones are now used almost exclusively.

Telephone, Bottcher's.—**(8) This is composed of a cylindrical copper box, 14 centimeters in diameter and 5 centimeters high, in which the different details are placed. A movable cover with an opening in its center, closes the box. See "Electrician," March 11th, 1882.**



Telephone, Bottcher's.

Telephone, Bottcher's.—The magnets in this Telephone being fixed in the case after usual fashion, is held suspended herein by means of a screw and steel wires. Hence, the magnets can within certain limits share in the vibration of the membrane, but in the reverse direction. See American Electrician, July, 1882.

Telephone, Bennett's Acoustic.—(9) A recently invented string telephone. In this telephone the curved speaking tube, which is also used for hearing, terminates flush with the front side of the case. See "Scien. Am." April 29th 1882.

Telephonic Alarm.—The Perrodon system. M. Perrodon, of the French artillery, has improved the system invented by M. M. Dutertre and Gonavault, by a self acting call. For this purpose he placed a spring contact before the diaphragm, combined with the diaphragm and the electro-magnetic system so as to form a vibrator. The vibrations thus produced are strong enough to resound in an ordinary telephone and make the call audible notwithstanding external noises. A small plate of tin-foil is glued to the outer surface of the diaphragm, and the end of the telephone coil wire is connected below the inner surface of the mouthpiece with a silver wire soldered to a spring plate which constitutes the contact of the vibrator. This spring plate, slightly curved, is fixed below one of the binding screws of the telephone and terminates at its free end in a regulating screw by which the interval between the contacts can be regulated and the instrument can be arranged as a telephonic organ. To do this, the screw can be withdrawn and inserted in a nut which establishes connection between the line and the telephone coil. It is easy to adapt an ordinary telephone to this system.

Telephone, Brown & Saunders'.—By this telephone one line can be used by a number of instruments, and this, too, without danger of any one but the right person overhearing the conversation. Twelve telephones can be placed on same line. See "Scientific Am. Sup.," April 1, 1882.

Telephone Transmitter, Berliner's.—A telephone transmitter consisting essentially of a diaphragm, in combination with a button, or mass of conducting pellets, globules, or similar well-rounded particles, which can be vibrated under the action of sound waves.

Telephone, Chinnock's.—The receiver of this telephone works without any vibrating diaphragm, and the inventor claims that it will overcome Prof. Bell's patent.

Telephone Condenser.—A Bell or electro-magnetic telephone.

Telephone, Receiving, Cuttriss & Milliken's.—This R— consists of a resonant plate, membrane, or body, a device for communicating vibrations to the same by frictional contact. See "Official Patent Gazette," April 18th, 1882.

Telephone, Dolbear's.—The induction coil's primary is on the circuits with the battery and transmitter. The receivers are each connected with a single terminal of the secondary wire of the coil. The receiver is formed of two parallel metallic plates, separated from each other by a thin layer of air. Prominent among the advantages of it are its capabilities for transmitting speech over long lines of wire, and its freedom from induction. The words of the speaker come clearly to the ear without the bubbling, crackling, sputtering, and whizzing noises heard in other telephones. Telephones have worked for short distances on cables. Dr. Herg's telephone is the best for this use.

Telephone, Drawbaugh's.—It is claimed by some that this was the first telephone ever invented. In 1861, Drawbaugh invented a machine which carried sound by means of a voltaic battery. In 1871, he made a magneto-electrical instrument which transmitted speech. See "Operator," April 1st and March 15, 1882.

Telephone, Edison's.—The Edison telephone, like Mr. Gray's, is based upon the action of undulatory currents, determined by the variations in the resistance of a moderately good conductor, which is inserted in the circuits; and the vibrations of a diaphragm before which the speaker stands, react upon it when a lozenge of carbon is introduced into a circuit between two conducting plates, one of which is movable. This lozenge is pressed gently by a tympan. There is no magnet. The currents flowing in the circuits between the two telephones pass through the carbon lozenge. They are capable of modifying the resistance of the circuit almost in the same proportion as the pressure exerted upon them by the movable plate; and it was found that in order to obtain the undulatory currents necessary for the production of articulate sounds, it was enough to introduce a disk of plumbago or of lampblack between the vibrating plate of a telephone and a platinum plate placed in connection with the battery. Edison's carbon telephone was tested between New York and Philadelpha on a line 106 miles long, which ran parallel to other wires, and it worked well, while the other telephones did not. It was worked with two cells and a small induction coil.

Telephone, Edison's Chemical.—A telephone which embraces some of the features of his electro-motograph. The receiver consists of a resonator and a drum mounted on an axis and turned by a winch. A paper band, wound upon a reel, passes over the drum, of which the surface is rough; and a point tipped with platinum and fitted to the end of a spring which is fixed in the center of the resonator, presses strongly on the paper. The current from the battery first directed on the spring, passes by the platinum point through the chemical paper and returns by the drum to the battery. On turning the winch the paper moves forward, and the normal friction which is produced between the paper and the platinum point, pushes the point forward, while producing a tension on one side of the resonator.

Telephone, Freeman's Electric.—The claim is as follows: The combination substantially of the diaphragm, the two electrodes, the mainspring for forcing one electrode against the other, and the latter against the diaphragm. This patent has been withdrawn. See "U. S. Pat. Gazette," March 21st, 1882.

Telephone, Gray's—Was invented in 1874. In an early model he made use of an induction coil with two helices, one over the other. The contact-breaker, which was vibrating, was multiple, and produced vibrations numerous enough to emit sounds. In Gray's last system, two telephones, side by side, are used. In another model there are four telephones, side by side, and the effects are wonderful. Many regard Gray as the inventor of the telephone.

Telephone, Hale's.—In the receiver of this telephone the diaphragm is fixed at its center, but is capable of vibrating at its perimeter. See "Patent, No. 254,642."

Telephone, Harmonic—an invention of Elisha Gray—has for its object the simultaneous transmission of two or more communications in the same or in opposite directions.

Telephone, Receiving Instr., Hale's.—This has a diaphragm which is fixed at the center, but capable of vibrating at its perimeter, and between its perimeter and center of an electro-magnet. See "Official Gazette," Nov. 7th, 1882.

Telephone Tube, Jacobson's.—An invention in which a tube is applied to the frame of the transmitter so that sounds are concentrated on the diaphragm. To modify the loud tones of the voice, a slide is opened. The tube largely prevents the transmission of other sounds than those of the speaker's voice. The inside of the tube is lined with soft material to modify harsh tones.

Telephone Receiver, Lockwood's.—In this R— a reduced flexible extension of the magnet core is in contact with a piece of carbon attached to the center of a diaphragm made of cork. The molecular vibrations of the magnet are communicated to the carbon. See "Receiver," also "U. S. Patent 256,907," and "256,906."

Telephone, Lockwood's.—This telephone is based on the principle of molecular disturbance and the suppression of all vibration. It has worked a distance of about six hundred miles. It is composed of an iron cylinder, cork, and three pieces of carbon. No substance will answer the purpose in this telephone but cork. Patents have been granted to the inventor in thirty different countries.

Telephone, Modification of.—Mr. Gower has recently made a new system of telephone without a battery, which not only reproduces speech loudly enough to be heard at a distance of nine yards from the instrument, but will also transmit when the speaker is at a moderate distance from the sending instrument. It works without batteries, and the sounds are even more distinct than those of ordinary telephones. The horse-shoe magnet is of a peculiar form, which renders it more powerful. The diaphragm is of thick tin.

Telephone, Thornberry's Receiver.—The action of this telephone is due to the contraction of a spiral magnet core under the influence of the current traversing the bobbins. Invented by H. S. Thornberry, Winona, Minn. See "Scientific Review," April 7th, 1882.

Telephone, Thermo-Electric.—A form of telephone invented by Prof. Bell. A sensitive thermo-pile is placed in front of a diaphragm at each end of a line of wire, in the circuit of which are included long resistance receiving instruments. See "Thermo-Electric Telephone."

Telephone Transmitter.—Hopkins' Claim: In a telephone transmitter a hydrostatic column confined by a flexible diaphragm in combination with a movable electrode. See "Official Gazette," May 2.

Telephone, Van Rysselberghe's.—A telephone designed for the purpose of counteracting the effects of induction on land lines and of condensation in cables. Inventor claims it has worked through sixty miles of *cable*, connected to two hundred miles of land lines.

Telephone, double-conducting wires.—An invention for getting rid of induction, by twisting two wires in opposite directions round each telephone and leading one end of each wire to earth. Thus the currents in the line wires travel in opposite directions, and a reduced current will produce two contrary effects in the telephone.

Telephonic, *a.*—Of, or pertaining to the telephone. Conveying, or sending sound to a great distance.

Telephonically, *ad.*—By telephonic means.

Telephony (Gr. *tele*, afar off, and *phone*, a sound), *n.* The art or process of reproducing sounds at a distance by the aid of electricity.

Telephotograph.—An instrument for seeing by telegraph.

Telephotography.—The science of transmitting pictures to a distance by electricity or telegraphy.

Teleradiophone.—M. Mercadier, the eminent French electrician, has ingeniously adapted the photophone of Prof. Bell to telegraphy, producing the signals by radiophonic effects. In the photophone a ray of light is reflected by a mirror, so as to fall upon the sensitive surface of a "selenium cell" joined up in the circuit of a voltaic battery and a speaking telephone. When the light strikes the cell its electric resistance is diminished, and a wave or pulse of current flows through the telephone, causing it to sound. By eclipsing the ray of light a great many times per second, this sound can be exalted into a continuous hum, like that of a tuning-fork, and by again occulting the intermittent ray for long and short intervals corresponding to the flashes of a signaling lantern, this hum or drone can be broken up into audible signals. Thus, if the Morse telegraphic code is used, a short occultation, producing a short pause in the note of the telephone, will stand for a "dot;" and a long occultation, producing a long pause, will stand for a "dash." A gas flame forms the source of light, and a mirror and lense directs its rays upon the selenium cell in circuit with a battery and the line wire. The beam is regularly eclipsed by means of a rapidly rotating disc, perforated with a circle of holes; and the telegraphic occultations of the intermittent beam are effected by means of a signaling key, which interposes a dead screen in the track of the light whenever the key is pressed. These apparatus form the transmitter; and the receiver at the other end of the line is of course the telephone, which is fitted with a resonator to reinforce the sound. There is no gain in such an arrangement over the ordinary telegraph now in use;

but it has the merit of lending itself to multiple telegraphy. Thus, by multiplying the number of transmitters at one end of the line and the number of telephones at the other end, several different messages can be sent along the same wire at once. In order to do this, it is only necessary to rotate the eclipsing wheels at different speeds, so as to produce notes of different pitch in the receiving telephones, and to fit each resonator so as to enhance a particular note. Then, although the complex current flows through all the telephones in turn, each telephone will only render to the ear of the clerk the particular note for which he listens; and the makes and breaks of that note will be interpreted as the message. Not only can several messages be sent in one direction along the same wire together, but from opposite ends simultaneously without confusion, and without an artificial line, bridge, etc., and M. Mercadier reckons that with 10 transmitters and 10 receivers at each end of a line, he can send 200 dispatches of 30 words each per hour, or 100 words per minute, in either direction. The effects of induction, so troublesome in speaking by telephone, are not experienced, owing to the employment of musical notes and resonators.

Telethermometer.—A Thermometer that registers temperature from a distance by means of electricity.

Temperatnre, effect on conductivity of Copper.—The resistance of copper increases 21 per cent. for every degree, Fahr., while German silver wire scarcely changes.

Tension.—(1.) The difference of potential of any two points joined by a conductor. (2.) The strain put upon a circuit by the E. M. F. (3.) The tendency of electricity to overcome resistance.

Tension, Potential.—These two terms are synonymous; but the word potential is preferred by electricians. The Electro-Motive Force is the origin of tension. The tension is the same in the interior of any conductor as it is on the surface.

Tension-Regulator.—A device of Edison for producing variations of density in carbon telephone transmitters, or in the strength of the current by varying the resistance under different degrees of contact.

Testing for faults—Is the science by which faults are located in cables or land lines. There are various methods of testing, devised by Thomson, Varley, Clark and others.

Thermal or Thermic (Gr., *thermos*, warm: *therme*, heat: Fr. *thermal*: It., *termal*), *a.* Of, or pertaining to heat; warm—applied to springs above 60° Fahrenheit—*Thermo*, a prefix denoting "connected with or derived from heat."—THERMO-ELECTROMETER, An instrument for measuring the strength, or deflagrating, or heating power of an electric current, by the heat which it produces—or for determining the heat developed by a current.

Thermo-Electricity—Treats of the currents that arise from heating the junction of two heterogenous conductors, or the electricity developed by the unequal heating of metallic substances.

Thermo-Electric Stove.—An invention of M. Clammond, the celebrated French electrician. In shape and size it resembles a kiosk, and is composed of alternate strips of zinc and copper. In the interior of the stove are three thousand small blocks of an alloy which are connected. It is designed with the view of heating and lighting dwelling houses at the same time. Several hundred candle power has been gotten out of one of these stoves, but they have not yet come into practical use, and the inventor is now engaged on a new design of stove.

Thermo-Electric Telephone.—A telephone having a sensitive thermopile, placed in front of a diaphragm of vulcanite at each end of a line wire, in the circuit of which are included low resistance receiving instruments. The principle upon which the apparatus works depends upon the changes of temperature produced in the vibrating diaphragm, which I have found is much lower as the latter moves forward and is also correspondingly increased on the return movement. Sound waves are thus converted into heat waves of similar characteristic variations; by the use of very sensitive thermopiles, it is expected that these heat waves can be transformed into electrical currents of sufficient strength to produce a practical telephone on this novel principle.

Thermograph.—An instrument for making a continuous graphical record of the variations of temperature.

Thermostat, (Gr. *statos*, standing), *n.* a self-acting instrument for regulating temperature; *a.* THESMOSTATIC, pertaining to a thermostat; regulating the heat. THERMOTICS (Gr. *thermos*, warm), *n. pl.* the science or philosophy of heat; the effects caused by the action of heat upon matter. *a.* THERMOTICAL, produced by heat.

Thermometers, Siemen's Electric—This thermometer is connected by wires to a galvanometer and battery at the base of the tower. The instrument is read by depressing a key which causes the needle of the galvanometer to deflect. See "Electrician," March 11th, 1882.

Thermometric Heat.—Heat that is measured by a thermometer.

Thermopile.—An instrument for measuring minute differences of heat. The same as thermo-multiplier. *q. v.*

Thermophone.—An instrument by which the reproduction of the voice is accomplished. If waves of radiant energy fall on substances and produce heat, the effect is called a thermophone. If the waves of highest refrangiblity could be utilized in some way to produce sound the instrument might be called an actinophone.

Thermophone.—An apparatus for the production of sound by heat. Wiessendauger constructed a telephone in which calorific effects are more fully developed, using very fine German silver wire and platinum coils. The term literally means heat derived from electricity.

Thermoscone.—An instrument for showing changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat.

Thermoscope.—A recent invention of M. Gaiffe, which can be used as a MICROPHONE as well as a THERMOSCOPE. If the letters of the alphabet are pronounced before this sort of microphone some of them are heard much more distinctly than others. Mr. Blyth asserts that a microphone capable of transmitting articulate speech can be made with a simple piece of coke connected with the circuit by its two ends, but it must be *coke*: a retort carbon in the electrodes will not answer. Mr. Edison claims priority in the invention of using the microphone as a thermoscope, although COUNT DU MONCEL gives the credit to Hughes. Edison's arrangement is the best for the thermoscopic instrument, and makes it possible to measure much less intense sources of heat. Edison claims that the heat of stars, moon and sun may be measured by it.

Thermophone, Kæstner's Electrical.—A wonderful instrument invented by Kæstner of Strasburg. For full account see "Nature," from January 1st to April 27, 1882.

Thompson's Electrometer.—An instrument in which the mechanical attraction and repulsion of electrified bodies is used to indicate their differences of tension. The reflecting electrometer is so sensitive that less than a hundreth part of a Daniell's cell can be measured by it.

Thunder Pump.—A magneto-electric machine employed for releasing the clock-work mechanism of an electric alarm or bell.

Till, Electric.—This instrument is for the protection of retail traders from dishonest clerks. Vol. X, Journal Society Telgph. Engs.

Time—Implies a continuous perception recognized as duration, or that measured by a clock, and is the third element in dynamics.

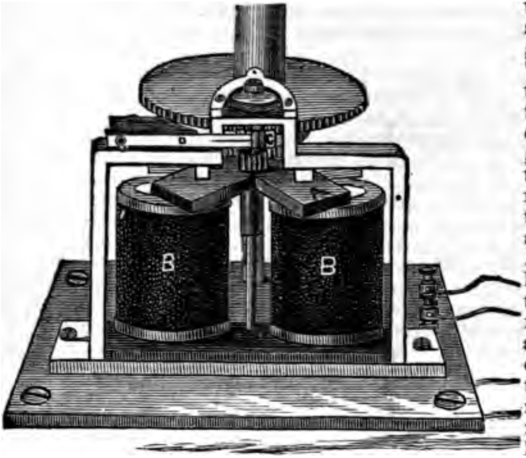
Tone.—A tone results from the alternate expansion and condensation of an elastic medium.

Torsion.—That force which returns, or tends to return, any material to a state of rest after having been twisted.

Towers, Electric Light.—An invention for placing electric lights high in the air. One constructed at San Jose, Cal., is 200 feet high, and is made of gas pipe. See "Scientific Am.," April 29th, '82.

Tower, Greer's Electrical.—A large zinc and copper tower from which project points for the purpose of collecting electricity. These towers or cones, are to be placed on the highest peaks of the most lofty mountains. In countries where the mountains are not of sufficient height telescopic towers may be constructed to reach the ocean or stratum of atmospheric electricity. By suitable apparatus the atmospheric electricity is made to do the work of galvanic electricity. These towers, or cones, are made of two or more sections insulated from each other. The first section is made of copper or other suitable material, and has a bulge, or mouth, from which projects one or more lightning rod points. The first section is insulated by a ring of India rubber and ebonite, a glass, and a ring of gutta percha. These insulating rings are held between flanges formed at the ends of the first and second sections, through which insulated rods pass. The second section is made of zinc, or suitable material, and terminates in a ventilator, from which projects a copper vane, which is not insulated, and points upwards. The ventilator and vane (when the cone is in a horizontal position) are keyed so that they act as the longest part of a weather vane, always keeping the mouth of the venilator, or vane, in the direction from which the wind blows. By the natural electricity, damp air, etc., rushing through this tower, a powerful battery is formed. One thus constructed by F. H. Greer, is on one of the highest peaks of the Alps.

Turntable Motor.—This is an economical Electric Motor, for turntables in show windows, glass cases, etc. The construction is so simple that the motor can be put together, the battery wires connected, and the table started in a few moments. A battery will last for about three months, running night and day; and by disconnecting the wires at night, it will run for a much longer period.



Explanation of cut.—*A*, cross armature; *B*, magnet; *C*, brass circuit wheel; *D*, German silver spring.

Tramway, Siemen's Electrical.—This apparatus consists of a small Siemen's machine, mounted on a little car, to whose wheels it communicates a rotary motion. The current is transmitted to the machine by the rails and wheels, and the machine carries along in its movement some metal boxes mounted on wheels, and in these are placed the dispatches. See "Scientific Am. Supplement," April 1st.

Transmitter.—An instrument in telephony in which the speaker's voice is directed for transmission. It is composed of a diaphragm, induction coil, etc. The best forms are those invented by Blake, Edison, Johnson, Hunning and Berliner. The chief features of Berliner's telephone transmitter is the disposition of the carbon contact surfaces, one being attached to a diaphragm, the other being supported by a metal socket attached to a hinged plate, secured to an arm that projects from the back of the mouth-piece downward over the diaphragm.

Hunning's transmitter is a modification of the Edison carbon telephone, the difference being that loose carbon, or coke, granules are used instead of a compressed lampblack bottom. Conversations have been carried on over a distance of 200 miles by this transmitter. The sound in the receiver is said to be as loud as the ordinary human voice, and no call bell is required. See "Operator," April 15th, 1882.

Transmitter, Salet's.—In this telephonic transmitter the electrodes are fixed; the liquid used is sulphate of copper, and the vibrations of the plate are utilized in closing more or less the orifices of a kind of multiple slide valve and serving to put into communication two vessels filled with the metallic solution. See "Telegraphic Journal," London, April 8th, 1882.

Trunnion.—A knob, or gudgeon.

Type-Writer, Telegraph.—An invention of Mr. Munson, by which messages are transmitted to a distance, appearing in Roman letters, by the aid of a kind of type-writer, and by electricity.

U.

Underground Conductors, Edison's—Are semi-cylindrical rods of copper placed in iron pipes, the tubes filled with an insulating composition, and laid about 28 inches below the surface of the ground, just outside the curb. Every 20 feet the main conductors are joined together in an iron box, and tapped for house service; the service pipes containing smaller wires running from the box into the cellar, and connected with the wires in the house. The whole system has been matured and carefully arranged with a view of obtaining an even pressure throughout the district. Connected with the system of conductors is the "safefy catch," which corresponds to a safety-valve on a steam boiler, or an overflow pipe in a water system. By means of this device, Mr. Edison has obtained such control over the electric current flowing through his conductors that he claims that fire is practically impossible. The "safety-catch" consists simply of a small piece of wire made from a metal fusible at a comparatively low temperature, which is inserted in every circuit. It is contained in a small adjustable plug, and, should the current for any reason exceed its normal capacity, this little wire would immediately fuse and interrupt the circuit, but may be restored in a moment by the insertion of a new plug.

Underground Conduit for Electric Wires.—McGrew's Claim.—In an underground conduit for electric wires, the combination of a pipe having an enlarged end to receive the smaller ends of a corresponding end. See "U. S. Patent, 257,357."

Underground Wires, Telegraph—Are laid either singly or in cables well insulated. Brooks & Walton's are among the best plans devised. Walton's System is to place insulated copper wires in leaden pipe, which is sawed in the middle lengthwise of the pipe—the upper half being lifted when it is necessary to inspect the wires. A very compact form for underground wires has recently been invented. It consists of half a dozen insulated copper wires, placed in a long bar of lead. It can be placed along the edge of a sidewalk, gutter, etc BROOKS' SYSTEM consists of a number of wires which are insulated by jute and placed in an oil tight tube. This tube is then filled with paraffine oil. The insulation is by liquid paraffine, always left under pressure. It has proved a success in America and England. The latest form of this system, is to have thirty wires in an inch and a quarter diameter pipe, and these give an average insulations of forty megohms per mile. The conductors are 18 gauge copper. The pipe is joined in 3000 feet lengths.

Underground-Wire Insulator.—The outer casing consists of a tube of hard rubber made in 10 feet lengths, and of a diameter suitable to the number of wires to be used. The ends of the tubes are united by a water-tight joint. Short connecting tubes, made in halves, join the longer lengths, and admit of being removed to insert or remove the conductor. The lengths of the larger tubing are filled with smaller tubes of soft rubber. See "Electrician," London, April 22.

Underground Wires, Gore's.—This system is to bunch a number of copper wires in a cable separated from each other by common glass beads placed so near together that the wires cannot touch each other. Forty-five wires can be bunched in the space of an inch, and 110 will go inside a two-inch lead or iron pipe.

Underground Wires, Lamb's System—Consists in placing underground cylindrical blocks of artificial stone with holes through them. These blocks are laid end to end, like a gas main. A rubber pipe is placed in each hole and in this the wires are placed.

Underground Wires, Lugo's System.—In this arrangement the return circuit is past a solenoidal conductor about the advance circuit, this solenoid circuit being of the same resistance as the central conductor. If two circuits cross at right angles, no inductive effect is felt, but varies directly as the cosine of the angle of inclination. Electric light and telephone wires have been placed near each other and parallel, without any bad effect. See "Telegraphic Journal" and "Electrical Review," March 18, 1882.

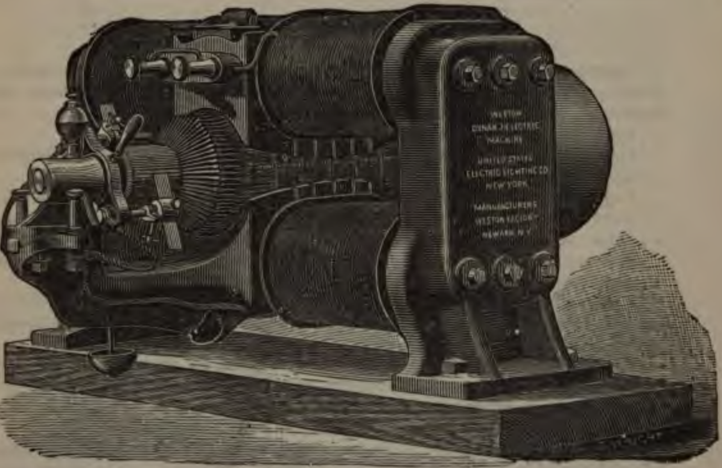
Underground Solenoid Wires have been recently laid in the U. S., and worked with good success. A cable of five conductors is laid in a conduit, two of which are circuit wires, and the others solenoids.

Undulatory Current.—A current of electricity, the intensity of which varies in a manner proportional to the velocity of the motion of a particle of air during the production of a sound. Thus the curve representing graphically the undulatory current for a simple musical tone is a sinusoidal curve, expressive of a simple pendulous vibration.

Undulatory Theory.—Undulations of light in an ethereal medium.

Undulation, *n.* a waving motion or vibration; *a.* UNDULATING, UNDULATORY, resembling the rising and falling motion of waves.

Unpolarized, *a.* not having the property of pointing to the poles of the earth. See POLARITY.



The Weston Dynamo Electric Machine. See Dynamo and Machine.

Units.—The various bases of any system of measurement.

The *absolute* are based upon units of mass, length and time, one gramme, one meter, one second. The fundamental unit is a force capable or generating a velocity of one meter per second, gravity being a force of 9°·811. The British association has devised the following unit:—The VOLT = 10^5 or 100,000 absolute units; the Daniels cell, *i.e.*, the chemical affinity of zinc, displacing copper from its union in the sulphuric radical, is 1·079 volts. Therefore, for rough purposes, it may be taken as a volt. RESISTANCE,—the ohm equals 10 or 10,000,000 absolute units. CURRENT,—The veber $10^5 \cdot 107 = 10.^2$ or .01.

Absolute unit per second.—One veber, or weber, decomposes .00142.

The Chemic.—The unit of current is more conveniently based upon an equivalent of chemical action. 1·0456 Siemen's units are equal to one ohm. One Varley unit is equal to twenty-five ohms.

Universal Galvanometer.—A galvanometer useful for line work. It consists of a sensitive galvanometer which can be turned on a horizontal plane together with the celebrated bridge of Sir Charles Wheatstone, and resistance coils of 10, 100, and 1000 units respectively. This instrument is used as a sine galvanometer for measuring the strength of the current.

Upward Current.—The term applied to the current when it passes from the branches towards the trunk of a nerve, the negative pole being on the trunk and the positive on the branches.

V.

Vacuum.—Space empty, or devoid of all matter. It is claimed that a *true* vacuum is a conductor of electricity, and not a non-conductor as generally supposed.

Veber.—The unit of current. See Units of current.

Velocity.—Speed, or rate of motion. Velocity is the second element in dynamics.

Velocity of Electricity is from 13,500 to 62,000 miles per second.

Vertical Galvanometer.—A small galvanometer; the north end of inner needle is sufficiently heavy to keep it in a vertical position.

Vibrations, Method of Measurement by.—This is a convenient method for determining the strength or quality of current.

Vibrating Armature.—The arrangement at the end of the Helix on the Faradaic machines by which the circuit is opened and closed automatically.

Victor Key.—This is one of the latest, and by its inventor claimed to be one of the best. The lever is set in the frame in a way which allows an easier motion upwards and downwards than has been obtained in any other key. See "Operator," April 15th, 1882.

Vitreous Electricity.—Positive electricity, or that which is execited by rubbing a glass body:—*a.* VITREO-ELECTRIC, exhibiting positive electricity. (L. *vitreus*, glassy, clear, from *vitrum*, glass. It. *vitreo*.)

Volt.—The unit of electro-motive force and tension.

Voltaic Accumulator.—SWAN'S PLAN is this: In every house there should be a fixed set of cells not unlike a cistern. These cells must be in connection with the main circuit and changed daily.

Voltaic Arch (arc).—A luminous arc of intense brilliancy formed between carbon points as electrodes for the passage of a powerful current of electricity.

Voltaic Field.—The space between wires surrounding electrodes during electrolysis.—Levison, "Am. Jour. Sci." Vol. XIX., Jan., 1880.

Volt-Meter.—An instrument for measuring large electro-motive force. It is very similar to an Am-meter. German silver wire is used, not for main current, but as a shunt. Invented by Prof. Ayrton, the eminent English electrician. It is also used for denoting the difference of potential between two points of a circuit. One of the best is the invention of M. Deprez. See "Electrician," London, April 1st, 1882, and "L Electrician," April 15th, 1882.

Voltaic.—(After VOLTA, an Italian), *a.* pertaining to VOLTAISM, *i.e.* galvanism, or electricity improved and modified by Volta; VOLTAIC BATTERY, an apparatus consisting of a series of pairs of plates of different metals, as zinc and copper, immersed in a fluid, usually diluted sulphuric acid, and connected by wires for the development of electricity; VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY, the phenomena resulting from the evolution of a current of electricity by chemical action.

Voltameter.—An apparatus for measuring a Voltaic current by its chemical action. Quantity of current is in proportion to the gas formed.

Voltameter, Levison's, WALLACE GOOLD.—This instrument as represented in Figs. (1) and (2) consists of a glass U tube, one branch of which is graduated, terminates in a tap above, and contains below a pair of platinum plates supported by platinum wires fused through its sides. A second tap is attached near the bottom, to the other branch, which is called the reservoir, and is enlarged into an open globe at the top. With the exception of this globe the instrument should be filled with dilute sulphuric acid; one part of acid to nine parts of water.

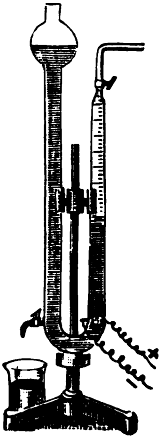


FIG. 1.

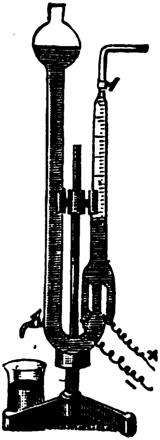


FIG. 2.

To use it, close the upper tap, transmit the current to be measured a given number of minutes, and as the acid in the graduated branch is depressed by the collecting gas simultaneously lower the acid in the reservoir branch by sufficiently opening the lower tap. By this means, a uniform or mininum pressure is maintained on the electrodes, and the liquid in the reservoir branch finally brought to a precise level with that in the graduated branch, when a true reading may be immediately obtained. This reading corrected for t. and h. gives the actual volume of the gas at 0.° C., and 760 mm. pressure. For a method of avoiding this correction see Wolcott Gibbs, Am. Jour. Sci. Vol XLIX. May 1870.

To use the instrument as a generator of mixed gases, open the upper tap and attach to it a rubber delivery tube. Then close the reservoir branch with a rubber cork, and any reasonable pressure may be obtained.

For moderate currents the form of instrument shown in Fig. 1 is adapted. For powerful currents that shown in Fig. 2, which differs in having a section of the graduated branch enlarged to admit larger platinum plates, may be preferable. Since platinum wire larger than No.

18 (which is the size used in Fig. 2), cannot safely be fused through glass, it may be desirable for the most powerful currents to further modify the instrument by *attaching tubulures just below the enlarged section*. These should be closed with rubber corks through which *any desired size of platinum wire may be inserted* to suit the fancy of the operator.

Volta-plast.—A voltaic battery used in electrotyping.

Voltatype.—The same as electrotype.

Vortices, Eletrolytic.—Vortical currents in the electrolyte between or over liquid metallic electrodes during electrolysis. LEVISON.

W.

Wave, Electrical.—Could an electrical wave be rendered visible, it would probably resemble the undulations of a rope lying on the floor, violently agitated up and down at one end. No electricity leaves a cable, but a *wave* of tension rolls on within it.

Waterphone, is the name applied to a new mechanical device for observing, by means of sound, the flow of liquids and the detection of leaks in water-pipes, and it could be used to detect obscure sounds in places not easily accessible. It consists of a metallic diaphragm enclosed in an ear-trumpet resembling a telephone. The diaphragm is connected and supported at the center by a slender steel rod that extends through the trumpet, without touching it. The object is to amplify any sonorous vibrations that may travel through the rod, so that, on placing the trumpet to the ear, the sounds may be heard.

Weather Bureau.—A term applied to that bureau in Washington which collects and compares meteorological observations, and publishes by telegraph reports and predictions concerning the weather.

Weber.—(From name of Prof. Weber, a German electrician.)—The standard unit of electrical current; the same as a farad changed to a volt, but applied to the current rather than to the electrostatic charge. It is the quantity of electricity which flows through one ohm, under the Electro-Motive Force of one volt during one second;—sometimes incorrectly written, "Veber."

Weber Meter.—A very delicate balance which registers the quantity of current which has traversed a circuit during a given time.

Weight per mile ohm.—A term used to designate in pounds the weight of metal required to give for a mile length of the material, a resistance of one ohm. These weights for steel, iron, and copper are as follows:

Steel, as used in compound wire, . . .	6,383 lbs.
Iron, such as supplied to W. U. Tel. Co.,	4,884 "
Copper, pure, ...	872 "

By dividing the above weights by the weight per mile of any given wire of the different materials we get the approximate mileage resistance of such wire at 60° Fahrenheit, in ohms.

Weston's Arc Lamp and Machine.—An invention of Mr. Weston of Newark. See MACHINES, DYNAMO-MACHINES, U. S. Electric Lighting Co., and "Electrician" of March 4th, 1882.

Wheatstone's Automatic Telegraph.—One of the most perfect of the automatic telegraphs. It was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone. It is very largely used in Great Britain and on the Continent. While it is not perhaps so rapid as some of the American systems, its workings are so admirable that Preece, chief electrician of the postal telegraphs of England, said that "even the Americans would have to come to using it." Over 120 words per minute can be transmitted by it on lines of about two hundred miles in length. The special American systems are the FIRE ALARM, the GOLD AND STOCK, the DISTRICT and the POLICE TELEGRAPHS. The Am. F. A. Tel. has a world-wide reputation.

Wheel.—DICKERSON'S DOUBLET FOR ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LOCOMOTIVES.—The combination of an electro-magnetic engine running upon rails, with *paper* wheels supporting such loocomotive upon the rails. See "U. S. Pat., No. 257,298." CLAIM.

Wire, *v. t.*—To send messages by telegraph.

Wire, Testing.—A process that wires go through before being used for construction of telegraph lines. They should be tested not only electrically, but as to their *tensile* strength. In general, the wires having the highest tensile strength stand lowest in respect to electrical conductivity, and *vice versa.* (2.) Testing of the wires, is locating trouble, crosses, etc., etc,, on the wires.

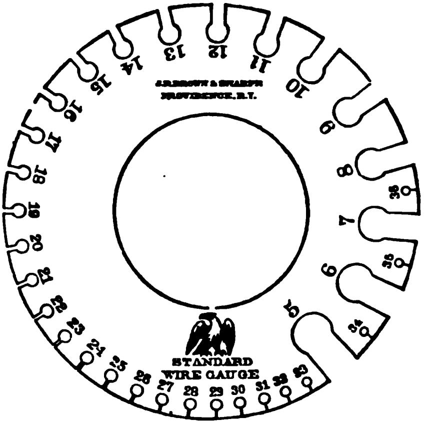
Wire, Resistance of, According to Temperature.—Resistance of all wires increases with increased temperature, and the resistance of nearly all metals increases at the same rate, iron and thallium, according to Dr. Matthiesen, being the only exceptions. The resistance of iron wire increases about thirty-five per cent. for each degree Fahrenheit, and copper wire about thirty-five per cent.

Wires, Earth—Are contact conductors for carrying the wet weather escape to earth. They are placed along the pole from top to bottom; if they project a distance above, they make good lightning arresters.

Wire, Heavyside's Patent.—A wire for the prevention of induction in telephone circuits both in underground and suspended wires.

Wire, Electric.—The purest electric wire is manufactured by the Ansonia Brass & Copper Co., which also manufacture extensively, wrought metal, gongs, zinc rods, battery copper, etc., etc. Their pure electric wire is especially used for magnets, telephones, electric lights, etc. SPLITDORF'S PATENTED LIQUID INSULATION is employed, and the wire is covered with cotton or silk. Their copper wire is of exceptional purity and high conductivity for electrical purposes. Tests by Edison and other experts proved that it was equal to chemically pure copper according to Matthiesen's tables. See Ansonia Wire.

Wire Guage.—An apparatus for the measuring or guaging of telegraph wire. The Birmingham and American wire guages are the best.



Work.—The product obtained by multiplying together the three simple elements, force, velocity and time.

Work-Unit.—The natural unit of force in the metrical measure—is that which will produce a velocity of one meter per second in a mass weighing one gramme, after acting but one second of time. The conventional unit of work generally employed is that which will raise a weight of one gramme, one meter in one second of time, and is called the meter-gramme unit.

Z.

Zincode.—(Fr. *Zinc*, Ger , Sw., and Dan., *zink*, from Ger. *zinn*, tin, and Gr. *eidos*, resemblance), *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery;—*a.* ZINCOID, like zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole; ZINCOUS, pert. to zinc, or to the positive pole of a galvanic battery; ZINCOUS ELEMENT, the basic or positive element of a binary compound; ZINCO-POLAR, in *Voltaism*, a term applied to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid, which has zincous affinity;—*ns.* ZINCKITE, a native oxide of zinc; ZINC WHITE, a white powder from zinc, used as a pigment instead of white lead; ZINCOGRAPHY, the art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc;—ZYNOMETER, also ZYMOSIMETER, (Gr. *Zumosis*, fermentation, and *metron*, a measure). an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation that has taken place in different fermenting liquids. See ZYMOLOGY, ZYMOTIC, &c.

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